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IV. The Industrial Politics of America. *Montreal*, 1864.

"Our industrial relations are so intimate as to make the book interesting to us, and a mere glance at a few of its pages assures us that the reader will find matter for grave reflection, interspersed with much of the free, bold, tart, defiant language of antagonism born and bred of liberty and constitutional government."—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

V. The Place British Americans have won in History. A Lecture. *Ottawa*, 1866.

"Mr. Morgan treated his subject in a very able and interesting manner. He (Mr. M.) has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the history and literature of British America, and if as he remarked, 'the historian of Canada has yet to come,' it is possible that his ability, perseverance and industry will ere long fit him to occupy the proud position."—Toronto *Daily Globe.*

VI. The Bibliotheca Canadensis; a Manual of Canadian Literature. *Ottawa*, 1867.

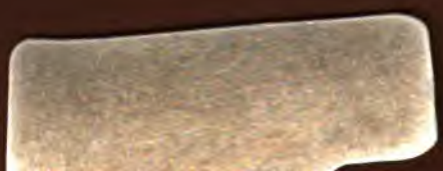
"Amongst miscellaneous books, we must not forget to notice Mr. Morgan's "Biblotheca Canadensis," which is invaluable to all libraries and public institutions. It, in fact, forms a supplement to Lowndes and Watt, and gives special information, which can be found nowhere else, on a special subject. It gives not only titles in full of all books and pamphlets written in or by natives of Canada, but of all works which bear upon the history and affairs of the Province. The enormous utility of such a work is at once obvious. The book carries its own recommendations. It only requires to be known in order to be appreciated."—*Westminster Review.*

"Mr. Morgan has produced a book which is indispensable to every student of Canadian history, or of any subject whatever connected with Canada since she became a Province of England."—*North American Review.*

VII. The Canadian Legal Directory. A Guide to the Bench and Bar of the Dominion of Canada. *Toronto*, 1878.

"The usefulness of this welcome work is only partially indicated by its title."—*Montreal Gazette.*

"Meets a want that has long been felt. It is very complete * * * Few men have that peculiar faculty of gathering information, and digesting it so well, so necessary in the preparation of a book of this kind, as Mr. Morgan; and we can fairly congratulate him on having performed this task so well."—Toronto *Daily Mail.*



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THE DOMINION

ANNUAL REGISTER

AND

REVIEW

FOR THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION

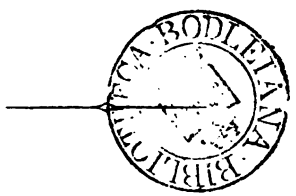
1878

EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN

ASSISTED BY

HON. WM. MACDOUGALL, C.B., M.P.,
ALEX. McKINNON BURGESS,
DR. ROBERT BELL,
JOHN MACLEAN,
JOHN A. PHILLIPS.



MONTREAL:
DAWSON BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.
1879.

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, by HENRY JAMES MORGAN, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

☞ All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the REGISTER should be addressed to the Editor at Ottawa.

PREFACE.

It is no exaggeration to say that the want of a work of the scope and character of The Dominion Annual Register and Review has been long felt in Canada. The politician, the journalist, the man of business and the student of history have each felt the need of a work where information of an accurate and reliable character touching the present Political and Domestic concerns of the Dominion and of its several Provinces could be obtained without the labour of long and tedious research. Only those whose business it is to look up at short notice facts and data scattered through newspaper fyles, blue-books, pamphlets and other publications of a similar character can estimate properly the value of a work comprising, under one cover, a record of all the material and important matters in a young nation's history for the preceding twelve months. Such a work, urged thereto by many leading public men throughout the Dominion, it has been the aim and design of the Editor to produce. The first volume will speak for itself; and while claiming the indulgence of the reader for unavoidable deficiencies, the Editor must not omit to state that he has laboured very earnestly to make the book all that it ought to be. The Record of Political Events since 1867 is, perhaps, not so full as it might be, but, taken as it stands, it embodies many facts and contains many documents of great value and interest to all classes of readers. As an event of more than ordinary interest, special prominence has been given to the Vice-regal Reception last fall and to a description of the Progress of his Excellency the Governor-General and his Royal Consort from Halifax to

Ottawa. This, it is hoped, will compensate for some omissions. A Record of the Progress of Literature and Art—which we have been compelled to omit—will find a place in each succeeding volume. In conclusion, the Editor assures his readers that no trouble or pains will be spared to make THE ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW a work of permanent historical importance, replete with information on subjects of general interest, thoroughly impartial in its narration of events, and perfectly reliable in its data and its statements of fact.

BANK STREET ROAD,
Ottawa, June, 1879.

PRINTED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY, MONTREAL.

TO

THEIR HONOURS THE SPEAKERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

And to the Members of those Honorable Bodies,

THIS FIRST VOLUME OF A

CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW

Is respectfully dedicated by their obliged and obedient servant,

THE EDITOR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THEREOF, IN 1878.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G. (appointed 22nd May, 1872.)

Succeeded on 14th October, 1878, by

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

PRIME MINISTER.

The Honorable ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (appointed 7th November, 1873.)

Succeeded on 17th October, 1878, by

The Right Honorable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD (appointed 18th May, 1875.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C. (appointed 31st October, 1872.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, N.P. (appointed 15th December, 1876.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable CHARLES EUGÉNE BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE, M.D. (appointed 22nd September, 1874.)

Succeeded on 8th March, 1878, by

The Honorable HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., Q.C. (appointed 4th July, 1873.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable PHILIP CARTERET HILL, D.C.L., Q.C. (appointed 8th May, 1875.)

Succeeded on 22nd October, 1878, by

The Honorable SIMON HUGH HOLMES.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. (appointed 5th November, 1873.)

Succeeded on 16th July, 1878, by

The Honorable EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER.

PREMIER.

The Honorable GEORGE EDWIN KING, Q.C. (appointed 9th June, 1870.)

Succeeded on 4th May, 1878, by

The Honorable JOHN JAMES FRASER, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON (appointed 2nd December, 1877.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable ROBERT ATKINSON DAVIS (appointed 2nd December, 1874.)

Succeeded on 16th October, 1878, by

The Honorable JOHN NORQUAY.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable ALBERT NORTON RICHARDS, Q.C. (appointed 27th June, 1876.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable ANDREW CHARLES ELLIOTT (appointed 1st February, 1876.)

Succeeded on 25th June, 1878, by

The Honorable GEORGE ANTHONY WALKEM, Q.C., F.R.G.S.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable Sir ROBERT HODGSON, Kt. (appointed 4th July, 1874.)

PREMIER.

The Honorable LOUIS HENRY DAVIES (appointed 6th September, 1876.)

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honorable DAVID LAIRD (appointed 7th October, 1876.)

INTRODUCTORY.

A "New Nationality"* was created in British North America under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, on the first day of July, A.D. 1867. It was named the DOMINION OF CANADA, and included, prospectively, all the possessions of the British Crown in America. At present, the colony of Newfoundland is the only British American territory south of Hudson's Straits which has not been definitively added to the Dominion. The territorial extent of the Dominion, including Newfoundland, is estimated at 3,600,000 square miles, or about one-half of the North American continent, omitting Mexico. The population thus united under one general government, with its legislative and executive departments at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, may be reckoned (including Indians and the population of Newfoundland) at 4,000,000. The great Confederation, which rules the central part of North America, began its career about one hundred years ago with a population of not more than four millions, exclusive of Indians. In some other elements of national strength it was inferior to the new Confederation of the North. Our mercantile marine, our public works, our Federal revenues, our exports and imports, &c., far exceed those of the American Confederation at the end of its first decade. Starting with the advantage of numerous discoveries and improvements in every department of human industry; with greater facilities for immigration from the old world, and stronger motives impelling its crowded populations to emigrate, may we not safely predict that the Dominion of Canada will increase in

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* "I congratulate you on the legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a *new nationality*, that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." *Lord Monck's Speech on opening the first Dominion Parliament, November*, 1867.

numbers, in wealth, in naval and military strength, and in material and intellectual resources of every kind more rapidly than her southern rival? That even with the drawback of a northern climate, she will not require one hundred years to command fifty millions of subjects?

The fulfilment of this prediction depends in a great degree upon the wisdom, energy, and statesmanship of the present generation of Canadians. Many, who are well informed, believe that the centre of population, if not the seat of Empire, will, in less than fifty years, be found west of Lake Superior. The annals of a nation or people who have achieved success in the battle of life; who have conquered the wild and gloomy wastes of nature, and converted them into smiling fields and happy homesteads; who have built cities and towns and public works, rivalling those of civilized Europe; who have established more schools, and colleges, and universities, and places of worship, in proportion to population, than any other people of modern times; who have founded free institutions, and stable governments, and equal laws in a territory larger than that which acknowledged the power of Rome, when she called herself mistress of the world, ought to be preserved in chronological order, and digested with care and impartiality. They will be interesting to posterity, and may prove useful and instructive, even to contemporaries. They will guide the historian in his researches; they will help him to winnow the chaff from the wheat, and in many instances furnish him with the most trustworthy materials for his connected narrative.* An intelligible history of the social, commercial, and political events which preceded and ended in Confederation would, of itself, fill a large volume. We must resign that task to other hands.

It may be enough to state here that the extreme tension of the relations between the United States and England in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, fitted out in English ports, or supplied by English subjects, during the great rebellion, hastened, if it did not set on foot, the movement in the Mother Country, as well as in the Colonies, towards union and consolidation. British North America, in case of war between England and the American

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*Alison, in the preface to his *History of Europe*, while regretting the dearth of native genius applied to the subject, says:—"It is fortunate that a connected narrative of events of continued interest and extensive information is to be found in the *Annual Register*."

Republic, was unprepared for defence. The separate Provinces could each furnish its quota of men and horses and commissariat supplies; but unity of action and vigour of administration were impossible. The disputes, delays, and mistakes of a voluntary association of independent states, or even of co-ordinate provinces under the direction of a distant imperial authority, would offer such advantages to an enterprising enemy who could attack at many points simultaneously, that even against equal forces, he would probably secure an easy victory. The divergent opinions and tardy movements of the Aulic Council saved Napoleon from defeat and capture in Italy, made him master of France, and ultimately, of the greater part of Europe.

The Confederation of the thirteen colonies under the Continental Congress—slow in action, divided in opinion, jealous of one another, refusing needful contributions to the army, &c.,—would have been crushed long before the arrival of Lafayette, if a skillful and enterprising commander had directed the British forces, and if a less able, a less respected, or a less patriotic general than Washington had been selected to organize, equip, and lead the raw levies of the not yet *United* States. English statesmen feared that in case of war, history might repeat itself in respect of divided councils, and they could not be sure that a Washington, a Montcalm, or even a Brock, would be found in Canada when he was wanted. Hence the desire for a union of all the colonies in British America under one central authority, with effective legislative and executive power in all matters of defensive military organization and supply.

The same prudential considerations influenced, though probably to a less extent, the minds of Colonial statesmen. But there were local and political causes which combined to render the project of union acceptable to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in all the Provinces. In Canada, it was regarded as a means of redressing grievances, and promoting administrative reforms, which could not be effected under the existing system of government. Dissatisfaction with the constitutional relations of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under the Act of 1840, prevailed to a much greater extent in the former than in the latter Province. That Act provided that the united Provinces should be equally represented in the common Legislature. On the theory that among the citizens of a free country, equality of political and civil rights should be secured by the fundamental law, the Union Act of 1840 was defective, for it established inequality. The

population of Lower Canada at the union was about 650,000,* while that of Upper Canada was only 432,000. By giving to the smaller population an equal voice with the larger in the making of laws, and equal power in levying and appropriating taxes, 218,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada were practically disfranchised. The injustice of this provision was pointed out in the Imperial Parliament, and its inevitable result—dissatisfaction in Canada—predicted by statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic. But the feeling of irritation in England against the "rebels" of 1837, and the desire to place the powers of government in the hands of the loyal minority, overcame all scruples, and the unjust rule of equal representation, without regard to numbers, was embodied in the new constitution. A justification was found in the fact that Upper Canada was growing rapidly in population, and would soon overtake its co-partner. It will be seen that this expectation was realized in 1848; but as no provision had been made for such a contingency, the injustice of disfranchisement continued, but its victims were no longer found in Lower Canada. Time in her case soon redressed the evil. When it crossed the boundary and fell exclusively upon Upper Canada, every year increased the number of the sufferers, and every vote in Parliament on questions of a sectional character embittered the controversy and intensified the demand for some adequate remedy. A political dead-lock in 1864 compelled the leaders of parties to give up for a season the game of faction, and to go in quest of a sovereign cure for the disorders of the body politic, which were becoming so serious that they threatened the very existence of the constitution. The cure was found in the scheme of confederation. By concentrating in one parliament the power to regulate the federal or national affairs of *all* the Provinces, English opinion was conciliated; by adjusting the representation

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* Prior to 1848 no census of the population of Upper and Lower Canada had been taken simultaneously, but the following figures are approximately accurate. (See census for 1870, vol. 4.)

Lower Canada.		*Upper Canada.*	
1759 (the Conquest)	70,000	1759, no white men, only a few traders.	
1784	113,000	1784	about 10,000
1825	423,650	1825	157,923
1844	697,084	1842	487,053
1848	768,334	1848	765,797
1851	890,261	1851	952,004
1861	1,111,566	1861	1,396,091
1871	1,191,516	1871	1,620,851

in the House of Commons, as between the Provinces, on the basis of population, a great and growing evil was extinguished in Ontario, the largest province of the Dominion; and by assigning the management of local and provincial matters to Local Assemblies, the old autonomy was sufficiently preserved to gratify the sentiment of provincialism, which cannot be eradicated in one generation, and to secure to the people of all the Provinces the benefits of self-government in their domestic affairs.

A war cloud of portentous aspect appeared during the excitement which followed the capture of Mason and Slidell from a British vessel. It disappeared soon after their surrender by the American government. It darkened the political horizon again for a short time when the FENIANS endeavored to create a *casus belli* by invading Canada in military array and with hostile intent from the territory of the United States. But as they were promptly met, and, with the loss of only a few lives, defeated and driven back by the loyal militia of the country, and were arrested and disarmed by the American troops on the frontier, that cloud disappeared also. These events, however, confirmed the belief in most minds that war between England and the United States was a calamity that might happen at any time, and that the best means to avert it would be found in a political union and military organization on this side of the Atlantic, and a better understanding and more intimate, but at the same time more independent, relations with imperial authorities on the other. Results have thus far more than justified the policy while they approve the statesmanship of the authors of Confederation.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Of Delegates of the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, to settle the Basis of a Union of the British North American Provinces:

Conference held at Charlottetown, 1st September, 1864.

CANADA.

Honorable John A. Macdonald, Q.C., Attorney-General for Upper Canada.
Honorable George Brown, President of the Council.
Honorable Alexander Tilloch Galt, Finance Minister.
Honorable George E. Cartier,* Q C., Attorney-General for Lower Canada.
Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.
Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee,* Minister of Agriculture.
Honorable Hector Louis Langevin, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Lower Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Honorable Charles Tupper, M.D., Provincial Secretary.
Honorable Wm. Alexander Henry, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable Robert B. Dickey, Q.C., Member of the Legislative Council.
Honorable Jonathan McCully,* Member of the Legislative Council.
Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Q.C., Member of the Provincial Parliament.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Honorable Samuel Leonard Tilley, Provincial Secretary.
Honorable John M. Johnson,* Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable John Hamilton Gray, Q.C., Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Honorable Edward Barron Chandler, Q.C., Member of the Legislative Council.
Honorable William H. Steeves,* Member of the Legislative Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Honorable John Hamilton Gray, President of the Council (*Chairman.*)
Honorable Edward Palmer, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable William Henry Pope, Colonial Secretary.
Honorable George Coles,* Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Honorable A. A. McDonald, Member of the Legislative Council.

Conference held at Quebec, 10th October, 1864.

CANADA.

Honorable Sir Etienne Pascal Tache,* Receiver-General and Minister of Militia (*Chairman*)
Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, Q.C., Attorney-General for Upper Canada.

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* Since deceased.

Honorable George E. Cartier,* Q.C., Attorney General for Lower Canada.
Honorable George Brown, President of Executive Council.
Honorable Oliver Mowatt, Q.C., Postmaster-General.
Honorable Alexander Tilloch Galt, Minister of Finance.
Honorable William MacDougall, Provincial Secretary.
Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works.
Honorable Hector L. Langevin, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Lower Canada.
Honorable James Cockburn, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Upper Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Honorable Charles Tupper, M.D., Provincial Secretary.
Honorable Wm. A. Henry, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable Jonathan McCully,* M.L.C., Leader of the Opposition.
Honorable Robert B. Dickey, Q.C., M.P.P.
Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Q.C., M.P.P.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, Provincial and Financial Secretary.
Honorable Wm. H. Steeves,* Member of the Executive Council.
Honorable John M. Johnson,* Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable Edward Barron Chandler, Q.C., M.L.C.
Lieut.-Colonel Honorable John Hamilton Gray, Q.C., M.P.P.
Honorable Charles Fisher, Q.C., M.P.P.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Honorable Francis B. T. Carter, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
Honorable J. Ambrose Shea, Leader of the Opposition.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Col. the Honorable John Hamilton Gray, Leader of the Government.
Honorable Edward Palmer, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable Wm. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary.
Honorable A. A. McDonald, M.L.C.
Honorable George Coles,* M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition.
Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, M.P.P.
Honorable Edward Whelan,* M.P.P.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEWITT BERNARD, *Secretary.*

Conference held in London (England)

Of Delegates to draft a Bill for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, December, 1866:—

CANADA.

Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, Attorney-General of Upper Canada and Minister of Militia of Canada (*Chairman.*)
Honorable George Etienne Cartier,* Attorney-General of Lower Canada.
Honorable Alexander Tilloch Galt.

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* Since deceased.

Honorable William MacDougall, Secretary of the Province of Canada.
Honorable William Pearce Howland, Minister of Finance.
Honorable Hector Louis Langevin, Q.C., Postmaster-General.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Honorable Charles Tupper, M.D., Secretary of the Province.
Honorable Wm. Alexander Henry, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable John Wm. Ritchie, Solicitor-General.
Honorable Jonathan McCully.*
Honorable Adams George Archibald, Q.C.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Honorable Peter Mitchell, President of Council.
Honorable Robert Duncan Wilmot.
Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, Secretary of the Province.
Honorable Charles Fisher, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Honorable John M. Johnson,* Q.C.

Lieut.-Colonel HEWITT BERNARD, *Secretary*.

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* Since deceased.

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1867.

July 1st, Dominion Day.—Under Royal Proclamation dated at Windsor, 22nd of May, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were Confederated under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA. By the same Proclamation the following gentlemen were appointed Senators of the Dominion. *For the Province of Ontario:* Hon. Messrs. John Hamilton, *Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills,* Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, *James Shaw, Adam Johnston Fergusson-Blair,* Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Aikins, David Reesor, Elijah Leonard, William MacMaster, *Asa Allworth Burnham,* John Simpson, James Skead, David Lewis Macpherson, *George Crawford, Donald Macdonald, Oliver Blake,* Billa Flint, Walter McCrea, George William Allan. *For the Province of Quebec:* Hon. Messrs. *James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster,* Joseph Noël Bossé, Louis A. Olivier, Jacques Olivier Bureau, *Charles Malhiot, Louis Renaud,* Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier, *Antoine Juchereau Duschesnay,* David Edward Price, *Elzear H. J. Duschesnay,* Leandre Dumouchel, *Louis Lacoste,* Joseph F. Armand, *Charles Wilson,* William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Gouvremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Kt., Thomas Ryan, *John Sewell Sanborn. For the Province of Nova Scotia:* Hon. Messrs. Edward Kenny, *Jonathan McCully,* Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Dickey, *John H. Anderson, John Holmes,* John W. Ritchie, *Benjamin Wier, John Locke, Caleb R. Bill,* John Bourinot, William Miller. *For the Province of New Brunswick:* Hon. Messrs. Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, *John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen,* William Hunter Odell, David Wark, *William Henry Steeves,* William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClellan, Peter Mitchell.*

His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, was sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion, and entrusted the Hon. John A. Macdonald with the duty of forming the first Government for the Dominion, with the following result:—

Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General (Prime Minister.)
Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Minister of Militia.
Hon. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, Minister of Customs.
Hon. ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, Minister of Finance.
Hon. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Minister of Public Works.
Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, Q.C., Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Hon. ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSSON-BLAIR, President of the Privy Council.
Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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* The names of Senators since deceased are given in italics.—*Ed.*

Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C., Postmaster-General.
Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, Q.C., Secretary of State of Canada.
Hon. EDWARD KENNY, Receiver-General.

His Excellency, immediately after he had taken the oath of office, announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer the title of Knight Commander of the Bath on the Hon. John A. Macdonald, late Chairman of the London Colonial Conference; and the title of C.B. on Hon. Messrs. G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, W. Macdougall, W. P. Howland, S. L. Tilley and Charles Tupper, for their distinguished services in bringing about Confederation. The honor was declined by Messrs. Cartier and Galt, who subsequently received the titles of Baronet and Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, respectively.

Major-General Henry William Stisted, C.B., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Sir Narcise Fortunat Belleau, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Lieutenant-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bt. of Kars, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; and Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

15th.—The following Ministry was appointed for the Province of Quebec:—

Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH OLIVIER CHAUVEAU, Q. C., Secretary and Registrar (Premier.)
Hon. GÉDÉON OUIMET, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Q.C., Treasurer.
Hon. JOSEPH OCTAVE BEAUBIEN, M.D., Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT, N.P., Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. CHARLES BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE, Speaker of the Legislative Council.
Hon. GEORGE IRVINE, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

16th.—The following Ministry was appointed for the Province of Ontario:-

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, Q.C., Attorney-General (Premier.)
Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. STEPHEN RICHARDS, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands.

20th.—Hon. MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, Q.C., Secretary and Registrar.
Hon. EDMUND BURKE WOOD, Treasurer.

August 7th.—Writs issued for a General Election for Members of Dominion House of Commons. The elections resulted in a return of a large majority of supporters of the Government in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and the defeat of every Government candidate in Nova Scotia, except Dr. Tupper.*

November 4th.—Hon. A. T. Galt resigned the office of Finance Minister.

5th.—Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon appointed Speaker of the Senate.

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* For list of members returned see Appendix.—*Ed.*

7th.—First Parliament of the Dominion met at Ottawa. Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., elected Speaker unanimously.

8th—His Excellency Lord Monck formally opened Parliament, and delivered the following Speech from the Throne :—

Hon Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliamen to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament between the members of Her Majesty's Government on one side and the delegates who represented the Provinces now United on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as a free and self-governing people, the Act of Union as adopted by the Imperial Parliament imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, harmonising its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects, novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial.

With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency Customs, Excise and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of an uniform Postal system—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and properties of the Dominion—for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of Militia Organisation and Defence—for the proper administration of Indian affairs—for the introduction of Uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery—the Naturalisation of Aliens—and the Assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the provinces comprising the Dominion and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and Marine Interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of Uniform Laws relating to Elections and the trial of Controverted Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government.

The Expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown.

The details of that expenditure will be laid before you, and submitted for your sanction.

I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding financial year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention

to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the material aid, and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the People of Canada.

8th.—Address in reply to Speech from the Throne moved in Commons by Hon. Charles Fisher, seconded by Dr. L. L. L. Desaulniers.

11th.—Address moved in the Senate by Hon. G. W. Allan, seconded by Hon. J. McCully.

18th.—Hon. John Rose appointed Minister of Finance.

December 11th.—Resolutions on which to found an Address praying for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory adopted in the Commons.

21st.—Parliamen adjourned to 12th of March, in order to allow Local Houses to meet. His Excellency gave assent to twenty-one Bills, amongst them Acts Indemnifying Members of Parliament at the rate of $6 per day if session was less than thirty days, or $600 for session if over thirty days; for the Management of the Revenue; for imposing Stamp Duties; for establishing the Post Office Department; Public Works Department; for building the Intercolonial Railway; and a Banking Act.

27th.—The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario met at Toronto. John Stevenson, Esq., member for Lennox, elected Speaker unanimously; prorogued 4th March, 1868. The Legislature of the Province of Quebec met in the City of Quebec. Joseph Godéric Blanchet, Esq., M.D., elected Speaker of the Assembly unanimously; prorogued 24th Feb., 1868.

29th.—Hon. A. J. Fergusson-Blair, President of the Privy Council, died in Ottawa.

1868.

January 30th.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia assembled; prorogued 21st September.

February 13th.—The Legislature of New Brunswick assembled; prorogued 23rd March.

March 12th.—Parliament reassembled.

April 9th.—Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal West, was shot at the door of his boarding-house, Sparks street, Ottawa, at 2.30 a.m., just after leaving the House of Commons. Patrick James Whelan was arrested, tried, found guilty, and executed on the 11th of February, 1869.

13th.—Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee buried at Montreal. Largest funeral ever known there; over 20,000 people in the procession.

May 22nd.—Parliament prorogued, His Excellency giving assent to seventy-three Bills. Amongst the most important Acts were those establishing the Department of Militia and Defence; the Department of Justice; the Department of Secretary of State for Canada; the Customs Department; Department of Inland Revenue; and Department of Marine and Fisheries. An Act relating to the organisation of the Civil Service was also passed, and a General Railway Act.

June 17th.—Mr. John Bright moved in Imperial Parliament that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the cause of Nova Scotia's dissatisfaction with Confederation. Motion rejected by 183 to 96.

July 14th.—Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Hon. Lemuel Allan Wilmot as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

October 6th.—Sir John A. Macdonald opens a correspondence with Hon. Joseph Howe, M.P. for Hants, Nova Scotia, which eventually leads to the arrangement of 'Better Terms" for Nova Scotia.

November 3rd.—The Legislature of Ontario assembled; prorogued 23rd January, 1869.

14th.—Lord Monck sailed from Quebec for England.

27th.—Right Hon. Sir John Young, G.C.B., sworn in as Administrator of the Dominion.

December 29th.—Sir John Young sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion.

1869.

January 20th.—The Legislature of Quebec assembled; prorogued 5th April.

25th.—Order in Council passed granting Nova Scotia "Better Terms." Her debt to be credited as $9,186,756, and a subsidy of $82,698 per annum to be granted her for ten years.

30th.—Hon. Joseph Howe sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces.

March 4th.—The Legislature of New Brunswick assembled; prorogued 21st April.

April 15th.—Second Session of the First Parliament opened by Sir John Young, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful counsels amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquility favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of my predecessor.

It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness as well as a duty to co-operate to the utmost of my ability in furthering your efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different provinces together and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil, by the enactment of wise and equal laws.

Your efforts in these directions seem now, more than ever, likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

In consequence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos' despatch of the 8th August of last year stating that his Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North-West Territory, Lord Monck sent home to England two members of the Privy Council as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings and attend to the interests of Canada.

The Conferences in London and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definite issue by the proposal, which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl Granville made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of Canada and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have directed that the Report of the mission and all the papers connected therewith, shall be duly laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration in view of the great importance of the subject, no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without delay.

I was much gratified by the communications from the Governor of Newfoundland expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of that colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance.

These documents shall be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration.

It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine Colony of Newfoundland, unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

In accordance wth the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. The papers connected with this subject will be submitted for your favorable consideration.

In continuance of the course commenced last session, Bills will be presented to you for the assimilation of the Criminal Laws existing in the several provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a country than a well defined code of criminal law of general application and easy ascertainment.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and Discovery.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Estimates for the Expenditure of the coming financial year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service. I have also desired that the financial accounts of the past year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of Banking and Currency will be brought under your notice.

In considering these questions which so deeply affect, not only the important interests of Commerce but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavor to adopt such principles as in their application may ensure the greatest measure of safety to the public without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of trade.

I have enumerated a variety of topics, but they are of moment and press for decision within the limits of this session. I commit them in all confidence to your deliberate judgment, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend your counsels, and enable you to discharge with dignity and effect the great trust to which the order of Providence has called you.

16th.—Address in reply to Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. Louis Lacoste, seconded by Hon. David Wark; and in Commons by Mr. W. M. Simpson, seconded by Mr. John Bolton.

20th.—Hon. Joseph Howe re-elected for Hants, N.S.

April 29th.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia assembled; prorogued 14th June.

June 22nd.—Parliament prorogued, His Excellency giving assent to forty-one Public and thirty-two Local and Private Acts. Amongst the most important Bills was one providing for a Territorial Government for the North-West Territory, arrangements for the purchase of which from the Hudson's Bay Company for £300,000 had been concluded by Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Wm. Macdougall. An Act was passed providing for the establishment of the Department of Finance; and several Acts relating to the speedy trial of criminals, to juvenile offenders, &c. Also, an Act ordering all executions to be made in private; an Act relating to Immigration; one enfranchising the Indians, on certain conditions; an Insolvency Act: and several Acts relating to criminal offences.

August 23rd.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur arrives at Halifax.

October 9th.—Sir Francis Hincks appointed Minister of Finance, *vice* Rose resigned.

20th.—French Half-Breeds hold a meeting at the house of John Bruce and determine that Hon. Mr. Macdougall shall not enter the Red River country.

29th.—Hon. W. Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Rupert's Land and North-Western Territories.

31st.—Hon. Mr. Macdougall met at Pembina by an agent of Riel's and warned not to enter the North-West Territory.

November 2nd.—Hon. Mr. Macdougall forced by the insurgents to quit the Hudson's Bay post and retire to United States territory. Fort Garry taken possession of by Riel and his followers.

6th.—Riel issues a proclamation asking the English speaking natives to elect twelve representatives to meet an equal number of French in Council.

24th.—Riel seizes the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company.

December 1st.—Riel and his Council pass a "Bill of Rights." Hon. Mr. Macdougall issues a proclamation announcing his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.

2nd.—Hon. Mr. Macdougall issues a Commission to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stoughton Dennis, appointing him "Conservator of the Peace," and authorising him to raise, arm and equip a force to put down the insurgents.

6th.—The Governor-General issues a Proclamation offering pardon to the insurgents, provided they disperse peaceably and at once.

7th.—Dr. Schultz and forty-four more Canadians made prisoners by Riel and confined in Fort Garry. Rev. Mr. Thibault and Col. De Salaberry appointed Commissioners to proceed to Fort Garry.

8th.—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., transferred to the Department of Public Works.

9th.—Hon. James Cox Aikins sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Secretary of State, *vice* Langevin.

10th.—Mr. Donald A. Smith appointed Government Commissioner to the North-West, and leaves for Fort Garry.

15th.—Col. Dennis returns to Pembina, and reports that he found the English Half-Breeds unwilling to take up arms against the French; and that there appeared no prospect of establishing the rule of Canada until the Spring.

16th.—Mr. Macdougall gives up the attempt to enter the North-West Territory, and leaves Pembina for Ottawa.

27th.—The Canadian Commissioners reach Fort Garry.

1870.

January 19th.—Mr. Smith's Commission, and the Proclamation of 6th December, read before a public meeting in Fort Garry. Mr. Smith's mission resulted in Judge Black, Rev. Mr. Ritchot and Mr. A. H. Scott being appointed delegates to proceed to Ottawa to arrange the terms on which the people of the Red River district would be willing to enter Confederation.

February 10th.—Provisional Government of the North-West Territories formed, with Louis Riel as President.

15th.—Third Session of First Parliament opened, in presence of H.R.H. Prince Arthur. His Excellency Sir John Young delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I recur with confidence to your advice, and have much satisfaction in being enabled on the present occasion to summon you to the discharge of your public duties at the period of the year most convenient to yourselves.

The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious. The bounty of Providence crowned the harvest with abundance, and made the fisheries unusually productive; in many districts existing industries have been enlarged, and new enterprizes have started into activity, furnishing fresh avenues for commerce, and additional employment for our people; whilst every day new sections of the country are being opened to the labors of the husbandman. The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase, and the equal administration of the laws maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the North-West Territories. Unfortunate misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada, have led to complications of a grave character. With a view to their removal, I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation, before adopting other measures; and the latest advices lead me to expect that the groundless alarms entertained by a portion of the inhabitants, have given place to a desire to listen to the explanations, which I have caused to be made to them. Efforts made in the spirit, which has animated my Government throughout, can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and thereby secure the speedy incorporation of the North-West Territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired by the Empire and the Dominion.

As the Act; for the temporary Government of the Territories when united with Canada, will expire at the close of the present session, a measure providing for their Government will be submitted for your consideration.

The Charters of most of the Banks of the Dominion were, last session, extended for a limited period, with the view that during the interval the questions of Banking and Currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands. A measure intended to ensure safety to the community, without interfering with the legitimate operations of the Banks will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I trust, be found calculated to place those important interests upon a sound and stable basis.

The laws in force on the subject of the Elective Franchise, and the regulation of

Parliamentary Elections in the several Provinces of the Dominion, vary much in their operations, and it is important that uniform provision should be made, settling the Franchise and regulating Elections to the House of Commons. A measure upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

Under the operation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions, a period of two years is given to the Legislatures of the several Colonies of the Empire to make provision for the regulation of their Coasting Trade. In the absence of legislation on the subject, within the period named, the provisions of the Imperial Law will be in force. The extent and value of our internal commerce, render legislation on this subject desirable, and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of a Court of Appeal under the powers conferred upon you by the Union Act, is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a Court, and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdiction.

The year 1871 is that in which the next decennial census is fixed by law to take place. As there are different laws on the subject in the several provinces, it will, therefore, be necessary to pass a general Act, to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion. Steps have already been taken to secure the co-operation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; and, I trust, a census upon one system will be made simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American Possessions. I need not expatiate on the importance of the information which the tables of the Census are calculated to afford, as, in addition to their interest and value on general grounds, it must be recollected that upon them depends the readjustment of the Parliamentary representation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed that the accounts of the last year shall be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted. They have been framed with every regard to economy, compatible with the efficiency of the public service; and you will, I trust, be of opinion that the finances are in a satisfactory state, and that the people can, without inconvenience, afford for the service of Her Majesty, the supplies which it will be the duty of my Government to ask you to vote.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention. The high spirit and loyalty of the people are placed in a clear light by the fact that the Active Militia, have, voluntarily, come forward largely in excess of the quota required, as well as by the zealous attendance of the various corps at the annual training in the camps, and by the promptness with which they assembled in force, at the call of duty, on more than one occasion, when Fenian Marauders threatened the peace of the country.

I have observed, with great satisfaction, the efforts which have been made in several of the Provinces of the Dominion to foster and encourage immigration to our shores. The continued progress of great public works, in many portions of the country, will afford the opportunity of early employment to intending immigrants, and I look forward with confidence to the addition of a large and valuable class of settlers to our population during the coming season.

During the summer and autumn I had the opportunity of visiting different parts of the Dominion. I proceeded first to Quebec, thence to the Maritime Provinces; and at Halifax I had the honor of receiving His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended His Royal Highness in a tour through the Province of Ontario. Everywhere the great capabilities of the country, and the proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion are well contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchises and full powers of legislation, which they possess, in order to build up, as a portion of the British Empire, institutions of their own choice, by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labors of the session, with earnest aspirations for your complete success.

17th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. J. R. Benson, seconded by Hon. R. B. Dickey, Q.C.; in Commons by Mr. A. W. Savary, seconded by Mr. J. Scriver.

March 4th.—Thomas Scott, one of the prisoners taken by Riel, shot at Fort Garry after a trial before a so-called "Court Martial," of which Ambrose Lepine was President. This murder caused the most intense excitement throughout Ontario, and the delegates Richot and Scott, sent to arrange terms with the Canadian Government for the admission of the Red River territory, were arrested for participation in it, on their arrival in Ottawa, but released after examination, there being no evidence against them.

May 12th.—Parliament prorogued, His Excellency giving assent to thirty-nine public and twenty private Acts. Amongst the most important was the Act constituting the Province of Manitoba, out of a portion of Rupert's Land, the new Province to be represented in the Senate by two members, and in the Commons by four; Local Government to consist of Legislative Council of seven members and Legislative Assembly of twenty-four. Interest to be allowed on $472,000, as the Province had no debt; subsidy $30,000 per annum, and eighty cents per head until population reaches 400,000. An Act was passed providing for a Superannuation Fund for Civil Service employees; another for the issue of Dominion notes; a general Banking Act; an Act providing for taking the census in 1871; and for regulating the coasting trade. The most important Acts were those imposing duties on salt, coal and grain; and authorizing the seizure of foreign vessels hovering near Canadian fishing grounds. These two Acts were intended to protect the agricultural and fishing interests from the encroachments of the Americans, which had been very great since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

June 21st.—Hon. Charles Tupper sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed President of that body.

September 24th.—The Military Expedition under command of Colonel Wolseley (now Sir Garnet Wolseley, Governor of Cyprus), which had been ordered to the Red River Territory on account of the troubles there during the past winter, arrived at Fort Garry after a very long and toilsome journey. Riel and his associates fled on the approach of the troops, and escaped to United States territory.

1871.

January 11th.—First elections for Local House held in Manitoba.

18th.—Commissioners for taking the Census gazetted. The Census was taken in April, and showed the total population of the Dominion to be 3,496,877, divided as follows: Ontario, 1,629,842; Quebec, 1,190,505; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; Manitoba [1870] 11,953.

21st.—British Columbia Legislature passes resolutions in favor of Confederation.

28th.—First Ministry in Manitoba formed as follows: Hon. James McKay, President of Council; Hon. H. J. Clarke, Q.C., Attorney-General; Hon.

Joseph Royal, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Thomas Howard, Treasurer; Hon. John Norquay, Minister of Public Works.

February 15th.—Fourth Session of First Parliament of Canada opened by His Excellency Lord Lisgar, Governor-General, when the following Speech from the Throne was delivered :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this, the usual and most convenient season of the year, and under the present auspicious circumstances of the country.

The hope I was sanguine enough to express at the close of the last Session, that no further attempt would be made to disturb our frontier was doomed to early disappointment. The Session had scarcely closed when lawless bands assembled within the United States in great numbers, and renewed the menace of invasion. They ventured to cross the border at two points, but were promptly met and repelled. So complete and humiliating was the repulse, that the invaders lost heart and hope, threw away quantities of arms, and fell back to encumber the villages in their rear, with their starving and demoralized masses. Our Militia rallied at the first call to arms with praiseworthy alacrity, and the spirit which pervades the country, swelled their numbers with volunteers from all quarters. The gallantry displayed and the success achieved, have been duly recognized by the highest military authority, and honored, in gratifying terms of appreciation, by Her Most Gracious Majesty. In maintaining the Militia on active duty, the Government incurred an outlay to a considerable amount beyond what was provided by the votes of last Session. The accounts of the entire expenditure for the defence of the frontier will be laid before you, and I feel confident that you will pass a Bill to indemnify the Government.

My anticipations of success in regard to the Act passed for the Government of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and in regard to the Military Expedition, which it was necessary to despatch, have been fortunately realized. The troops surmounted the difficulties of the long and toilsome route with endurance and intelligence. They encountered no armed opposition, and their arrival at the Red River was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants. The people of the new Province have, under the Constitution accorded to them last year, assumed all the duties of self-government, and every appearance warrants the hope that they are entering steadily upon a career of peace and prosperity.

The Legislature of British Columbia has passed an address to Her Majesty, praying for admission into the Union, on the terms and conditions therein stated. All the papers on this important subject will be submitted, and your earnest attention is invited to them. I hope you will think that the terms are so fair as to justify you in passing a similar address, so that the boundaries of Canada may, at an early day, be extended from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean on the one side, to the shores of the Pacific on the other.

Should such an address be adopted, it will be necessary for you to take steps to secure the early exploration and survey of a route for an Interoceanic Railway, with a view to its construction in accordance with the terms of Union.

The acquisition of the North-West Territories throws upon the Government and Parliament of the Dominion the duty of promoting their early settlement by the encouragement of immigration. This duty can best be discharged by a liberal land policy, and by opening up communications through our own country to Manitoba. The means proposed for accomplishing these purposes will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty's Government has decided upon referring the Fishery question, along with other questions pending between the two countries, to a Joint Commission to be named by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. On this Commission Canada will be represented. This mode of dealing with the various matters in controversy will, I trust, lead to their satisfactory adjustment. Canada urges no demand beyond those to which she is plainly entitled by Treaty and the law of nations. She has pushed no claim to an extreme assertion, and only sought to maintain the rights of her own people fairly and firmly, but in a friendly and considerate spirit and with all due respect to foreign powers and international obligations. The thanks of the country are

due to the Admiral on the Station and those under his command, for the valuable and efficient aid which they rendered to our cruisers during the past season in maintaining order and protecting the inshore Fisheries from encroachment.

The prospect of the adoption of an International Currency seems, in the present state of Europe, to be so remote, that I recommend you to consider the propriety of assimilating the Currency of the Dominion without further delay.

The extension to Manitoba of the Militia and other laws of the Dominion, and their adaptation to the present circumstances of that young Province, will require your attention.

The decennial Census will be taken on the third day of April next, and it is believed that a more thorough and accurate system has been adopted than any that has hitherto obtained. It may be necessary to amend the Act of last Session in some particulars.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to Parliamentary Elections, Weights and Measures, Insurance Companies, Savings Banks, and for the consolidation and amendment of the Inspection Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have given directions that the public accounts shall be laid before you. You will learn with satisfaction that the Revenue for the past year was in excess of what was estimated, and that the prospects for the current year are so encouraging that, notwithstanding the extensive public improvements which are contemplated, you will probably be able to diminish the taxation of the country.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I feel assured that you will be of opinion that the supplies which you will be asked to vote can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I lay these various and weighty matters before you in full confidence that they will engage your mature attention, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may, with the Divine blessing, prove conducive in all respects to the advancement and happiness of the country.

16th.—Joint High Commissioners appointed by the British Government to meet at Washington and arrange terms with Commissioners appointed by the United States, of a treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, fisheries and other questions outstanding between Great Britain and the United States. Commission composed as follows: Rt. Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, K.G., President of the Most Honorable Privy Council; Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., British Minister at Washington; Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada; and Montague Bernard, Esq., Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford. The American Commission (which had been appointed on the 10th instant) was composed as follows: Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Hon. Robert C. Schenck, American Minister at the Court of St. James; Hon. Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Staies; Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; and Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon. Lord Tenterden was Secretary of the British High Commission, and Mr. Bancroft Davies, Secretary of the United States High Commission.

Opening of New Brunswick Legislature. Hon. E. A. Vail, M.D., elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

21st.—New Brunswick Cabinet resigns.

22nd.—New Ministry formed in New Brunswick as follows: Hon. T. R. Jones, President of Executive Council; Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Provincial Secretary (Premier); Hon. George E. King, Attorney-General; Hon. B. R.

Stevenson, Surveyor-General; Hon. W. M. Kelly, Commissioner Public Works; Hon. Messrs. W. S. Caie and J. S. Covert, without portfolio.

25th.—First meeting of Joint High Commissioners at Washington.

March 2nd.—Elections in Manitoba for House of Commons held, with following result: John C. Schultz, M.D., Lisgar; Pierre Delorme, Provencher; Donald A. Smith, Selkirk. In Marquette, Mr. Angus McKay and Mr. James S. Lynch, M.D., each received 282 votes, consequently neither candidate was returned, and a new election was subsequently ordered.

3rd.—First Sitting of Joint High Commission.

14th.—Local elections in Ontario. The Coalition Government of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald loses many supporters.

17th.—Governor-General transmits a message to Parliament covering resolutions in which British Columbia offers to enter Confederation.

21st.—The House of Commons decides to remove the duties imposed at last session on coal, flour, grain, salt, &c.

30th.—Resolutions for the admission of British Columbia adopted in House of Commons by large majority.

April 5th.—Manitoba members take their seats in House of Commons.

14th.—Dominion Parliament prorogued. The Governor-General gave assent to thirty public, and twenty-eight private and local Bills. Amongst the most important public Acts was one establishing a uniform currency in the Dominion, and assimilating the currency of Nova Scotia to that of the other Provinces; an Act establishing a new Banking system giving greater security to note-holders and depositors; an Act repealing the duties on coal, flour, &c.; Acts extending criminal laws to Manitoba, and for the Administration of Justice in the North-West Territories, a temporary Election law; an Act providing for the seizure and sale of foreign vessels caught fishing in Canadian waters; an Insolvent Act, &c.

27th.—The Joint High Commission closes its labors, having agreed on the terms of a Treaty to be submitted to the respective Governments of the Commissioners.

29th.—The New Brunswick Legislature passes a Free School Bill. The Roman Catholic element in the Province strongly opposed to the Act.

May 3rd.—New Brunswick Legislature passes resolutions asking Dominion Government for better terms.

4th.—Mr. Sandford Fleming appointed Engineer-in-Chief of Pacific Railway Survey.

8th.—The Treaty of Washington signed by the Joint High Commissioners. The Treaty provided that the settlement of the *Alabama* claims should be left to a Board of Arbitration, to meet at Geneva. The Canadian fisheries to be thrown open to the Americans for ten years, and fish and fish oil to be admitted free into the United States and Canada for the same time. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence guaranteed to the Americans, and the use of our canals for ten years, on certain conditions. Canadians to have the right of transporting goods in bond through the United States, and Americans to have same right through Canada. The settlement of the San Juan boundary question to be left to the decision of the Emperor of Germany. A Commission to meet at Halifax to settle whether the United States should make any

money compensation to Canada for the use of the fisheries. The clauses of the treaty relating to Canada to receive the assent of Dominion Parliament. Some dissatisfaction was felt in Canada at the Treaty, which was regarded as a surrender of the Canadian fisheries, as an offset to the claims of the United States against Great Britain for the depredations of the *Alabama* and other cruisers.

17th.—Both Houses of New Brunswick Legislature unanimously pass resolutions condemning the Treaty of Washington.

24th.—Treaty of Washington ratified by the United States Senate.

June 17th.—Ratifications of the Treaty of Washington exchanged.

July 4th.—Proclamation of Treaty of Washington by President Grant.

5th.—British Columbia enters the Dominion. The terms of her admission allowed her three representatives in the Senate and six in the House of Commons, and a large subsidy; but the principal feature in the terms was the agreement on the part of the Dominion to build a railway to the Pacific, which was to be commenced in two years and finished in ten from the date of the admission of the Province.

Hon. Joseph William Trutch appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

October 25th.—Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, appointed Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Hon. John Henry Pope sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Agriculture.

December 13th.—Hon. Marc Amable Girard and John Sutherland, Esq., called to the Senate for Manitoba; and Robert William Weir Carrall, Esq., Francis Clement Cornwall, Esq., and William John Macdonald, Esq., called to the Senate for British Columbia.

19th.—Ontario Ministry resigned; Mr. Blake sent for to form new Ministry.

20th.—The following Ministry formed in Ontario:—

Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., President of the Council (Premier.)

Hon. ADAM CROOKS, D.C.L., Q.C., Attorney-General.

Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Secretary and Registrar.

Hon. A. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

21st.—Hon. PETER GOW, Secretary and Registrar.

Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Treasurer.

Hon. RICHARD WM. SCOTT, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands.

1872.

April 11th.—Fifth session of First Parliament of the Dominion opened by the Governor-General, Lord Lisgar, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The auspicious recovery which the mercy of Providence vouchsafed from the well nigh mortal illness of the Prince of Wales, called forth a universal expression of joy and thankfulness throughout the Empire. All classes of the people testified their deep sense of relief from the anxieties of a long and painful suspense, by joining their beloved Queen in a public Thanksgiving, which proved in vastness of attendance and unanimity of feeling the grandest and most impressive ceremony ever witnessed in the British Capital. I invite you to follow the good example on the fifteenth day of this month. It

was thought advisable to defer the solemnity until after the meeting of Parliament, and I feel assured that the members of the two Houses, as well as all Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout the Dominion will be anxious to unite in celebrating the occasion with all becoming observance and loyal alacrity.

Your meeting has itself been postponed to a later season than usual, upon considerations of Imperial as well as Colonial interest, and at the instance of Her Majesty's Government.

The young Province of Manitoba was, last September, threatened with an invasion of lawless persons from the United States. Prompt measures for resistance were adopted by the local authorities and attended with the best results. In order to reassure the people of the Province, and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, I ordered a force of two hundred Militiamen to be sent to Fort Garry. Notwithstanding the inclement season of the year the troops surmounted the difficulties of the march with energy and success, thus proving not only their own discipline and endurance, but also the value of the route through our own territory. The accounts of the expenditure occasioned by this expedition will be laid before you, and you will be requested to pass a Bill to indemnify the Government.

A copy of the Treaty made at Washington last year between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, in which the Dominion has so great an interest, will be laid before you. So much of the papers and of the completed correspondence as can be made public without injury to the interests of the Empire or of Canada, will also be at once submitted for your information, and your attention will be invited to this important subject.

A Conference was held at Ottawa in September last, on the subject of Immigration, at which the Government of the Dominion, as well as those of every Province, were represented. A scheme for joint and several action was provisionally arranged, to which I invite your attention. I do not doubt that you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of Immigration, with the maintenance and extension of which the development of the vast natural resources of Canada is so vitally interwoven.

Since last session the union of British Columbia with Canada has been happily consummated, and her representatives now take part in your deliberations.

In order to open up and settle the fertile Territories of the North-West, and to link British Columbia therewith, it will be necessary for you to make provision for the construction of a Railway to the Pacific Ocean, in conformity with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council, uniting British Columbia with the Dominion. An appropriation was made in the last session for the preliminary Survey of the route for this Railway. The work has been diligently prosecuted, and a report of the progress achieved will be laid before you.

You will, I trust, concur with me in thinking that the long contemplated improvement and extension of our system of Canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada, and the importance of competing for, and accommodating the commerce of the Great West, render it necessary that the means of transport by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and in connection with it, the expediency of providing a direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

The decennial Census having been taken last year, the duty of re-adjusting the representation in Parliament, of the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, devolves upon you now, according to the terms of the Union Act. A measure for the purpose will accordingly be submitted for your consideration.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to the Judges of Superior Courts; to the regulation and management of the Public Lands and Mines of the Dominion in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and for the amendment of the laws relating to the Public Health.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will at once be laid before you, and likewise a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the current year, up to the close of the last month.

It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue for the past, as well as that for the current year, will be considerably in excess of what was estimated,

and that consequently there is no reason to apprehend embarrassment from the immediate commencement of the contemplated public improvements.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote for the service of Her Majesty, can be granted without inconvenience to Her Canadian subjects.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I have all the more satisfaction in recurring to your counsel and assistance at this period, inasmuch as I may congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, and the fortunate issue of the steps taken to unite and consolidate the vast territories which now form the Dominion.

I feel assured that you will continue to devote the same assiduity as in the past to the augmented labors, which the exigencies of more numerous constituencies and a wider sphere of operations demand at your hands, and I earnestly pray that your efforts in the path of duty may be so happily guided as to maintain peace and justice in all the borders of the land, and ensure the happiness and lasting welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.

26th.—Sir George E. Cartier introduced the Pacific Railway Bill in the Commons. This Act gave the Governor in Council power to make a contract with either of the two Companies which had applied for contracts, or an amalgamation of them, or to issue a Royal Charter to a new Company. The Subsidy to be given by the Company not to exceed $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land.

30th.—Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, made his budget speech, showing a surplus of $3,712,479.

May 3rd.—Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill to give effect to the clauses of the Treaty of Washington requiring the consent of the Dominion Parliament. There had been a very strong feeling against the Treaty, because it was considered that the fisheries had been surrendered for inadequate compensation; and also, because the consideration of the claims of Canada against the United States for compensation for Fenian raids had been refused by the Joint High Commissioners; the Imperial Government had, however, agreed to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 stg. to assist in building the Pacific Railway, and the House supported the proposition of the Government to accept the Treaty, by a majority of 66.

20th.—Mr. Costigan (Victoria, N.B.) moved that an address be presented to His Excellency praying him to disallow the New Brunswick School Act. Petitions had been presented from the Roman Catholic clergy and laity praying the Governor not to sign this Bill, but he had, on the advice of the Minister of Justice (Sir John A. Macdonald) given assent to it, it having been held that the Legislature had the right to pass the Act, and that His Excellency had no right to interfere. This motion of Mr. Costigan's was, therefore, equivalent to a motion of want of confidence, and was defeated; but an amendment offered by Mr. Mackenzie that the Government should obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and, if possible, of the Privy Council, was adopted.

June 14th.—Parliament prorogued, His Excellency giving assent to thirty-nine public and seventy-nine private Bills. Amongst the most important were the Pacific Railway Bill, and the Act giving effect to the Treaty of Washington; an Act repealing the duties on tea and coffee; an Act regulating Dominion lands; an Act relating to Trades Unions; and an Act

rearranging representation in the House of Commons, in accordance with the British North America Act, which requires it to be so re-arranged after each decennial census. Amongst the private Acts were two incorporating the Canada Pacific and Inter-Oceanic Railway Companies, with a capital of $10,000,000 each, and power to enter into a contract with the Government for building the Pacific Railway.

July 2nd.—Hon. Alexander Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue, appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba. Hon. Charles Tupper, President of the Council, succeeded him as Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Hon. John O'Connor was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed President of the Privy Council. Hon. John Hamilton Gray, D.C.L., appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

October 25th.—Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie having retired from the Ontario Government, the Ministry was reconstructed as follows: Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., (late Vice-Chancellor) Attorney-General (Premier); Hon. T. B. Pardee, Secretary and Registrar; Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., D.C.L., Treasurer; Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

December 2nd.—Hon. Alexander Morris appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

23rd.—New Executive Council appointed for British Columbia as follows: Hon. Amor De Cosmos, President of the Council (Premier); Hon. G. A. Walkem, Attorney-General; Hon. Robert Beaven, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Hon. John Ash, M.D., Provincial Secretary; Hon. W. J. Armstrong (without office.)

28th.—Hon. Marc A. Girard, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Hon. Henry J. Clarke, Hon. Pascal Breland, Hon. Alfred Boyd, John Schultz, Esq., M.D., Joseph Dubuc, Esq., Andrew G. B. Bannatyne, Esq., Robert Hamilton, Esq., and William J. Christie, Esq., appointed members of the Executive Council for the North-West Territories.

1873.

January 30th.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Receiver-General.

February 8th.—Pacific Railway Charter granted to Sir Hugh Allan and twelve other Directors.

11th.—Hon. Réné Edouard Caron, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

21st.—Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau appointed Speaker of the Senate.

22nd.—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs, appointed Minister of Finance, in place of Sir Francis Hincks, resigned; Hon. Charles Tupper, M.D., Minister of Inland Revenue, appointed Minister of Customs.

27th.—New Ministry formed in Quebec as follows: Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Q.C., Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction (Premier); Hon. George Irvine, Q.C., Attorney-General; Hon. James G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. Pierre Fortin, M.D., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Louis Archambault, N.P., Commissioner of Agriculture and Public

Works; Hon. John J. Ross, M.D., Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

March 4th.—Hon. John O'Connor, President o the Privy Council, appointed Minister of Inland Revenue.

5th.—Meeting of Dominion Parliament, Hon. James Cockburn, re-elected Speaker.

6th.—First session of second Parliament opened by the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I desire to express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance, as well as my deep sense of my own good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors and aspirations for the welfare of this Dominion.

I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country appear so full of promise, when peace and amity prevail amongst all neighboring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources.

In accordance with the decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the legislation of last Session, I have caused a Charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The Company now formed has given assurances that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and a favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the required capital. The papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

During the past year the surveys for the improvement and extension of our system of Canals, for which appropriations were made last Session, have been in active preparation; and I am glad to inform you that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Baie Verte Canals have been completed, and that the works can now be put under contract.

The surveys for the St. Lawrence Canals will, I am assured, be finished in time to commence the works at the beginning of next year. This will ensure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage immigration have met with a great measure of success, and that the numbers seeking a home in Canada have been greatly augmented during the last year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provision for the steadily increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be annually expected to add to the population, wealth and strength of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first Census of the Dominion approaches completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for the establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention.

It is important that provision should be made for the consolidation and amendment of the laws, now in force in the several Provinces, relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A Measure for this purpose, and one for the trial of Controverted Elections, will be submitted for your consideration.

Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of the Laws relating to Pilots, to Salvage, and to the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws, generally affecting our Merchant Shipping.

Experience has shown that the duties now performed in the offices of the Secretary of State and the Secretary for the Provinces, may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A Bill on the subject will be laid before you.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to the Criminal Law, to Weights and Measures, and to the amendment and consolidation of the Inspection Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have given directions that the accounts of the past, and of the first six months of

the present financial year, shall be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition, and that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it.

The Estimates for the ensuing year, which will be submitted to you, have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Many of the subjects I have enumerated are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your patriotism and wisdom that I commend them to your consideration, and I trust that a Gracious Providence may guide your Counsels in whatever way may best promote the happiness of the people of Canada, and the welfare of the Empire at large.

10th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. A. Vidal, seconded by Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

11th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in Commons by Stephen Tobin, Esq., seconded by A. L. Palmer, Esq., Q.C.

April 1st.—Hon. Mr. Tilley made his financial statement to the House, showing a surplus of $3,125,345.

2nd.—Hon. Mr. Huntington moved for a Committee to examine into the granting of the Pacific Railway Charter, charging that the Government had sold the charter to Sir Hugh Allan, and a number of American capitalists, in consideration of a large sum of money which was spent in the elections. The motion was treated as one of want of confidence, and voted down without discussion by 107 to 76.

3rd.—Sir John A. Macdonald moved that a Committee of five members be appointed by the House to investigate the charges made by Hon. Mr. Huntington. Motion carried, and Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Hon. A. A. Dorion, Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. James McDonald were appointed. The Committee reported in favor of evidence being taken under oath; and, as there was no authority for Committees examining witnesses under oath, a Bill was introduced, passed, and assented to on the third of May, giving Parliamentary Committees power to examine witnesses under oath. This Act was known as the "Oath's Bill," and was disallowed by Her Majesty on the ground that it exceeded the power conferred on the Parliament of Canada by the British North America Act of 1867. Meanwhile the Committee adjourned until the 2nd of July as Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Abbott, who were important witnesses, were in England and would not return until about that time. As the Committee could not sit during recess it was agreed that Parliament should be adjourned instead of being prorogued, and it was so adjourned, on the twenty-third of May, to meet *pro forma* on the thirteenth of August for prorogation.

May 1st.—Hon. Joseph Howe appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

10th.—Hon. William C. F. Robinson appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to take effect on the 1st of July.

20th.—Sir George E. Cartier died in London, England.

23rd.—Parliament adjourned until the thirteenth of August, His

Excellency giving assent to all the Bills passed during the Session, not previously assented to. During the Session, fifty-one public and seventy-five private Bills were passed, amongst the most important of which were the following: The Oath's Bill; an Act rendering members of Provincial Councils and Assemblies ineligible for the House of Commons; a temporary Election Act; an Act providing for the trial of Controverted Elections by Judges; an Act rearranging Provincial subsidies under the Union Act, the debt of Ontario and Quebec being placed at $73,006,088, instead of $62,500,000, and the other Provinces allowed in proportion; an Act arranging salaries, the allowance of members of Parliament was raised from $600 to $1,000, of Ministers from $5,000 to $7,000, with $1,000 extra to the Premier, salaries of Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec raised to $10,000, and all other Provinces $9,000, Speakers of the Senate and Commons raised to $4,000 each, an increase made in the salaries of Judges, and $75,000 appropriated for increased salaries in the Civil Service. Acts were passed providing for the administration of justice in the North-West Territories, and for the establishment of a Mounted Police Force; also, an Act granting a subsidy of $150,000 per annum to New Brunswick, on condition of the repeal of the export duty on American timber floated down the St. John river; also, an Act changing the guage of the Intercolonial Railway to 4 ft. 8½ in.; also, an Act regulating the carrying of deck loads.

June 1st.—Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax.

14th.—Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, and Hugh Macdonald, Esquires, sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces and President of the Privy Council respectively.

July 1st.—Proclamation of the disallowance of the Oath's Bill. General reconstruction of the Dominion Cabinet, which left the portfolios distributed as follows:—

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., Minister of Justice (Premier.)
Hon. S. L. TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Finance.
Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C., Minister of the Interior.
Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B., Minister of Public Works.
Hon. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.
Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, M.D., C.B., Minister of Customs.
Hon. J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C., Postmaster-General.
Hon. THEO. ROBITAILLE, M.D., Receiver-General.
Hon. T. N. GIBBS, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. H. MCDONALD, Q.C., Minister of Militia and Defence.

—Prince Edward Island enters Confederation.

2nd.—Committee on Hon. Mr. Huntington's charges met at Montreal, and adjourned until 13th of August, on account of disallowance of Oaths Bill. Sir John A. Macdonald offered to issue a Royal Commission to the Committee, but it was declined by Hon. Messrs. Blake and Dorion.

4th.—A number of letters from Sir Hugh Allan to Messrs. G. W. McMullen, C. M. Smith, and G. W. Cass, published in the Montreal *Herald* and Toronto

Globe. These letters showed that Sir Hugh Allan had entered into an agreement with a number of American capitalists to build the Pacific Railway; that nearly $400,000 had been used by him (Allan) for election and other purposes; and seemed to implicate the Government in the corrupt disposal of the Pacific Railway contract.

Hon. Adams George Archibald, Q.C., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

5th.—Sir Hugh Allan publishes an affidavit in the Montreal *Gazette* denying that he had made any corrupt bargain with the Government with regard to the Pacific Railway contract.

16th.—Mr. G. W. McMullen published a "narrative" in the Montreal *Herald* and Toronto *Globe* giving his account of the Pacific Railway transactions, and also a letter from Sir G. E. Cartier to Hon. J. J. C. Abbott asking for $20,000, on the conditions agreed on with Sir Hugh Allan, and a telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald asking for $10,000 more.

August 13th.—Parliament prorogued. Ninety-two members of the Opposition presented a memorial to His Excellency praying that Parliament should not be prorogued, but be allowed to continue the investigation of the Huntington charges. He replied that he was bound to take the advice of his Constitutional advisers, and they advised him to prorogue Parliament, as had been agreed on in May; but added that a Royal Commission would be issued, and Parliament summoned again as soon as their report was received.

14th.—A Royal Commission to enquire into the charges made by Hon. Mr. Huntington, issued to the Honorable C. D. Day, late a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada; Hon. Antoine Polette, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, and James Robert Gowan, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County Simcoe, Ont. The Commissioners to report to Parliament as well as to the Secretary of State.

September 4th.—Royal Commission met at Ottawa.

October 23rd.—Second Session of Second Parliament opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the intimation given by me at the close of the last Session, I have caused Parliament to be summoned at the earliest moment after the receipt of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by me to enquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The evidence obtained under the Commission deserves careful consideration. The Report will be laid before Parliament, and it will be for you then to determine whether it can be of any assistance to you.

A Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws in force in the several Provinces relating to the representation of the people in Parliament will again be submitted to you. By the postponement of this measure from last Session, you will have the advantage of including in its provisions the Province of Prince Edward Island, now happily united to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to whom a Royal Charter was granted, have, I regret to say, been unable to make the financial arrangements necessary for the construction of that great undertaking. They have therefore executed a surrender of their Charter, which has been accepted by me.

You will, I trust, feel yourselves called upon to take steps to secure the early commencement and vigorous prosecution of the construction of that Railway, and thus to carry out, in good faith, the arrangement made with the Province of British Columbia. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The extension of the bounds of the Dominion has caused a corresponding increase in the work of administration, and seems to call for additional assistance in Parliament as well as in the Executive Government. A Bill on this subject will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the consideration of a Bill for the establishment of a General Court of Appeal.

Measures relating to our navigable waters and to the Inspection Laws, will be laid before you; as also, a Bill for the establishment of a Dominion Board of Agriculture.

The subject of the law relating to Insolvency will necessarily engage your attention.

The efforts made by the several Provinces, as well as by the Dominion, to encourage Immigration, have met with success, and a large number of valuable settlers have been added to our population. I do not doubt that you will continue your liberal aid to this important object.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed that the accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you. The prosperous condition of our finances continues, and the revenue has been sufficient to meet all charges upon it. The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy as well as to the efficiency of the public service, and I trust that the supplies which are necessary, will be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Your best attention will, I doubt not, be devoted to the important interests committed to your charge, and I am confident that your deliberations will redound to the advantage and prosperity of the country.

27th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. G. Alexander, seconded by Hon. D. Montgomery, and adopted. Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the House by Mr. H. B. Witton, seconded by Mr. L. F. G. Baby, Q.C. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that on account of their conduct with regard to the Pacific Railway investigation the Ministry had lost the confidence of the House. The debate was continued seven days, and the Ministry resigned without a vote being taken.

November 5th.—Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and his Cabinet resign, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie sent for to form a new Ministry. Hon. John Crawford appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Hon. S. L. Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

7th.—Hon. Letellier de St. Just announces in the Senate and Hon. L. H. Holton in the House, that Mr. Mackenzie had formed his Ministry; and Parliament was prorogued. The following is a list of the new Ministry:—

Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Minister of Public Works (Premier.)
Hon. ANTOINE A. DORION, Q.C., Minister of Justice.
Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., without portfolio.
Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Q.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.
Hon. DAVID LAIRD, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, Secretary of State.
Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Postmaster-General.
Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, Postmaster-General.
Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver-General.

Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Q.C., Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. William Ross, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. Richard W. Scott, Q.C., without portfolio.

1874.

January 9th.—Hon. David Christie, appointed Speaker of the Senate; Hon. R. W. Scott taking his portfolio as Secretary of State.

20th.—Hon. L. S. Huntington sworn of the Privy Council and appointed President of that body.

February 11th.—Hon. G. A. Walkem succeeds Hon. Amor DeCosmos as leader of the Government of British Columbia, the latter having resigned owing to the operation of the Act respecting dual representation.

13th.—Hon. Edward Blake resigned his position in Cabinet.

March 26th.—Commencement of first session of Third Parliament, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Member for Gloucester, N.B., elected Speaker of Commons unanimously.

27th.—Formal opening of the House. His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

Your attention will be invited during the present Session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying Constitutional Government of taking votes by Ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal.

Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to Controverted Elections, the Militia and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line. The destruction of the Railway Offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the Report more complete.

The Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

The Report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed Canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration.

With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, another year will be required to complete it. A report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The question of compensation due to the Dominion for the Fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government, the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year to the latest practicable period.

I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the

expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote Immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected. I do not doubt but that as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people and a still larger accession to our numbers.

I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

30th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. E. G. Penny, seconded by Hon. C. E. Panet; and in the Commons by Mr. Thomas Moss, Q.C., seconded by Mr. Wilfred Laurier. Address adopted in both Houses without amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell called the attention of the House to a question of privilege; Louis Riel, a fugitive from justice, had been elected for Provencher and had signed his name on the list of members; he moved for returns of the election, and that Attorney-General Clarke, of Manitoba, be summoned to the Bar of the House with reference to the indictment of Louis Riel by the Grand Jury of Manitoba.

April 1st.—Mr. D. A. Smith moved for a committee of enquiry into the North-West troubles, 1869-70, especially with reference to the question of amnesty.

14th.—Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance, made his Budget Speech, and introduced a series of resolutions for changes in the tariff, which, he estimated, would increase taxation about $3,000,000 per annum.

16th.—Motion for the expulsion of Louis Riel carried in the House by 124 to 68.

May 26th.—Parliament prorogued. His Excellency gave assent to one hundred and seventeen Bills, and reserved one—an Act to amend the Extradition Act—for Her Majesty's pleasure. Amongst the most important Acts were the following: An Act authorizing a loan of £8,000,000 stg. to be spent on the Pacific Railway and St. Lawrence canals; an Act changing Customs and Excise duties, increasing the *ad valorem* duties from 15 to 17½ per cent.; an Election Act, elections all to be held on the same day; candidates to be nominated by not less than twenty-five electors, and to deposit $50; no property qualification required of candidates; voting to be by ballot. A Controverted Election Act requiring all controverted elections to be tried by Judges. An Act providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a Public Work. An Act taking the construction of the Intercolonial Railway out of the hands of the Commissioners and placing it in the hands of the Minister of Public Works.

June 1st.—Hon. A. A. Dorion, Minister of Justice, appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec.

July 4th.—Sir Robert Hodgson, Knt., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

July 8th.—Hon. Felix Geoffrion sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in place of Hon. Telesphore Fournier, who took the portfolio of Minister of Justice vacated by Mr. Dorion.

September 22nd.—New Ministry formed in Quebec as follows: Hon. C. B. De Boucherville, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction (Premier); Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. F. H. Lemaire, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. H. G. Malhiot, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. L. R. Church, Q.C., Attorney-General; Hon. Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. A. R. Angers, Solicitor-General.

30th.—Hon. W. B. Vail sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Militia and Defence, *vice* Ross, appointed Collector of Customs at Halifax.

December 2nd.—New Ministry formed in Manitoba, as follows: Hon. R. A. Davis, Provincial Treasurer (Premier); Hon. Joseph Royal, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works; Hon. Colin Inkster, President of the Executive Council, President of the Legislative Council and Minister of Agriculture; Hon. John Norquay, without portfolio.

1875.

February 4th.—Opening of Second Session, Third Parliament of the Dominion. His Excellency delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this early and convenient season.

I have to congratulate you upon the organization of the North West Police Force, and the success of its operations. It has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good-will among the Indian tribes; in the suppression of the liquor traffic; the establishment of legitimate trade; the collection of Customs duties; and, above all, in maintaining security for life and property within the Territory. Another effect of the presence of the Police in the North-West has been to enable the Government to largely reduce the strength of the Military establishment in that country.

The negotiation of a friendly Treaty with the Crees and Sauteux of the North-West for the cession of territory may be regarded as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that vast region.

During the past summer I had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of Ontario, including the whole coast of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. This official tour enabled me to form a better idea of the great extent of the comparatively well-settled country and of that which is still almost wholly undeveloped. I was everywhere received with the kindest welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment, and loyalty manifested in every quarter.

Your attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court. The necessity for such a measure has yearly become more and more apparent, since the organization of the Dominion; it is essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions.

You will also be invited to consider a Bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency.

Measures will be submitted to you providing for the re-organization of the Government of the North-West and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country; for a general Insurance Law; and on the subject of Copyright.

Gratifying progress has been made in the survey of the Canada Pacific Railway route. Measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the Georgian Bay branch, and to provide a connection with the eastern railway system. The report of the surveys of the road from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, which will be ready in a few days, will

afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the eastern and western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted; they will, I believe, be found to have been framed with every regard to economy, consistent with efficiency in the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to believe that notwithstanding the general and wide-spread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of Canada is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

Papers will be submitted to you on the North-West troubles, and in reference to the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia on the subject of the Pacific Railway.

Steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of effort on the part of the several Provinces and the Dominion, to promote immigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials. It is hoped that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service.

I rely with confidence on your prudence and ability, and on your patriotic devotion to the great public interests entrusted to you; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.

5th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Senate by Hon. D. Wark, seconded by Hon. P. Baillargeon; in the Commons by Mr. L. H. Frechette, seconded by Mr. Colin Macdougall.

11th.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved a series of resolutions on which to base an address to His Excellency, praying that a full amnesty be granted to all who were concerned in the North-West Troubles, 1869-'70, except Riel, Lépine and O'Donoghue, and a like amnesty to these after five years' banishment. The question was debated for two days, and the resolutions adopted on the twelfth by a vote of 126 for, to 50 against.

16th.—Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, made his Budget Speech, showing total revenues to have been $24,600,000; expenditure $23,316,000.

April 8th.—Parliament prorogued. His Excellency gave assent to ninety-eight Bills, and reserved two for Her Majesty's pleasure. Amongst the most important Acts passed were An Act making new provisions for the Postal Service; An Act constituting a Supreme Court for the Dominion; An Insolvency Act; An Act relating to the North-West Territories; An Act relating to Public Lands in Manitoba, &c.

May 18th.—Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

19th.—Hon. T. Fournier appointed Postmaster General, and Hon. Edward Blake again enters the Cabinet, taking the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

October 8th.—Hon. Wm. Buell Richards appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; and Hon. Messrs. W. J. Ritchie; S. H. Strong; J. T. Taschereau; T. Fournier and W. A. Henry, Puisine Judges of same Court. Mr. Robert A. Harrison, Q.C., appointed Chief Justice of Ontario *vice* Richards.

9th.—Hon. L. S. Huntington, President of the Privy Council, appointed Postmaster General *vice* Fournier.

December 7th.—Hon. J. E. Cauchon sworn of the Privy Council and appointed President of that body *vice* Huntington.

1876.

February 1st.—New Ministry formed in British Columbia as follows: Hon. Andrew C. Elliott, Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary (Premier); Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Hon. T. B. Humphreys, Minister of Finance and Agriculture; Hon. Ebenezer Brown, President of the Council.

10th.—Third Session of Third Parliament opened by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much pleasure in again calling you together to attend to the business of the country.

Since you last assembled it has been my happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion, and of giving expression to the feelings of attachment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people.

The great depression which has prevailed throughout neighboring countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing a general stagnation of business, has extended to Canada and has seriously affected our trade. At the same time, we have reason to be grateful for an abundant harvest; and while I deeply regret the suffering which exists among certain classes and in particular localities, I believe nevertheless that the great bulk of our people continue to enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fact that the great railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1867, is approaching completion. Early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened, when the connection with other systems of railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers and traffic to pass over continuous lines of railway from Halifax or St. John to the extreme Western railways of Ontario.

The opening of the Prince Edward Island Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.

Every effort has been made to obtain an early settlement of the claims of Canada for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the United States, as provided by the Treaty of Washington. Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of my advisers, appointed the British Commissioner, but I regret to have to state that the United States Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

I have given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issuing the proclamations, and by appointing the Judges and officers of the Court.

A Bill to simplify and amend the law relating to Common Carriers will be submitted for your consideration.

A Bill will be brought before you containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurance Companies.

The want of reliable and systematised information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged my attention. A Bill will be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

You will be asked to make provision for the commencement of the work of consolidating the statute law.

The Acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, and steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Indians themselves. A measure on this subject will be submitted for your approval.

A measure will be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of insolvent Banks.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the next financial year will be laid before you. The estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. I regret that the depression in trade to which I have alluded, has seriously affected the revenue. It will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenses in the several branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway will be laid before you.

During the recess, a deputation from the Government of Manitoba visited Ottawa to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province. They represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary governmental expenses. The papers on this subject will be laid before you, and certain propositions will be submitted for your consideration. The Legislature of Manitoba has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

I invite your earnest attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, and I trust that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

11th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in the Commons by Mr. G. E. Casey, seconded by Mr. H. T. Taschereau.

14th.—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne moved in Senate by Hon. A. H. Paquet, M.D., seconded by Hon. E. Leonard.

25th.—Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Finance Minister, delivered his Budget Speech showing receipts, $24,648,715; expenditure, $23,713,071. Receipts for past seven months, '75-'6, nearly $2,000,000 less than same period '74-'5.

April 12th.—Parliament prorogued. His Excellency gave assent to thirty-nine public and thirty-six private Bills. Amongst the most important were: An Act granting an additional subsidy of $26,746 per annum for 6½ years to Manitoba; An Act for having witnesses before Parliamentary Committees examined upon oath whenever either House shall so order; An Act with regard to corrupt practices at elections; An Act providing for the collection of Criminal Statistics; An Act consolidating the Statutes relating to Indians; An Act amending the Dominion Lands Act; An Act creating the District of Keewatin out of a portion of the territory lying between Ontario and Manitoba; An Act amending the Acts relating to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts; An Act amending the Insolvent Act; An Act providing for the winding up of Insolvent Banks; An Act for the Incorporation of Boards of Trade; and an Act amending the Acts relating to violence, threats and molestation.

July 20th.—Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

29th.—Chief Justice Richards appointed Deputy-Governor, to act during the absence of the Governor-General in British Columbia.

September 6th.—New ministry formed in Prince Edward Island as follows: Hon. L. H. Davies, Attorney-General (Premier); Hon. W. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. George W. DeBlois, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

October 7th.—Hon. David Laird, Minister of the Interior, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories. Hugh Richardson,

Matthew Ryan, Esqs., and Lieut.-Col. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., appointed Members of his Council.

24th.—Hon. David Mills sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior.

November 8th.—Chief-Justice Dorion appointed Administrator of the Government of Quebec.

9th.—Hon. T. R. Lafiamme sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, *vice* Geoffrion, resigned.

December 13th.—Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, died at Quebec.

15th.—Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

1877.

January 26th.—Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Agriculture.

February 8th.—Fourth Session of Third Parliament opened by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I am glad to be again enabled to summon you to meet for the despatch of business, at the time which has been considered best suited to the convenience of members.

During the recess I visited the Province of British Columbia, and had much satisfaction in becoming acquainted with the people of that interesting part of the Dominion, and with the climate and resources of their Province.

The surveys of the Pacific Railway have been prosecuted with the utmost vigor and at a larger cost during the past than in any previous year, but it has not been found possible, as yet, to complete the location of the line, and I have consequently been obliged to postpone the inviting of tenders for its construction on the terms indicated by the Act of 1874.

A further correspondence on the subjects at issue between my Government and British Columbia will be laid before you.

During the recent suspension of the Extradition arrangements with the United States I took care that the importance to Canada of a speedy resumption of these arrangements should be represented to Her Majesty's Government, whose attention has been further invited to the expediency of largely extending the provisions of the existing Treaty.

I am glad to be able to state that while the operation of the Treaty has been resumed, negotiations are in progress for a convention, more liberal, and better suited to the circumstances of the two countries.

The attention of my Government having been directed to some anomalies in the Royal Commission, and Royal Instructions to the Governor-General, particularly with regard to the exercise of the Prerogative of Pardon, steps have been taken towards the amendment of these instruments.

Papers on this subject, as well as on that of the Extradition question, will be laid before you.

The great public works connected with the St. Lawrence navigation, and the canals required to complete the system, have been prosecuted with success during the past year.

Nearly all the works on the Welland and Lachine Canals have been placed under contract on terms favorable to the country.

The active prosecution of these works during the last three years has necessarily increased the public debt, and, though expectations are entertained that the outlay may ultimately be repaid to the country, it may be considered advisable not to press all the works, contemplated in the earlier years of Confederation to completion at present.

I am happy to state that the Intercolonial Railway was opened for traffic, throughout

its entire length, early in the summer, with as favorable results as could have been expected.

One of the immediate advantages of the completion of the Railway was the delivery and reception of the British Mails at Halifax after the closing of the St. Lawrence; and I am happy to say that up to the present time mails and passengers have been successfully carried over the line without any interruption.

The exhibition of Canadian products, manufactures and works of art at the United States National Exposition at Philadelphia, was eminently successful, and proclaimed to the world that Canada has already taken a high place as a farming, manufacturing and mining country.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the expenditure was kept well within the estimate.

It is but just that I should acknowledge that the success achieved by the enterprise of our people was largely aided by the energy and wisdom of the Commissioners who had charge of the arrangements.

I have considered it advisable in the interest of the country to make arrangements for exhibiting Canadian products at the Exhibition to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, for which you will be asked to make provision.

Notwithstanding the loss of revenue, consequent chiefly on the diminution of our importations, the reductions effected during the current year have gone far to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, though great economy will be still needful to attain this object.

I regret that I am still unable to announce any progress in obtaining a settlement of the Fishery claims under the Washington Treaty, though my Government has made every effort to secure that result.

My commissioners have made further treaty arrangements with certain of the Indian tribes of the North-West territories, by which their title is extinguished to a very large portion of the Territories west of Treaty No. 4; and although some of the provisions of this treaty are of a somewhat onerous and exceptional character, I have thought it nevertheless advisable on the whole to ratify it. This treaty will be placed before you. I have made an engagement to negotiate a treaty with the remaining tribes east of the Rocky Mountains.

The expenditure incurred by the Indian Treaties is undoubtedly large, but the Canadian policy is nevertheless the cheapest, ultimately, if we compare the results with those of other countries; and it is above all a humane, just, and Christian policy.

Notwithstanding the deplorable war waged between the Indian tribes in the United States territories, and the Government of that country, during the last year, no difficulty has arisen with the Canadian tribes living in the immediate vicinity of the scene of hostilities.

You will be asked to consider the expediency of making such changes in the Joint Stock Companies Act as may obviate for the future the passage of special Acts of Parliament for the incorporation of various classes of Companies, including such corporations as seek to engage in the borrowing and lending of money, by providing for their organization by Letters Patent.

The desirability of affording additional security to policy-holders of Life Assurance Companies has engaged the attention of my Government, and I trust that the measure which will be submitted will accomplish the desired object.

A measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of extending to the navigation of the great inland waters, rights and remedies at present confined to waters within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty.

You will be asked to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Customs.

I have considered it advisable to provide for the permanent prosecution of the Geological Survey, which has heretofore been carried on under tempotary enactments, and to make this a distinct branch of the Civil Service; your attention will be invited to a Bill for that purpose.

Measures will be submitted also for the amendment of the Weights and Measures Act, the Excise Laws, and other Acts, and also a Bill relating to Shipping.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you.

The Estimates of the next financial year will also be submitted, and will, I trust, be

found to be framed with a view to meet the existing circumstances of the country, while at the same time, providing for carrying on the administration of the affairs with efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I place full reliance on your prudence and ability, and your devotion to the work of legislation, which, I trust, may be carried on and completed in such a way as to minister to the prosperity of the country, and the unity of the people.

9th.—Address in reply to Speech from the Throne moved in Senate by Hon. A. Hope, seconded by Hon. R. P. Haythorne; and in Commons by Mr. Donald Guthrie, seconded by Mr. F. Bechard.

12th.—Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, introduced a motion that the House should be opened with prayer, as is done in the Senate. On the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald a Committee was appointed, which Committee reported, on the nineteenth in favor of a form of prayer which it was argued should be read by the Speaker in the language most familiar to him.

20th.—Hon. Mr. Cartwright made his Budget Speech. Revenue, $22,587,000; Expenditure, $24,488,000; Deficit, $1,901,000. Estimate for next year, $23,167,000, an increase of $136,000. He proposed some changes in the tariff which would add about $500,000 to the revenue.

March 2nd.—On Tariff resolutions Sir John A. Macdonald moved an amendment to the effect that the taxation was increased without any compensation to Canadian interests, and that the tariff should be adjusted so as to benefit the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion. Mr. Wood proposed in amendment that the tariff should be made 20 p.c. The debate was continued until the 15th, when Mr. Wood's amendment was defeated by 109 to 78. Dr. Orton then offered an amendment to the effect that the Customs Tariff should be so re-arranged as to relieve Canadian farmers from the one-sided and unjust United States tariff. The debate was continued on 22nd, when Dr. Orton's amendment was defeated by 113 to 74 Sir John A. Macdonald's amendment by 119 to 70, and the original motion carried by 120 to 69.

26th.—A discussion took place on a motion by Dr. Schultz for papers relating to the destruction of the Buffalo. He stated that, from the best authorities, if the present rate of destruction was continued, the buffalo would be extinct in eight or ten years; and as the Indians depended almost entirely on it for food they would become first paupers and then marauders if the supply of buffalo was exhausted.

April 7th.—Mr. Mackenzie Bowell moved a resolution to the effect that the contract held by the Speaker of the House (Hon. Mr. Anglin) with the Government, for the Government printing in New Brunswick was an infringement of the Independence of Parliament Act. The debate was continued on the 8th when Mr. Bowell's motion was negatived by 111 to 72; and the House afterwards adopted a motion made by Mr. Casey to refer the question of Mr. Anglin's printing contract to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This Committee did not report until the House was about to be prorogued, so that no action could be taken on the report, and during recess Hon. Mr. Anglin resigned and was re-elected.

12th.—Mr. Costigan moved that W. B. O'Donoghue should be placed in the same position as Riel and Lepine. Lost by 105 to 60.

14th.—The cases of Messrs. J. W. Currier and James Norris charged with breaches of the Independence of Parliament Act were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A number of members had been having business transactions with the Government without knowing that they thereby rendered themselves liable to a penalty of of $2,000 a day, under the Independence of Parliament Act, for so doing; and during the session an Act of Indemnity was passed relieving them from pecuniary penalties for sitting illegally. The Bill, however, not to affect cases which may arise in future.

28th.—Parliament prorogued. His Excellency gave assent to fifty-one Public and thirty-five Local and Private Bills. Amongst the most important Acts passed were: An Act extending the Criminal Statutes to Prince Edward Island; An Act relating to the North-West Territories; An Act amending the Customs Act and another amending the Inland Revenue Act. An Act altering the Tariff; An Act relating to Weights and Measures; An Extradition Act; An Act against betting or pool selling; also with regard to gambling in public conveyances, and to gambling houses. An Act amending the Insolvent Act; An Act relating to Insurance Companies.

June 8th.—Hon. Edward Blake resigns the portfolio of Minister of Justice, and accepts that of President of the Privy Council. Hon. T. R. Lafiamme, Minister of Inland Revenue, succeeds him, and Hon. J. E. Cauchon becomes Minister of Inland Revenue.

15th.—The Commission appointed under articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington met at Halifax. The Commissioners were M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington (named by the Austrian Minister in London), who was elected President of the Commission; Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg (named by the United States); Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, K.C.M.G. (named by Her Majesty). Hon. Dwight Foster was agent for the United States, and Francis C. Ford, Esq., agent for Great Britain. The British Counsel were Messrs. Joseph Doutre, Q.C., of Montreal; S. R. Thomson, Q.C., of St. John, N.B.; Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Q.C., of St. Johns, Nfd.; Hon. Louis H. Davies, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and R. L. Weatherbe, Q.C., of Halifax, N.S.

October 8th.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue *vice* Cauchon, resigned.

Chief Justices Richards and Dorion knighted by Her Majesty.

November 23rd.—The Fisheries Commission closed its sittings at Halifax, and awards the sum of five millions five hundred thousand dollars, in gold, to be paid by the United States Government to the British Government, the American Commissioner dissenting.

December 2nd.—Hon. J. E. Cauchon appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

ADDENDA.

1872.

July 8th.—Parliament dissolved by Proclamation.
15th.—Writs issued for a General Election.

1874.

January 2nd.—Parliament dissolved by Proclamation.
Writs issued same day for a General Election.

February 19th.—Mr. James D. Edgar, of Toronto, appointed to proceed to British Columbia as the Agent of the Dominion Government, "to consult with the Local Government with reference to the late agitation concerning an extension of time for the construction of the Pacific Railway beyond that promised in the terms of Union."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT.—NEW ELECTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.—CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—BANQUET TO SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD BY TORONTO WORKINGMEN.—MEETING OF ONTARIO LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION—RESOLUTIONS PASSED ENDORSING CONDUCT OF CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION AND FAVORING A NATIONAL POLICY.—MR. BLAKE RETIRES FROM THE ADMINISTRATION.—THE FORTUNE BAY DIFFICULTY.—MEETING OF ONTARIO REFORM ASSOCIATION—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSED—CONFEDERATION DECLARED A SUCCESS.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—MR. ANGLIN RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.—IMPORTANT DISCUSSION AS TO HIS ELIGIBILITY—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Politically, 1878 was one of the most important years in the history of British North America; certainly the most productive of remarkable events since the Confederation of the Provinces, as a glance at the events themselves, in the order of their occurrence, will show.

The interpretation placed upon the Independence of Parliament Act by the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which during the session of 1877 was referred the case of Mr. T. W. Anglin, Member for Gloucester, and Speaker of the House of Commons, who was proved to have been personally interested in a printing contract with the Government, involved the resignation of a good many other members of the House, who had in different ways infringed the provisions of the Act, and had thereby forfeited their right to exercise the trust reposed in them by their constituents, except at the risk of laying themselves open to the pains and penalties imposed by the statute in that behalf. Mr. W. B. Vail, member for the county of Digby, Nova Scotia, Minister of Militia and Defence in Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, and Mr. A. G. Jones, member for the city and county of Halifax, being stockholders in a company which had performed printing and advertising services for the Government, and thus becoming disqualified to sit and vote in Parliament, one of the first note-

worthy political occurrences of the year was the resignation of their seats by these two gentlemen, both of whom appealed to their constituents for re-election. Mr. Vail was opposed in Digby, in the interest of the Conservative party, by Mr. J. C. Wade, Q.C., who had been previously in public life in Nova Scotia, and was for some time Speaker of the Provincial Legislative Assembly. The contest, of course, assumed increased importance, from the fact that one of the candidates was a Minister of the Crown, and it is needless to add that the triumph of the Opposition candidate, by a majority of 372, in a constituency which gave Mr. Vail a majority of 276, in October, 1874, on the occasion of his becoming a member of the Federal Cabinet, was regarded as significant of a very decided change in the public feeling of the Province of Nova Scotia—an opinion which the events of the 17th September fully justified.

The return of Mr. George Haddow, an Independent Liberal, for the county of Restigouche, in the place of Mr. George Moffatt, a Conservative, who had also been compelled to resign his seat on account of an infraction of the Independence of Parliament Act, was regarded as equally significant in its way, and proved just as reliable an indication of the continued popularity of the Government in the Province of New Brunswick as was the result in Digby of a contrary tendency in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, member for Northumberland, New Brunswick, another victim to the stringent provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act, likewise appealed to his constituents for a renewal of their confidence, but met with no opposition.

Having been excluded from Parliament by the verdict of his constituents, Mr. Vail also retired from the Ministry, and was succeeded by Mr. A. G. Jones, who was sworn in Minister of Militia and Defence on the morning of his re-nomination for the representation of Halifax, and a week afterwards was returned by a majority of 208 over Mr. M. H. Richey, Q.C., the Conservative candidate.

On the 8th January, the workingmen of Toronto entertained Sir John A. Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, at a banquet, and on the 15th the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario met in the same city. At this latter demonstration, a series of four resolutions was agreed to, which set forth with considerable precision the platform upon which the Opposition subsequently challenged the confidence of the country. These resolutions constituted in effect a formal endorsement by the party of the various

amendments offered by their leaders in Parliament to the policy of the then existing Administration, especially with respect to the Tariff and the protection of native industries; and as they were ratified at the general election by such a decisive majority, and may therefore be fairly regarded as a concise and correct expression of the will of the people, they are here quoted. After the usual preamble, the delegates composing the Convention, resolved:—

"(1.) They are satisfied e welfare o. Canada requ res the adoption of a national financial policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion; (2.) That no such readjustment will be satisfactory to the interests affected or to the country, if adopted as a provisional means only to meet a temporary exigency or to supply a temporary deficit, nor unless it is made and carried out as a national policy; (3.) That until a reciprocity of trade is established with our neighbors, Canada should move in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs so far as her varied interests may demand; (4.) That it is the duty of the people of Canada to force upon the attention of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion the necessity of carrying out their views, and to withhold or withdraw their confidence from any Government which may fail, from want of will or want of ability, to enforce them by legislative enactment."

The morning papers nounced on the first day of February that Mr. Edward Blake had resigned his seat in the Cabinet and retired from Mr. Mackenzie's Government. During the previous summer, and in consequence of physical indisposition, Mr. Blake had been compelled to give up the portfolio of Justice, and take refuge in the Presidency of the Council. Here it was hoped and expected he would find that relaxation from work and anxiety necessary to restore him to his wonted health. The result, however, disappointed these hopes, and, it appears to be generally understood, confirmed the hon. gentleman's medical advisers in the opinion they had formerly expressed—namely, that his state of health demanded that he should remove himself as much as possible from every cause of excitement. This meant, of course, that he must leave the Government, if not indeed give up all idea of remaining in public life. That he did not make up his mind to the latter step, is evidenced by his subsequent acceptance of the candidature for South Bruce at the general election; but he took very little part in the proceedings of the ensuing session, and was not unfrequently absent from the House altogether—a very unusual thing with him. There were not wanting those who assigned to other and totally different causes than ill-health some share, at least, in bringing about Mr. Blake's withdrawal from the

Government, and serious differences of opinion on various questions were hinted at. Mr. Mackenzie, however, in his capacity as First Minister, stated in the House of Commons, in the course of the explanations customarily made respecting changes in the Cabinet, that Mr. Blake left the Government in perfect accord with his colleagues on all questions of public policy—a statement which must be regarded as final. The honorable and learned gentleman's illness was a source of concern to both sides of the House, and his forced abstention from the important and oft-times exciting discussions of the session regretted by political friends and opponents alike.

It was during the early days of the month of February that the difficulty occurred between the authorities of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and the American citizens pursuing the fisheries on the Newfoundland coast, which has since attained so much notoriety, and has not only been the subject of correspondence between the United States Government and the Government of Great Britain, but at one time threatened to afford our Republican neighbors the pretext which some of their leading public men were undoubtedly only too willing to seize upon as an excuse for delaying—indeed refusing altogether—to pay over the amount awarded to Canada by the Fisheries Commission. The disturbance was caused by the determination of the American fishermen to prosecute their avocation in its various forms on Sunday, in defiance of a statutory enactment of the colony, prohibiting Sunday labor as an act of desecration, and despite the warnings of those charged with the administration of justice at Fortune Bay. The injury sustained by the law-breakers does not appear to have been very serious, consisting mainly in the destruction of some of their seines; but the matter was under the circumstances made to assume the dimensions of a somewhat serious international outrage, and is still the subject of diplomatic correspondence. With the payment of the Fisheries Award by the Government of the United States, however, the subject of these alleged outrages ceased to have any direct bearing upon the political affairs of Canada, and is now a wholly Imperial question, except in so far as the colony of Newfoundland is concerned.

In view of the International importance to which this case has attained, it may be expedient to set forth, at some length, the evidence upon which the foregoing summary of the facts is based. That evidence is contained in an official return of the "Correspondence respecting occurrences at Fortune Bay, New-

foundland, in January, 1878," published by the British Government in the second supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 15th November last. The correspondence opens with a letter dated February 11, 1878, from Sir John Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, to the Earl of Carnarvon,—then Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,—in which, after expressing regret at the destruction of an American seine by the fishermen of the Colony, His Excellency states that it would appear, from the testimony of the master of a vessel, who was present at the time, that the "Americans were guilty of three illegal acts, viz:—

"1st. As regards the time in which a seine may be used. (See Acts 1876, cap. 6, in amendment of Consolidated Statutes, 1872, cap. 102.)

"2nd. In barring. (Same Act.)

"3rd. In putting out nets or seines between 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. (Acts 1876, cap. 6, sec. 4.)"

The evidence of Alfred Noel, master mariner, as to the facts, and the opinion of the Attorney-General (Mr. F. B. T. Carter), as to the law, were enclosed with the despatch.

Next in order comes a communication from Mr. Evarts, United States Secretary of State, dated 2nd March, and addressed to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, in the course of which the statement is made that "Complaints have been received, through the Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Massachusetts, supported by the sworn statements of the masters of eight fishing schooners of that port, and from the statements thus forwarded it appears that in January of the present year those vessels had reached the neighbourhood of Long Harbour, and were actively engaged in the herring fishery, and that most of the seines were full of fish and ready for landing, when, in one instance, two seines belonging to the schooners "Ontario" and "New England" respectively were cut by an enraged crowd of over 200 men; and the whole catch, estimated at not less than 5,000 barrels of herring, suffered to run out to sea. Other instances are given, only less in quantity and value, the proceedings resulting in the vessels—eight in number—being obliged to abandon the fishing grounds on that coast and return to their home put in ballast. When it is remarked at what considerable expense the preparations are made for a season's fishing in these waters, many of the men-mariners, as well as the masters, em-

barking their all in the enterprise, the serious character of their losses may be partially understood. The President has deemed it proper, in view of the possible complications to which a continuance of these lawless proceedings might give rise, to bring the subject directly to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to an early investigation of the facts and the adoption of such measures on its part as may be deemed advisable to prevent a recurrence of the acts complained of; and the Minister of the United States at London has been accordingly instructed to take the necessary steps in that direction."

In transmitting this despatch to the foreign Secretary (then the Earl of Derby), Sir Edward Thornton expressed the opinion that it was not improbable the American fishermen had committed some infraction of the Fishery Laws of Newfoundland, "of which," he remarked, "they are not always strict observers"; but if that were the case, it was to be regretted that the authorities should not have prevented such proceedings rather than that the local fishermen should have taken the law into their own hands.

In a Despatch dated the 19th March, Mr. Welsh, United States Minister at London, called Lord Derby's attention to the case in language almost precisely similar to that employed by Mr. Evarts in his communication to Sir Edward Thornton, that Her Majesty's Government would cause an investigation of the facts to be made, and expressed the hope that such measures would be adopted as might be found necessary, "not only to put an end to the evil, but also to prevent a recurrence of acts which, in addition to the injuries and losses to individuals, may have a tendency to complicate the good relations which so happily subsist between the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty."

This despatch was duly acknowledged, and Mr. Welsh assured that the investigation suggested would be had; in accordance with which promise Captain Geo. L. Sullivan, of H. M. S. "Sirius," and Senior Officer on the coast of Newfoundland, was appointed to take evidence and make a report upon the whole question. On the 21st June, Captain Sullivan communicated to Admiral Inglefield the steps he had taken, forwarded the evidence which had been submitted to him, and expressed, in eight separate clauses, his opinion on the subject. The first three of these clauses merely affirmed formally that the three charges laid against the American fishermen by Sir John Glover in his

despatch of the 11th February were fully borne out by the testimony of trustworthy witnesses. The remaining five clauses are as follows:—

"That contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Washington, in which it is expressly provided that they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. (See Article XVIII of the above-named Treaty). They were fishing illegally, interfering with the rights of British fishermen, and their peaceable use of that part of the coast then occupied by them, and of which they were actually in possession, their seines and boats, their huts, gardens, and land granted them by Government being situated thereon. It is distinctly shown in the evidence that the cause of the difference commenced with the Americans by their persisting in shooting their seines on the Sunday, as the Englishmen who worked for them would not do it on that day, not only on account of its being illegal, but of their religious regard for the Sabbath, which is always strictly kept by them; and although it must be observed that the result of this illegal fishing would have been that the Americans would have secured the whole of the Herring in the bay on that day to the exclusion of the rights and fair chances of all the others during the week, yet there is no evidence to prove that this, or anything else but the fact of its being Sunday, and the law and custom among themselves regarding it, prompted them to demand that the seines should be withdrawn. It is shown by the evidence of all those witnesses present at the time that the Americans were remonstrated with, and told to take their seines up prior to any serious steps being taken, and it is also distinctly proved that no violence was resorted to until after the exasperating conduct of Captain Jacobs, the American master of a schooner, concerned in this illegal fishing, who threatened them with a revolver if they prevented him or interfered with his seine. It does not appear that the native fishermen were aware of the illegality of hauling a seine in the month of January; it is therefore to be presumed that the Americans were also ignorant of that law, although their ignorance cannot exonerate them from the breach, nor does it exonerate John Hickey, an Englishman, who is charged with the same offence, and whom it is my intention to summons before me to answer to that charge. The statement of the Americans, that they were compelled to leave the harbour and leave off fishing, is entirely without foundation, which is proved by the evidence of those examined before me, among whom was Mr. Snellgrove, Collector of Customs, who was there the week after the occurrence, and communicated with them, and by the evidence of others to the effect that they remained for about a fortnight or more, until the herrings slacked; and with respect to their loss of the haul of herring by the seine being emptied, the fish were not their lawful property, having been illegally caught. In support of this view of the conduct of the Americans, I am not only borne out by the evidence of the Fortune Bay fishermen, who made their statements in a remarkably frank and straightforward manner, but by the self-convicting evidence of those very Americans themselves, whose depositions, given on oath, show them to have been illegally fishing, and who were liable thereby to the forfeiture of their seines, nets, &c., by chapter 102, sec. 12 of the Consolidated Statutes."

On the 23rd August the Marquis of Salisbury, who had in the meantime succeeded the Earl of Derby as Foreign Secretary, wrote to Minister Welsh, enclosing a copy of Captain Sullivan's report, and remarking that "the report in question appears to demonstrate conclusively that the United States fishermen on this occasion had committed three distinct breaches of the law, and that no violence was used by the Newfoundland fishermen, except in the case of one vessel, whose master refused to comply with the request which was made to him, that he should desist from fishing on Sunday, in violation of the law of the Colony and of the local custom, and who threatened the Newfoundland fishermen with a revolver, as detailed in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Captain Sullivan's report."

Lord Salisbury's despatch, and Captain Sullivan's report, were in due time communicated by Minister Welsh to his Government, and Mr. Evarts replied, through Mr. Welsh, on the 28th September. He complained that Captain Sullivan's report was not accompanied by the sworn depositions on which it was presumably based, and he suggested that the omission should be remedied as early as possible. In the meantime he assumed that Lord Salisbury accepted Captain Sullivan's report as an expression of the views of the British Government, at least with regard to the authority of Provincial legislation and administrative jurisdiction over United States fishermen within the three-mile limit, and the restrictive limitations upon their rights in those fishing grounds under the Treaty of Washington. Upon any aspect of the case, as bearing upon the occurrences at Fortune Bay, he declared these views wholly inadmissable, and proceeded to relate at considerable length the grounds of the exceptions he took to them on behalf of the Government of the United States. He suggested that there was a very serious distinction between the official and judicial execution of the laws of the Colony after solemn trial, and the "rage and predominant force of a volunteer multitude" driving the American fishermen from the exercise of an industry they were pursuing under a claim of right secured to them by treaty. Assuming, however, until the conflicting proofs were in his possession, that the manner of exerting the supposed Provincial authority was official, judicial, and unexceptionable, he submitted that the Fishery rights conceded to the United States under the Treaty of Washington were to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the Statutes of Newfoundland. Admitting that the preservation of the Fisheries,

and the prevention of conflicts between the fishermen required regulation by some competent authority, he contended that such authority could only be found in a Joint Convention, approved by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and he requested a frank avowal, or disavowal, from Her Majesty's Government of the paramount authority of the laws of Newfoundland to regulate the enjoyment of the inshore Fisheries by citizens of the United States, which seemed to be intimated, if not asserted, in Lord Salisbury's note.

From the reply of Lord Salisbury, dated the 7th November, it would appear that if he did not communicate to Mr. Welsh the evidence on which Captain Sullivan's report was based, neither did Mr. Welsh furnish the Foreign Office with copies of the depositions upon which the views and original complaints of the United States Government rested. Lord Salisbury disclaimed any intention to lay inferentially down, in his note covering the report of Captain Sullivan, any principles of International Law. While conceding that the British Sovereignty of the waters, in respect of which the difficulty arose, was limited in its scope by the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, which could not be modified, or affected, by Municipal Legislation, he contended that it was not for the American fishermen to determine how much of the law of Newfoundland, if any, was inconsistent with the Treaty, for the points were frequently subtle, and required considerable legal knowledge to interpret them. The law enacted by the Legislature of Newfoundland ought to be obeyed, but if it were ascertained and recognised as inconsistent with Britain's Treaty obligations, the correction of the mistake was a matter of international obligation. In that view, if the United States Government regarded the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature regulating the Fisheries as intrenching upon the rights acquired by the United States under the Treaty of Washington, any representations made on the subject would be considered by Her Majesty's Government in a friendly spirit, and with the hope of arriving at a satisfactory understanding.

With the acknowledgment by Mr. Welsh of the receipt of this despatch, the published correspondence closes; and it may fairly be presumed, since there is nothing publicly known to the contrary, that the discussion is yet in progress.

On the 6th February, the Reform Association of Ontario met in general Convention in Toronto, and, before adjourning, passed a series of resolutions expressing confidence in the Governments

of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mowat respectively, and assuring them of the hearty support of the Reform party at the general elections. Referring more particularly to the Federal Government, the Convention summarized as follows the claims which it was assumed Mr. Mackenzie and his Cabinet had established to the continued confidence of the country, by their acts of administration and legislation, since attaining to office:—

"The prudence combined with boldness and vigour with which they have sought to advance the material interests of the Dominion; the economy and care that have marked their management of the finances of the country; the justice and liberality which have characterized their administration in relation to all sections of the community; the wise and practical legislation that has been effected under their auspices; the high honour and integrity that have distinguished their conduct; and their successful and complete vindication of their actions and policy."

In a similar way, the record of the Provincial Government for the six years which had elapsed since the defeat of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Administration, was set forth, the Convention asserting that:—

"We have seen in this period Parliamentary authority over the public expenditure re-established and vindicated; the liberties of the subject broadened by the extension of the franchise; a more direct control given to the people through their responsible representatives over educational affairs; important judicial and legal reforms; social legislation of a most useful and beneficent nature; the re-adjustment of municipal indebtedness on a just and liberal basis; encouragement of public enterprises; the settlement of large tracts of territory by an industrious population; and an administration of affairs both firm and vigorous, tending to advance in every respect the peace and contentment of the people."

The expensiveness of our system of government has recently been the subject of a good deal of discussion in the Press. On this account, and without anticipating to what result the controversy may lead, if indeed it should ever lead to anything further than a reduction of the cost of running the existing machinery, the following resolution of the Convention is at least important enough to entitle it to become matter of record:—

"That at this, the first general gathering of the Reformers of Ontario since Confederation, we would heartily congratulate the country that the Union of the Provinces, for which the Reform Party so long contended, has been crowned with such signal success; and that after ten years' experience of this Union we are, if possible, more strongly convinced than ever that our Constitution, which draws the line between local and federal jurisdiction, is well calculated to preserve intact Provincial rights, and at the same time to confer upon our Dominion that national importance and dignity to which it is entitled by its great resources and material prosperity."

The last session of the Third Parliament of Canada was opened, on the 7th February, by the Hon. Sir William Buell Richards*, Deputy of the Governor-General. Mr. Anglin, the Speaker of the House of Commons, having vacated his seat immediately after the prorogation of the preceding session, under circumstances already set forth, the members of the Lower House made their appearance in the Senate, in answer to the usual summons, without a spokesman. They were therefore informed, in terms of the time-honoured formula, that His Honour did "not see fit to declare the cause for calling this Parliament of the Dominion of Canada until a Speaker of the House of Commons shall be chosen according to law, but to-morrow at three o'clock the cause for calling this Parliament will be declared."

When the members had returned to the House of Commons, the Clerk, Mr. Patrick, proceeded to read the list of members elected to fill the various vacancies which had occurred during the recess

While the list was being read, Sir John A. Macdonald rose and said :—

"Mr. Patrick, I conceive that you cannot as Clerk of the House perform the duties of Speaker in making these announcements to the House, and I object to your doing so. Your only duty is, if any member speaks, to point to him and mention his name."

Mr. Patrick, however, still proceeded. After the returns had been read, Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Sir Albert J. Smith, that Mr. T. W. Anglin be re-elected Speaker. In making this motion he said he felt certain he was expressing the opinion of the entire House when he stated that Mr. Anglin had given the greatest possible satisfaction during the period he had already occupied the chair, and the general interests of the House would be consulted by his re-election to that position.

Sir John A. Macdonald regretted that under the circumstances this motion was made by the head of the Government, and thought it would have been better, the Speaker being chosen to act judicially between parties in the House, had the English practice been followed, of leaving the matter to be dealt with by the House. He doubted, however, whether the members sitting there had the power to elect Mr. Anglin. Indeed, he asserted, the Prime Minister was straining the rules of Parliament and setting aside all precedent in making the proposition. Those

*First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

present were but an assembly of members, who hoped that by-and-bye they would be constituted a House. In support of this contention, he referred to a case which arose in England during the existence of the "Long Parliament." On that occasion, the Speaker being ill through an accident and unable to attend, it was held that the members who did attend were but a mere assembly, and it was entered on the records that on that particular day divers members of the House had met or assembled, and no Speaker being there they departed. They could not even move an adjournment. They met the next day, and one member being desirous to attend a law-suit which was represented to be of the greatest consequence to his estate, it was held—for at that time no member could leave without special permission—that though by their connivance they might let him go, yet without their mouth (their Speaker), they could not even give him leave to go. Mr. Anglin's resignation of his seat of course created a vacancy in the Speakership, but Mr. Anglin, although he appeared again in the House, appeared as a new member. On the 23rd February, 1668, the House of Commons of England resolved that the ancient order be preserved, that "upon new members coming into the House they be introduced to the table between two members, making their obeisance as they go up, that they may be better known to the House." As the case with which members were now called upon to deal was unmistakably unprovided for by the Rules of the Parliament of Canada, the practice of the English Parliament must be followed (see Rule 120). Therefore Mr. Anglin, before he could take his seat, must be formally introduced to the Speaker; and, not being in a position to take his seat, he was not yet a member, and therefore of course ineligible for election to the Speaker's Chair. The only means by which a formal introduction could be dispensed with would be by a unanimous resolution suspending the Rule; but as they were yet without a mouth-piece, and were merely an assembly—not yet a House—they had no power to suspend the Rule. He felt so strongly on this point that he would ask for a division on the resolution, in order that he might not stand before the country as in any way yielding to an unconstitutional or unparliamentary proposition.

Mr. Mackenzie, in reply, pointed out that Sir John Macdonald himself, if his contention were sustained, would be without a standing in the House, having never been formally introduced to the Speaker since his re-election for Kingston. It was therefore

quite clear, if the member for Gloucester was not yet in a position to take his seat, neither was the member for Kingston in a position to express any opinion as to the propriety of his doing so, for then would neither of them have any right to appear in the House or take part in its proceedings. He did not, however, admit the validity of Sir John Macdonald's objection. The only question for the House to consider, he contended, was whether the member for Gloucester had obtained the sanction of the people by being elected, and whether he had properly taken the oaths and was there present. The rule in the British Parliament was that members must all be sworn before the Speaker. There, as soon as the House is elected and Parliament meets, "Mr. Speaker, first alone, standing upon the upper step of the chair, takes the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and takes and subscribes the oath of abjuration, and delivers to the Clerk of the House an account of his qualification, and makes and subscribes a declaration that he is duly qualified. Then several members take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and deliver to the Clerk of the House an account of their qualification, and make and subscribe a declaration that they are duly qualified." In this country, the practice was entirely different, the rule being that members are required to be sworn, not before the Speaker, but before the Clerk, on producing the necessary credentials. That being a departure from the English usage, which was the very essence of Sir John Macdonald's argument, the argument itself fell through; and a member once elected, once sworn, and the documents regarding whose election had been verified and deposited with the proper officer, could at once take his place in the House, from which there was no power in the Clerk—or in the Speaker if there were one—to exclude him. The introduction of a member was therefore a mere matter of form, which might be adhered to or dispensed with at a member's own pleasure. The whole facts in this case had been communicated to Sir Erskine May, an extract from whose opinion he cited as follows:—

"It appears to me that as there are official records of the resignation of his seat by the Speaker, of his re-election, and of his having duly taken the oaths, the Clerk in the absence of the Speaker may properly communicate those records to the House. It is not improbable that objections may be raised to any departure from the accustomed course of proceedings, but I cannot but think it would be justified by the exceptional circumstances of the present case."

A division being called for, Mr. Masson objected, on the ground

that according to English practice no vote could be taken on the appointment of Speaker unless more than one member was proposed. No ruling was given on the point, however, and the motion of Mr. Mackenzie was carried by 116 votes to 52. Mr. Anglin was then declared elected and conducted to the chair.

On the next day, His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate, and the members of the House of Commons being in attendance, Mr. Anglin informed His Excellency that he had been elected Speaker. His Excellency then delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In again summoning you for the despatch of business I am glad to be able to say that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country requires your attendance.

It afforded me great pleasure to have had an opportunity, before my departure from this Government, of visiting the Province of Manitoba and a portion of the outside territories, which visit I accomplished during last autumn. I have now had the advantage of visiting every Province in the Dominion during my term of service in Canada.

I am happy to be able to say that the arbitration on the Fishery Claims, under the terms of the Washington Treaty, has been concluded. An award has been made by the Commissioners of $5,500,000 as compensation to Canada for the use of her fisheries. This amount is much less than that claimed by my Government; but having assented to the creation of the tribunal for the determination of their value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given.

The exhibition of Canadian manufactures and products at Sydney, New South Wales, was successfully carried out. I trust that the result will be the opening up of a new market for Canadian goods, even in so remote a region as the Australian Colonies. The expenditure will slightly exceed the estimate, but I doubt not the cost to Canada will be amply repaid by the extension of Canadian trade.

Preparations have been uninterruptedly carried on during the last six months for securing an ample but select exhibition of Canada's products and manufactures at the great Exhibition to be held at Paris during the current year. A further estimate will be required to meet the expenditure. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has assigned a most prominent place to Canada in one of the main towers, where a Canadian trophy is now being erected.

A very disastrous fire occurred in June last, in the city of St. John, which caused the destruction of a large portion of the city, including all the public buildings. My Government deemed it necessary to contribute $20,000 to relieve the immediate wants of the people who were rendered destitute by so appalling a calamity. I also sanctioned the appropriation of some public

money with which to commence the erection of new buildings for the public business, which acts you will be asked to confirm in the usual way.

During last summer my Commissioners made another treaty with the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles west of Treaty No. 4 and south of Treaty No. 6. The treaty has been made on terms nearly the same as those under Treaty No. 6, though somewhat less onerous. The entire territory west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of north latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honour and justice of the British Crown.

Early in the past summer a large body of Indians, under Sitting Bull, from the United States, crossed into British territory to escape from the United States troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side. The United States Government made a proper but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. It is to be hoped that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their trusting their own Government, and returning to their own country, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure.

The surveys of the Pacific Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season. A complete instrumental survey of the route by the North Thompson and Lower Fraser has been made with a view to ascertaining definitely whether that route presents more favourable features than the routes already surveyed to Dean Inlet and Bute Inlet. It is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable my Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from Tete Jaune Cache to the sea. Full information will be laid before you at an early day of the season's work.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion, and I rejoice that, under this and other influences, there has been some improvement in the revenue returns, thus indicating, I trust, that the commercial depression that has so long afflicted Canada in common with other countries is passing away.

My attention has been called to some imperfections in the existing system of auditing the Public Accounts; and a measure providing for a more thorough and effective supervision will be submitted for your consideration.

The prospect of obtaining at an early day greater facilities for reaching the North-West Territories and the Province of Manitoba is sure to attract a larger number of settlers every year, and as much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the rapid settlement of the fertile lands in those territories, it is desirable and necessary to facilitate such settlement as much as possible. In order to effect this, measures will be submitted for your consideration concerning the registration of titles, the enactment of a homestead law, and the promotion of railway enterprise in districts not touched by the Canada Pacific Railway.

Your attention will be invited to a measure for better securing the independence of Parliament.

Experience has shown that certain changes may advantageously be made in the departmental arrangements existing at present without increasing the

expenditure or the number of the departments. A Bill will be submitted to you for accomplishing this purpose.

It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by Provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the Provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities, the Supreme Court having a few days ago given a decision affirming the incompetence of the Provincial Legislatures to deal with it. A Bill making the necessary provision will be submitted for your consideration.

CHAPTER II.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.—LORD DUFFERIN AT MONTREAL.—THE BUDGET.—RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING TO AMEND THE TARIFF.—DURATION OF THE SITTINGS OF PARLIAMENT.—BOUNDARY BETWEEN ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE ICELANDIC COLONY.—ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—TREATY OF EXTRADITION WITH THE UNITED STATES.—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT.—COLONIZATION RAILWAY BILL.

On the 11th February, in the Commons, Mr. De St. Georges moved, and Mr. Charlton seconded, the address, which gave rise to a long debate, during which the general policy of the Government was sharply criticised and as stoutly defended. The motion was agreed to, however, without any amendment being proposed, in pursuance of the course which Sir John Macdonald stated at the opening of the first session of the Parliament he intended to follow. In the Senate the address was moved by Mr. Thibaudeau, and seconded by Mr. Lewin. There was a long debate, but, as in the Commons, the address was finally passed without any amendment being offered.

On the 14th, His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin visited Montreal, in response to an invitation from the citizens, who tendered them a magnificent reception. The occasion was taken by the Senatus of McGill University to confer upon His Excellency the degree LL.D. An address of welcome was also presented to him in Greek, to which he responded in an eloquent speech in the same language—an effort which commanded considerable attention in the world of letters. The citizens entertained their distinguished guests at a public banquet, at which Sir Francis Hincks presided. In replying to the toast of his health, Lord Dufferin made an exceedingly felicitous and humorous speech, in the course of which he said:—

"If there is one thing more than another which causes me satisfaction in all that you have done and are doing for me, it is the reflection that the springs from whence your generous benevolence, your princely hospitalities ascend, are perennial, inexhaustible, and independent for their overflow upon the accidental qualities of him to whom they are immediately addressed, and that it is in something deeper, more lasting, more significant, than in your mere good-will to an individual official who is here to-day and away to mor

row, that they have their sacred birth and origin. After all, we, the Viceroys of Canada, are but fleeting shadows that haunt your history, but scarcely contribute a line to its pages. Should we leave behind us a single kindly memory, should our names hereafter mark a date or identify a period, it is the most we can aspire to. Half a column of a biographical dictionary would suffice to exhibit the sum of our united achievements, so imperceptibly do we come and go, play our small part, and fade from off the scene. But unsubstantial, phantasmal, and impersonal as we may be individually, we nevertheless represent and symbolize in our uninterrupted succession some of the most solid realities of which the modern world can boast. We are the living proofs and exponents of the love of a mighty nation for the children she has sent forth to enlarge her dominion and enhance her renown—the affection of a great colony for the Mother Country that has endowed her with absolute freedom and legislative independence—the reverence of a free people for constitutional liberty as secured by Monarchical Government—the recognition by the owners of half a continent to their right to share a still mightier imperium —the love and loyalty of two chivalrous races towards the purest woman and the most duty-loving Sovereign that ever wore a crown or wielded a sceptre—the unswerving confidence of a modest, simple, God-fearing community in their ability to vindicate their independence, to elaborate their own destiny, and to guard and embellish to the utmost the glorious inheritance with which they have been endowed by Providence. In one respect we are indeed but insignificant factors in the system of your national existence. In another we are more than the equals of the greatest autocrats that ever terrorized mankind. If then, ladies and gentlemen, I now acknowledge, with all the emphasis of which language is capable, the satisfaction I have experienced by the exhibition of your affection and good-will towards the Governor-General of Canada, it is not the individual who thanks you, but the interpreter and representative of those indestructible principles of constitutional government, of Imperial unity, and natural affection which are the foundation of your private happiness and public prosperity."

On the 23rd February, Mr. R. J. Cartwright, Finance Minister, delivered his Budget Speech in the House of Commons. Having referred at considerable length to the causes which, in his estimation, had brought about the financial depression, he stated that the total value of the trade of Canada had fallen not less than fifty millions under its influence, notwithstanding a considerable growth of population and an increased area of territory under cultivation, representing, in ordinary circumstances, some thirty or forty millions more. At the same time the revenue from Customs had decreased by over three millions of dollars, while the total value of imports had been reduced by one-third. The population had increased by one-ninth, the result being a *per capita* reduction of imports of from $35.25 to $25.50 per head. Had the imports continued at their former ratio the present revenue of the Dominion would have been some twenty-seven millions, whereas it now

very slightly exceeded twenty-two millions. The strain had been severe. It had visited not only ourselves, but our best customers, and in fact the whole world. But it was satisfactory to mark the turning of the tide as exhibited in the improved revenue returns of the past seven months as compared with the corresponding period of 1876–7. In the seven months ending the 10th of February, 1878, the revenue amounted to $13,434,235, and in the previous year to $12,494,279—an increase of nearly a million in seven months. Of this some $200,000 might be due to the importations arising out of the fire at St. John. Turning to the expenditure of 1877, in Civil Government there had been a total expenditure of $812,000, or $71,000 less than in 1873–4. The charge for superannuations amounted in 1877 to $104,000. Under the head of Immigration had to be included the loan (repayable) to the Mennonites and Icelanders, amounting to $79,000, and $21,000 caused by the outbreak of the small-pox at Gimli. The expenditure in operating the Government Railways had exceeded the estimates by nearly $90,000, but this had been met by a corresponding increase in the receipts from those undertakings. Mr. Cartwright defended his application for the last loan at the time selected, and held that, if he waited six months, the fate of the transaction would have been very uncertain. At that period such unexceptionable securities as those offered by the Corporation of Birmingham, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Government of Natal, had been practically rejected when attempts to raise loans were made, and a Portuguese 3 per cent. loan for six and a half millions was taken up very slowly at 50, or equal to an interest charge on the actual amount raised of 6 per cent. At the same time the Canada 4's loan stood at 90¾ per cent. for retail transactions. On the first of July, after the Government came into office, the engagements of their predecessors anticipated an additional outlay annually on railways of $750,000; on Indian treaties of $400,000; on North-west organization of $400,000. The contemplated additions to the debt were as follows:—On Canals, $43,800,000; on Intercolonial Railway, $10,000,000; on public debt maturing, $35,000,000; on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick railways, $2,000,000; on Prince Edward Island, $2,500,000; on minor Public Works, $4,500,000; on St. Lawrence improvements, $2,500,000; on advances to sundry objects, $1,000,000; making a total of liabilities of $131,300,000, or nearly equal to the total net indebtedness of Canada at the same date, twenty-three millions more than the

amount of debt in 1873, and requiring to meet it an annual loan of twenty millions per annum for seven years. The lowest estimate of the former Finance Minister put the additional charges for new debt at $3,337,400 per annum. The liabilities the Government had felt it necessary to meet were the expenditure on the Welland and Lachine Canals, an additional five and a half millions; debt maturing, thirteen and a half millions; Pacific Railway, so far as was immediately necessary, six millions, and other charges amounting to five million dollars. It would be still necessary to borrow, but after 1881 it was satisfactory to know that redemption of debt maturing would be optional, and not, as heretofore, compulsory. Having regard to the increase of population, the receipts from the gross taxation of the people would be $5.79 per cent. in 1876–7, as against $5.86 per cent. in 1872–3, or taking the sum actually paid in taxes, the charge *per capita* was only $4.79, against $4.90 in 1873. Although 2½ per cent. had been added to the Customs duty on a large portion of the imports in 1874, the diminution in the tea duties, as compared with former years, and the reduction of the duty on coal oil, had practically counterbalanced the increase in the tariff above referred to. Mr. Cartwright then at some length discussed the question of the relative taxation of Canada as compared with the United States, including the municipal taxes. He pointed out that, out of from four to five hundred million dollars paid by the people of the United States as the result of their fiscal system, not more than one-third reached the public coffers. He believed the taxation of Canada represented a *per capita* charge of about one-third that of the United States, or barely one-half as paid in hard cash. It would not be more than half the *per capita* rate of Great Britain. On the whole, then, he held that our taxation in Canada was endurable, if not even light. The Public Accounts for the past two years showed an aggregate deficit of $3,361,000, but as of this $1,650,000 was represented by money applied to the purposes of a sinking fund, the actual addition to the public debt from this cause was not over $1,700,000. With a steadily increasing revenue; with a large virgin territory being brought into a productive condition, at the rate of half a million to a million of acres per annum; with facilities for transmitting our agricultural products from the farthest portion of Ontario east of Lake Superior to London or Liverpool at a cost not exceeding one-quarter or one-half of a penny per pound; with an almost unlimited market thus opened up to our agricultural population, of which they

were evidently not slow in availing themselves, he spoke with some confidence of the future. In his opinion, there was no reason for imitating the policy of the United States. He believed that so far the expenditure under the actual control of the Government had been pretty nearly reached. Out of the total annual expenditure, the sum of 11½ millions represented fixed charges constituting a first mortgage on the revenue. Then some 5¼ millions were really cross-entries, and the balance only was susceptible of any economical influences. In 1876 the controllable expenditure amounted to $8,569,774, and in 1877 to $6,835,078, or a reduction in favor of the latter year of $1,734,696. In 1873-74 it was $8,324,076, showing a reduction in favor of 1877 of $1,488,998. In 1872-73 it was $7,062,095, or more than for 1877 by $227,017. For 1878-79 the Finance Minister estimated that under ordinarily favorable conditions, assuming the Customs would yield 13¾ millions and the Excise 5½ millions, the revenue would be equal to $23,800,000, or a little over the estimated expenditure. He preferred not to impose new taxes, because, first, there were signs of improvement; secondly, because the receipts of 1877 were below the ordinary average; thirdly, because the deposits to the sinking fund account had rendered the deficit less formidable; fourthly, because some objects entailing expenditure were approaching completion; and, lastly, because the country would soon have an opportunity of deciding for itself between the policies of the political parties.

Dr. Tupper, in criticising the Budget Speech, drew attention to the fact that two deficits had occurred in succession, and contended, in view of the condition of trade in the country, that there was no justification for the belief expressed by the Finance Minister, that the next fiscal year would be better than the last. All our industries were in distress, and were likely to continue so, yet the Finance Minister had not the first particle of relief to offer. Practically, the circumstances considered, the policy of the late Government was protective, but that policy ceased when the present Administration came into power. Depression came in with them, and had remained ever since. He denied that the additional 2½ per cent. added to the Tariff by the Government was any protection to manufacturers, owing to the change in the labor market of the United States, and that many articles entering into manufactures were taken from the free list and taxed. The Government had destroyed sugar refining and driven the tea trade to New York and Boston. The Finance Minister had

squarely laid down the issue on which the approaching election was to be fought. He accepted the challenge, and was glad to know that the struggle was not to be long deferred. The Government said they could not do anything to relieve the present distress by legislation. The legislation of last year with reference coal oil forced upon the Government by the Opposition had saved the people two millions of dollars. Was there not evidence in this that some good might result from an Act of Parliament? The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party was declared in resolutions to be found on the journals of the House, and in those adopted by the Opposition Convention which lately assembled in Toronto. It was not a policy of high taxation, but one which would so impose needed taxation as to foster the industries and increase the population of the country. Referring to the Public Accounts, he contended that the Government, in their first year, spent $396,735 more than the sum put down to their predecessors for 1873-4; next year, $1,132,056; the following year, $202,985, or in all, $1,731,796 more than the average of expenditure by the old Government, represented by the exceptional year 1873-4. But, as a comparative statement, the Public Accounts were misleading, for a million of dollars were improperly charged to the year 1873-4. Over half a million spent on the Intercolonial Railroad in that year, properly chargeable to Capital, was charged to Revenue. Then there was a sum of $400,000 charged to the Dawson route. This was just enough in itself, but as for forming a basis for comparison with other years it was entirely unjust. In the same category must be placed the $69,000 of Customs refund to the Great Western Railway. He might take other large items of expenditure in that year, but he would leave them to balance what might be called exceptional items in subsequent years. The fair expenditure of 1873-4 was $22,294,493. In three years the Government had spent $1,700,000 more than this annual average. He commented upon the large increases made in the charges for collection of Customs and Excise at a time when the revenue had greatly fallen off. It had actually cost the country $18,000 for temporary services in the Montreal Custom House, to prevent Mr. Thomas White coming into Parliament for Montreal West. He also pointed out the increases which had taken place in other departments. In the matter of superannuations, the law, he contended, had been grossly abused, men having been relieved from the public service in the vigour of life. He discussed the trade question at considerable length, reaching the conclusion

that the Government could not legislate more directly in behalf of the United States if they owed allegiance to the Government of that country. He dwelt upon the vast resources of the country, and held that it only needed a wise and liberal policy on the part of the Administration to make it what nature intended it should be.

Mr. Cartwright replied at some length to the criticisms of Dr. Tupper, after which the debate was adjourned.

The discussion which ensued was long and interesting, having been continued on every day devoted to Government business until Friday, the 7th March, when a new turn was given to the debate by Sir John A. Macdonald moving in amendment to Mr. Cartwright's motion :—

"That the Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that this House is of the opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion ; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed, will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develope an active interprovincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

On the 12th of March the division upon this amendment, which had been looked forward to with considerable anxiety in political circles, and by the country generally, took place, resulting in the Government being supported by 114 votes to 77.

The feeling of the House on the subject of the Tariff, so far as regarded particular industries, separately considered, was tested on various other motions during the session. On the 2nd April, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Brown (Hastings) moved an amendment favoring the imposition of an import duty on wheat and flour, which, after a full discussion, was, on the 8th of April, negatived by 148 to 28. On the following day, an amendment recommending the imposition of an import duty on corn and oats, moved by Mr. Béchard (Iberville), was defeated by 144 to 54. On the 23rd of the same month, Mr. Bolduc (Beauce) moved that the cultivation of tobacco be encouraged by repealing the duties on the home-grown article, which was negatived by 90 votes to 32. And on the 25th, Mr. Mackay (Cape Breton) proposed the imposition of 75 cents per ton upon imported coal, which was also defeated—135 votes against to 27 for.

The propriety of putting an end to the custom of continuing the sittings of Parliament so far into the night has engaged a good deal of the consideration of private members of Parliament. Mr. Blain (West York) had raised the question in the House of Commons during the Sessions of 1876 and 1877; and this year he again called attention to the subject, by moving in effect that 10 p. m. be fixed as the hour of adjournment, unless the business before the House were disposed of sooner, or unless it were resolved by a majority of the members present to extend the sitting beyond that time. Mr. Blain succeeded, both in 1876 and 1877, in getting the two sides of the House to come to a tacit understanding that adjournment would take place at 11 o'clock, under ordinary circumstances, but towards the close of the Session, when business began to be very pressing, the old system had, in each instance, been again resorted to. On this occasion the Premier and Dr. Tupper were agreed that it would be quite proper to renew the former understanding; but it was generally felt that to adopt an inflexible rule, such as Mr. Blain proposed, would be extremely inconvenient; that it would tend to obstruct the public business; that it would give an arbitrary control over the discussions of the House to the Government of the day; and that for many other reasons it would be undesirable to tie the hands of the House by a formal resolution on the subject. In deference to this feeling, therefore, Mr. Blain's motion was withdrawn.

From various important causes, public attention had been from time, for several years, directed to the fact that the boundary between the Canadian Province of British Columbia and the United States Territory of Alaska had never been formally defined. Gold-bearing quartz of a highly productive kind, and in large quantities, had been discovered in the Cassiar District of the Valley of the Stickeen River; a great number of miners immediately poured into that country; the commerce of the Stickeen had thus received a great impulse, the Territory had attained a highly increased value, and a disposition began to be manifested by the citizens and Government officers of the United States residing on the Alaska frontier to establish an international line of division which was not only prejudicial to the interests of Canada, but altogether at variance with that which had formerly, in the absence of any authoritative boundary, been agreed upon by tacit consent of the settlers of both nationalities. There was constant cause to apprehend, partly on account of the adventurous character of the population which the gold-mania had brought

together in the locality in question, and not less largely on account of the aggressive tendencies displayed by the Americans already alluded to, that unless the boundary line were established without delay, difficulties more or less serious would arise between the two countries. These apprehensions were in some measure fulfilled during the autumn of 1876. A miner named Peter Martin, or "Bricktop," had been convicted at Cassiar of assault and jail-breaking, had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and was forwarded in charge of a constable to Victoria to undergo the prescribed penalty. In order to reach this destination, the prisoner had to be taken down the Stickeen River through American territory. He assaulted the constable and made his escape on the way, but was recaptured, brought to Victoria, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment. He pleaded that he was an American citizen, that he was on American soil when he made his escape and committed the assault, that the constable had no authority to bring him through American territory as a prisoner, and that, therefore, his detention was a violation of the treaty relations of England and the United States. The Washington Government took up Martin's case warmly, and succeeded in obtaining his release, on the ground, as set forth in a despatch on the subject to Lord Dufferin from the Earl of Carnarvon, that "the unauthorized conveyance of a prisoner through the territories of a foreign power is an infraction of the rights of Sovereignty of such power, and entitled that power to demand the liberation of the prisoner, even after he has left those territories in which he was detained, and from which he has been taken without the authority and in violation of the law of the country." The question of the locality of the boundary incidentally came to be discussed in connection with this case, on account of Martin's allegation that the spot where he broke away from and assaulted the constable was American soil, which was disputed by Chief Justice Sir Matthew Begbie and Mr. Justice Crease. The question was also raised by a notification served by the American Customs Officer at Sitka upon a British subject named Choquette, doing business at a point near the frontier, which had for many years been recognized as British territory, that he must either remove further up the river or pay duties to the United States Custom House.

Year after year Sir Edward Thornton, acting upon the request officially conveyed to him of the Canadian Government, had pressed upon the Government of the United States the appoint-

ment of a joint commission to settle the boundary line; but although the importance of the subject was admitted, and the President, in two of his annual messages, called the attention of Congress to it, that body never granted any appropriation to meet the necessary expenditure, and matters remained in the same unsatisfactory and uncertain position. Failing to induce the United States to co-operate in anything more comprehensive, the Government of Canada next attempted to obtain a joint definition of the boundary at points of common interest, such as the crossing of the Stickeen River; but in this they were also unsuccessful, and for the same reason. In consequence, however, of the pretensions the American revenue officers had set up in the case of Choquette, and of the point raised by Martin in respect of the sovereignty of the soil at the spot where he escaped from the constable, the Government of Canada, in March, 1877, sent Mr. Joseph Hunter, C. E., to ascertain the boundary, where it crosses the Stickeen River, as described in the Anglo-Russian convention of 1825; and also to report upon the situation of the locality where Martin's offence was committed. In the following June, Mr. Hunter reported the result of his survey, stating in effect that he came to the conclusion, after the fullest examination within the means at his disposal, that the boundary line crosses the Stickeen River at a place in latitude 56° 38′ 17″ N., and longitude 131° 58′ 14″ W., distant N.W. 24·74 miles by the river from Rothesay Point, where the survey commenced, and from the coast line 19·13 miles, in a direction at right angles thereto. The point where Martin's offence was committed he found to be 8½ miles within the Territory of Alaska, and Choquette's trading post seven miles within the Province of British Columbia. A proposition by the Canadian Government to adopt Mr. Hunter's line for the present was accepted by the United States Government, on the understanding that no right on either side should be thereby prejudiced. Thus a difficulty of long standing and of a serious and embarrassing character has been satisfactorily settled for the time, although it must be subject for not very favorable remark that the Government of the United States, while benefitting from the result, permitted Canada to be at the sole expense of the investigations which brought that result about.

These facts are ascertained from a return brought down in response to a motion, during the session of 1878, by Mr. DeCosmos (Victoria, B.C.)

In moving a resolution in the Commons, asking in effect that the Act of Confederation be amended so as to place the arrangement of the number of members of which each House of the Legislature is composed under the control of the Parliament of Canada, Mr. Blain raised a question which some are inclined to think may not be without importance in the future. From the debate which arose it was evident that the majority of the House were of opinion that there was nothing in the circumstances of the country to justify present interference with the Constitutional Act in that respect. Nevertheless, the facts elicited by the discussion are worth reciting. The Act of Confederation provides (section 51) that "on the completion of the census of the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four Provinces [Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick] shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:—

1.—"Quebec shall have the fixed number of 65 members.

2.—"There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces (Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick), such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by such census) as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec (so ascertained.)

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4.—"On any such readjustment, the number of members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the Province bears to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members for the Province, is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one half that part—or upwards."

In the course of the debate on Confederation in 1865, Sir John Macdonald stated that Quebec was selected as the pivot Province because of the permanent character of its population. If this assumption should prove to have been well founded, and the increase of the population of Quebec does not in the future keep pace with the increase in the other Provinces, the rectification of the representation after each dicennial census will necessarily add to a greater or less extent to the membership of the House of Commons. For example, after the census of 1871, it was found necessary under this provision of the Constitution to give the Province of Ontario six new members, New Brunswick one, and Nova Scotia two. Already there are 206 members repre-

senting four millions of people in the popular branch of our Legislature, as compared to 292 members in the corresponding branch of the United States Congress, representing a population of forty millions, and 78 members in our Senate as compared to 78 in the Senate of our neighbours. Mr. Blain calculated that in case the population of Quebec should remain substantially as it is at present, and the people of the other Provinces, with the new ones which will, beyond question, soon be elected in the great North-west, were to so increase as to give us a total population equal to that of the United States at present—that is, forty millions—the membership of the House of Commons would number 2,291. Mr. Masson, however, showed this calculation to be highly exaggerated, and to be based upon the false assumption that Quebec would remain stationary as regards population, which, he said, was clearly contradicted by the facts elicited by the last census. Supposing, however, that the representation were merely to increase in the same proportion as became necessary under the readjustment of 1872, there is enough in the fact to afford some material for the consideration of speculative political philosophers. It is by no means improbable that more may yet be heard on the same subject in Parliament.

Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior, in the early part of the session, introduced a bill to grant municipal institutions in certain cases to settlers in the District of Keewatin. The Icelanders, residing along the northwestern shore of Lake Winnipeg and on Big Island, had themselves established a system of municipal government, which, however, labored under the very great disadvantage that it lacked the force of law. Their object was to construct roads and bridges, and make other improvements of a local nature, at the common expense; but to those who did not feel bound by considerations of honor to contribute their proportion of this expenditure, there was an easy means of evading the impost, the organization by which it was levied being purely voluntary and without the power to compel payment. Besides, the Icelanders are an intelligent, cultivated, enquiring people, who read a great deal, and pay a very great amount of attention to the literary training of their children; and although their educational system—so far, at least, as elementary instruction is concerned—has hitherto been almost exclusively in the hands of the heads of families, it is quite natural that they should have desired to avail themselves of the advantages which the school system of Ontario is universally admitted to offer for the proper teaching

of the young. It is understood that when Mr. Mills visited their reservation in the fall of 1877, in the course of his tour in the Northwest, their views on the general question of municipal self-government and the establishment of schools were brought by the people themselves to his attention, and that he saw much in their propositions to commend them to his judgment. His bill proposed to confer upon them powers and privileges almost identical with those enjoyed under the municipal law of Ontario—the election of Councillors, the appointment of assessors and collectors, the uniform assessment of property, the division of the settlement into school sections, with the power to impose taxes for common and separate school purposes, to employ teachers, and so on. It was also intended that the Lieutenant-Governor, who was to continue to be the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, should have the power to extend the operation of the Act to portions of the district other than the Icelandic Colony as soon as they were settled. The measure met with a good deal of opposition and adverse criticism, and it appeared to be the opinion of a good many that its scope was too wide and its provisions too liberal and comprehensive—altogether in advance of the requirements and capacity of the people, in fact. It is not improbable, however, that a very slight personal acquaintance with, and observation of, the people composing the settlement, or even a careful study of the history of their race, would have convinced the greater number of those who took this view that they were judging the Icelanders too hastily. It is perfectly true that they have not as yet proved themselves to be a very valuable acquisition to the population of Canada; and the intelligence of a people and their capacity for self-government might not unreasonably be measured, at least chiefly, by their industrial progress and social improvement. The people of Iceland, however, offer many curious exceptions to the rules which generally apply to the inhabitants of other countries. The descendants of a brave, adventurous, sanguinary, and at the same time freedom-loving race, they found few opportunities on their barren island for either bravery, adventure or war; and they would seem, by their unresisting submission for many years to the onerous exactions of their Danish rulers, if not to have lost the last-mentioned characteristic of their forefathers, at least to entertain much less horror of a condition of dependence and subjugation. Few thought it desirable to invade Iceland; indeed, there was little to entice the soldier of fortune to attempt its conquest. We hear, through

their sagas, of internicine skirmishes and the squabbles of what we might call clans; but the history of the country has, on the whole, been one of unexampled peace and aggravatingly uneventful. This, added to the fact that the poverty of the soil and the mercilessly severe climate, precluded the cultivation of cereal crops, and made them dependent from the first on pastoral pursuits, gradually transformed them from a band of adventurers to a people the most inoffensive and mild-mannered on the earth. A thousand years of this sort of life, almost without interruption, would have turned most races into simple barbarians —peaceful and well-disposed barbarians, it may be, but ignorant and unlettered, certainly. Such was not their case, however. The average Icelander's home has always been a seat of learning, and the long evenings—as well as the two months during which the sun hides his face from them—were never idled, but furnished an opportunity for some member of the family to read aloud for the edification of the others. Their time was divided between fishing, tending their sheep, cattle and horses—all of inferior breed and small sizes—and reading. It is curious, where the inducements to acquire knowledge were so few, that the ambition to know should have been so great. What wonder is it that these people, resenting at last the petty tyranny of the Danish merchants who monopolized their trade under contract from the Danish Government, and having tried their fortunes in Canada, should have been scarcely equal to their changed condition when planted in the forests of the northwestern shore of Lake Winnipeg! They had never seen a respectably-sized tree, never grew a bushel of wheat, never cultivated more than a potato-patch of land in their native country; and, to crown their misfortunes, small-pox broke out among them the first winter after they went upon their reservation. Their houses, which had been hurriedly erected, were mere huts, abominably ventilated, and greatly over-crowded on account of the arrival late in the fall of a large number of their fellow-countrymen from Iceland, for whom there was not time to make any other provision before the severe weather made building impossible. The disease was therefore very fatal, and seemed to completely paralyze the people; and, far into the succeeding summer, their privations were intensified by the maintenance of a rigid quarantine on the Manitoba boundary. When Mr. Mills and his colleague, Mr. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture, visited the colony in the fall of 1877, however, the disease had completely disappeared; the people had

become assured and energetic; the productive fisheries of Lake Winnipeg were being vigorously prosecuted; new, substantial, and well ventilated houses were being erected; clearings were assuming considerable proportions; and a fair acreage of wheat and potatoes had been grown with success. Lord Dufferin had just visited the settlement, and made one of his able and common-sense speeches to the people, paying a high tribute to the signs of intellectual and material advancement which he saw, and offering many words of advice and friendly criticism, which cannot have fallen without effect upon the ears of such observant listeners. Lord Dufferin's interest in the Icelanders is not a thing of yesterday; his "Letters from High Latitudes" have been read and have excited an interest in the people he described in every corner of the earth; and his visit to Gimli, as they call the capital of New Iceland, will ever remain a red-letter day in their annals. It may be permitted to even the recorder of events to express regret that Mr. Mills' bill was dropped, and that it was not placed in the power of a people, every one of whom can read, write and cast accounts—many of whom are highly educated and widely read—most of whom now speak the English language fluently—and who have their churches, circulating and private libraries, and fortnightly newspaper—to regulate their own local affairs.

In May, 1876, Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice, in accordance with a desire to that effect expressed by Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, proceeded to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of the extradition of criminals, particularly in reference to cases arising between Canada and the United States, and also with respect to maritime jurisdiction upon inland waters and the Royal Commission and Instructions to the Governor General. Mr. Blake reported the result of his mission in a Blue Book laid before Parliament in 1877.

In his correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, it will be recollected, Mr. Blake claimed that there were good grounds for amending the Royal Instruction to the Governor with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. The Instruction directed that His Excellency should either extend or withhold a pardon or reprieve in capital cases, according to his own deliberate judgment, whether his Council agreed with him or not. The power conferred upon Colonial Governors to act in cases of this nature without advice from their Cabinet Ministers was defended by the Colonial Secretary, in a correspondence on the subject

with the Australian Colonies, on the ground that the high prerogative in question being personally delegated by the Sovereign to the Governor, he could not be relieved from the luty of judging for himself in every case in which its exercise was involved, as the responsible Minister of the Crown in a colony could not be looked upon as occupying the same position in regard to the Queen's prerogative of pardon as the Home Secretary; and also on the ground that cases might and would arise involving matters of Imperial interest or policy, or the interests of other countries or colonies. Mr. Blake fully recognized the possible existence of cases involving Imperial interests, and the desirability of applying to them a special rule. The general practical result which should be obtained in Canada, however, he contended to be the exercise of the prerogative of pardon under advice of a Minister responsible to Parliament, in accordance with the constitutional custom in the United Kingdom.

Clause 5 of the Instructions authorized the Governor to act, under limitations, in opposition to advice. In his memorandum to Lord Carnarvon on this subject, dated the 1st July, 1877, Mr. Blake admitted that "in so far as it may be intended by the clause to vest in the Governor the full constitutional powers which Her Majesty, if she were ruling personally instead of through his agency, could exercise, it is, of course, unobjectionable. The Governor General has an undoubted right to refuse compliance with the advice of his Ministers, whereupon the latter must either adopt and become responsible for his views, or leave their places to be filled by others prepared to take that course." The language of the clause seemed to authorize, however, action in opposition not only to the advice of a particular set of Ministers, but of any Ministers; and from this doctrine he entirely dissented, submitting at the same time that the Instruction should be omitted.

In commenting on clause 6 of the Instructions, Mr. Blake stated, what a good many of our own people probably do not know, that "the practice for a great number of years has been that the business of Council is done in the absence of the Governor. On very exceptional occasions the Governor may preside, but these would occur only at intervals of years, and would probably be for the purpose of taking a formal decision on some extraordinary occasion, and not for deliberation. The mode in which the business is done is by report to the Governor of the

recommendations of the Council sitting as a Committee, sent to the Governor for his consideration, discussed where necessary between the Governor and the first Minister, and becoming operative upon being marked 'approved' by the Governor. This system is in accordence with constitutional principle, and is found very convenient in practice." There were several other clauses of the Instructions — of comparatively secondary importance, however—in respect of which Mr. Blake suggested modifications; and, before leaving England, he was officially informed by Mr. Herbert, of the Colonial office, that Lord Carnarvon hoped to be in a position, at no distant date, to inform Lord Dufferin that he would advise their amendment in general accordance with Mr. Blake's recommendations.

This promise was faithfully carried out, as well be seen by reference to the Instructions of Her Majesty to the Marquis of Lorne, the first and second paragraphs of which are devoted to the declaration that it is the Royal pleasure that His Excellency should be appointed the Governor-General of Canada; that he should take the oaths of allegiance and of office; and that he should, when it seemed fit, administer these oaths, either personally or by deputy, to any persons appointed to offices of trust or profit under the Crown in Canada. The remaining six clauses are as follows:—

III. "And We do require Our said Governor General to communicate forthwith to the Privy Council for Our said Dominion these Our Instructions, and likewise all such others from time to time, as he shall find convenient for Our service to be imparted to them.

IV. "Our said Governor General is to take care that all laws assented to by him in Our name, or reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by him, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and be accompanied, in such cases as may seem to him necessary, with such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasions for proposing such Laws; and he shall also transmit fair copies of the Journals and Minutes of the proceedings of the Parliament of Our said Dominion, which he is to require from the clerks, or other proper officers in that behalf, of the said Parliament.

V. "And We do further authorise and empower Our said Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and in Our behalf, when any crime has been committed for which the offender may be tried within Our said Dominion, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender; and further, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, within Our said Dominion, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such

offender, for such period as to Our said Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. Provided always, that Our said Governor General shall not in any case, except where the offence has been of a political nature, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absent himself from Our said Dominion. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our said Governor General shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of the Privy Council for Our said Dominion, and in other cases the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers; and in any case in which such pardon or reprieve might directly affect the interests of Our Empire, or of any country or place beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of Our said Dominion, Our said Governor General shall, before deciding as to either pardon or reprieve, take those interests specially into his own personal consideration in conjunction with such advice as aforesaid.

VI. "And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our service and to the security of Our said Dominion by the absence of Our said Governor General, he shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quit Our said Dominion without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

"V.R."

With respect to the Extradition of Criminals, Mr. Blake set forth succinctly in his Report the events which led to his being charged by the Government of Canada with the duty of bringing the subject to the attention of the Imperial authorities. The list of crimes contained in the Extradition clauses of the Ashburton Treaty being obviously inadequate, the Canadian Goverment in December, 1875, requested the British Government to take steps for the negotiation of a new Treaty with the United States, containing an enlarged list of crimes. The reply of the British Government shewed that although negotiations had been going on for some years, there was no present prospect of the conclusion of a new Treaty. Thereupon the Canadian Government determined that in case a new Treaty should not be negotiated before the ensuing Session, it would be their duty to consider how far Canada might not advantageously by local legislation deal partially at any rate with the evil. Meantime arose the complication occasioned by Great Britain demanding from the United States an undertaking that a fugitive criminal should be tried only on the charge on which he might be surrendered. The diplomatic correspondence on this subject was proceeding for some time after Mr. Blake reached England, and in the end, the United States declining to accede to this demand, Great Britain refused to surrender certain fugitive criminals, whereon the United States determined not to make or

accede to any further requisitions under the Treaty, and its operation was suspended.

Mr. Blake, without entering into the merits of this controversy (upon which he was unable to adopt the conclusions of the British Government), represented the importance to Canada of avoiding a suspension of action under the existing treaty, and of the speedy negotiation of a new arrangement. It became apparent to him, however, that no early legislation would be had on the subject, and he therefore urged the propriety of making some temporary provision by which, pending the conclusion of a new convention, action might be resumed under the Ashburton Treaty.

This suggestion was adopted and the *status quo* resumed. During the session of 1877, an Act, of which Mr. Blake was the author, was passed by the Parliament of Canada, increasing considerably the number of extraditable offences, but owing to the fact that no permanent arrangement of the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States had been arrived at, the necessary steps have not yet been taken by the British Government to put the statute in operation.

Mr. Laflamme (Minister of Justice) introduced a bill early in this Session for further securing the Independence of Parliament. He explained that the object was to remedy the difficulties which were manifest from the application of the former bill, the clauses of which were to be somewhat extended by applying disqualification to those who were in public offices under the Provincial Legislatures or the Provincial Governments, and also to superannuated government officials. The provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act were also to be made to extend to Senators, who would not be allowed, any more than members of Parliament, to enter into contracts with the Government. These clauses, and a better definition of the Independence of Parliament, as stated in the previous Act, comprised the principal feature of the measure. The bill passed the House of Commons without material alteration, but the Senate amended it by striking out the provisions disqualifying superannuated government officials and clerks of the peace, and by substituting for the section extending to Senators the operation of the Independence of Parliament Act the following clause:—

"No person being a member of the Senate, shall directly or indirectly, knowingly and wilfully be a party to, or concerned in, any contract under which the public money of Canada is to be paid, and if any person, being a

member of the Senate, shall knowingly and wilfully become a party to or concerned in any such contract, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day during which he continues to be such party or so concerned, and such sum may be recovered from him by any person who will sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any Court of competent civil jurisdiction in Canada; provided always this section shall not prevent any Senator, who, at the passing of this Act, has any contract for which the public money of Canada is to be paid, from completing such contract, or render him liable to the penalties imposed by this section, nor shall it render any Senator liable for such penalties, by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated company, having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except companies undertaking contracts for the building of public works, and any company incorporated for the construction or working of any part of the Pacific Railway."

Some objections were raised to these amendments in the House of Commons, but ultimately the bill as altered was agreed to and passed.

On the 27th February, Mr. Mills introduced a bill to facilitate the colonization of Dominion lands by providing for the incorporation of railway companies and aiding the construction of railways traversing Dominion lands. In explanation of the measure he said it provided that any number of persons might form themselves into an association for the purpose of constructing railroads in the Povince of Manitoba or the North-West Territories between points designated; that on the payment of a sum of money into the department of the Receiver General as a guarantee of good faith, and the fyling of certain papers in the Department of the Interior, these persons would become proprietors of such railways subject to the fulfilment of the conditions imposed; that at least 50 per cent. of the capital required for construction should be subscribed, and that 10 per cent. of the amount so subscribed should be paid up; that a Board of Directors should be appointed, with power to pass by-laws for the management of the affairs of the railway company; that the persons who were appointed directors should be at least shareholders to the extent of $5,000 each; that any Company so voluntarily incorporated for the purpose of constructing railways in the Territories of Canada, should receive aid by grants of public lands; that the Government should have power to appoint a representative upon the Board of Directors for the purpose of protecting the public interests; that the Company should receive a certain part of the lands to be granted, as the work of construction proceeded; that the Governor in Council might, if

deemed expedient, instead of granting land to the company, pay over to it as the road was being constructed the proceeds derived from the sale of the lands, the amount not to exceed the sum of $10,000 per mile; that, before any arrangement to aid in the construction of railways through the agency of such companies should be binding, the contract or arrangement should be laid before the House of Commons, at least for one month, in the usual manner; and that no company should be incorporated under the Act and receive aid for the construction of such a railway having the same general direction as and within forty miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Exception was taken to the bill on the ground that it would interfere with the success of any scheme for the construction of the Pacific Railway which might be submitted to foreign capitalists; and although it was warmly approved in many quarters, and a company of responsible and moneyed men were known to be in readiness to proceed, under its provisions, to construct a system of Colonization Railways in Manitoba and the North West which would act as feeders to the great trans-continental trunk road, the measure had to be abandoned.

CHAPTER III.

CRISIS IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DISMISSES THE DE BOUCHERVILLE ADMINISTRATION.—MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH HIS HONOR'S REASONS FOR ADOPTING THIS COURSE.—MR. JOLY CALLED UPON TO FORM A CABINET.—ACCEPTS THE TASK.—VOTES OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW MINISTRY PASSED IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S DISMISSAL OF THE DEBOUCHERVILLE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.—MEMORANDUM OF MR. ANGERS.—DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—DESPATCH FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED.—RESOLUTION OF CENSURE ADOPTED IN THE SENATE.—THE PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION.—MEETING OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.—THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S DISMISSAL OF THE DEBOUCHERVILLE CABINET CONDEMNED, BUT CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED IN THE JOLY GOVERNMENT.—PETITION OF MESSRS. CHAPLEAU, CHURCH, AND ANGERS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.—MR. TODD'S PAMPHLET.—SIR FRANCIS HINCKS' VIEWS.

On the 4th of March a crisis occurred in the political affairs of the Province of Quebec resulting in the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of his Cabinet and the calling in of a new Ministry. The importance of this event, and the diversity of opinion which still prevails respecting the acts of those most prominently concerned, must be our justification for giving it so much prominence and so much space here. Indeed, it is questionable if any brief statement of the facts could be prepared which would not, in the present heated condition of public opinion, subject this record to the suspicion of political bias more or less pronounced. The time has not yet come when a succinct and unprejudiced historical account of this occurrence can be written which would be generally accepted, and at the risk of being tedious, we feel compelled to recite both sides of the story pretty nearly in the words of the parties to the controversy.

On the 25th February, Lieutenant Governor Letellier de St. Just addressed a memorandum to his Prime Minister, Mr. DeBoucherville, requiring, among other things, copies to be furnished him of certain papers relating to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, with a statement of the reasons

which induced the Executive Council to propose *ex post facto* legislation in order to compel the payment of bonuses voted in aid of that road by certain municipalities, instead of proceeding to recover through the courts. Another very important bill, he said, to make provision for levying new taxes, had been proposed in the Legislature without previously having been submitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. He added that he "could not allow the Executive to communicate to the Legislature on his behalf any important or new measures without his special order, and without his having been previously informed and advised thereof." Two days later Mr. DeBoucherville replied, promising the documents requested, and explaining that the legislation with respect to the payment of the municipal bonuses was proposed because certain municipalities gave manifestations of bad faith, because it was desired to avoid the slowness and expense of the judicial proceedings necessary to compel them to fulfil their obligations, and precedents for such a course were afforded by chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and by 53 Victoria, chapter 47, of the Statutes of Ontario. He added:

"I would now beg your Excellency to observe that while you were at Rivière Ouelle, I had the honor to ask your authority to put the question of finance before the House, and that you kindly answered, stating you were forwarding through the mail a blank, which act I took at that time as a great mark of confidence on your part. I received, in fact, a blank, with your signature, and I gave it to the Treasurer, who had it filled up by your Aide-de-Camp. Later I had the honor to ask your Excellency for a general permission to submit to the House measures concerning money matters, which your Excellency gave me with your ordinary courtesy. That permission, I may say, had always been granted me by your predecessor, the lamented Mr. Caron. I must admit that with that permission, and being convinced your Excellency had read the Treasurer's speech, in which he announced the taxation subsequently proposed, I considered myself authorized to tell my colleagues that I had your permission for all money measures. I beg your Excellency to believe that I never had the intention of assuming the right of having measures passed without your approbation, and that in this case, having had occasion to confer with you with regard to the law respecting the Provincial Railway, and not having orders to suspend it, I did not think your Excellency would see in that measure any intention on my part of disregarding your prerogatives, which nobody is more disposed to respect and uphold than myself."

This letter was delivered to the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. De Boucherville in person, and a conversation ensued, the result of which was an admission on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor that any misunderstanding on the part of the Premier

had been in good faith, and, consequently, that the communications to the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Angers and Mr. Church had been made in the belief that the necessary authority had been given. His Honor, in reply to a question, said that "the only difficulty remaining was the question of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and that he would give an answer on the following day, the 28th February." On the evening of that day Mr. DeBoucherville brought in person the documents relating to the railway, and asked if the Governor would soon give his answer. His Honor told him that he would examine the documents, and probably give it to him on the following day, 1st March. On leaving Mr. DeBoucherville said, "If I understand you rightly, you are hesitating between giving your sanction to the railway bill and reserving it." He replied, "That is it."

On the 1st March, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Mr. DeBoucherville the following letter:—

"The Lieutenant Governor, taking into consideration what the Prime Minister communicated to him verbally (27th Feb) and taking into consideration the letter which the Premier then handed to him, is ready to admit that there was no intention on the part of the Premier to disregard the prerogatives of the Crown, and that there has been on his part only an error committed in good faith, in interpreting as he did the words of the Lieutenant-Governor in their interview of the 19th February instant; words which did not convey the sense of authorization which the Premier attached to them. With such an interpretation, and the instructions which were in consequence given by the Premier to the Hon. Messrs. Angers and Church, these gentlemen have done nothing, knowingly, not in conformity with the duties of their office. As to the blank which the Lieutenant-Governor sent him from Rivière Ouelle, the Lieutenant-Governor knew that that blank would be used to lay the Estimates before the House. This act was a mark of confidence on his part, as the Premier characterises it in his letter of the 27th; but that act was confidential. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it right to observe that, in his memorandum of the 25th Feb. inst., he in no way expressed the opinion that he believed that the Premier ever had the intention of taking upon himself the right 'of having measures passed without his approbation, or of disregarding the prerogatives of the Representative of the Crown.' But the Prime Minister cannot lose sight of the fact that although there was no intention on his part, in fact the thing exists, as the Lieutenant-Governor told him. The fact of having proposed to the Houses several new and important measures without having previously in any way advised the Lieutenant-Governor thereof, although the intention of disregarding his prerogatives did not exist, does not the less constitute one of those false positions which places the Representative of the Crown in a critical and difficult situation with regard to the two Houses of the Legislature. The Lieutenant-Governor

cannot admit that the responsibility of this state of affairs rests with him. With regard to the Bill intituled: 'An Act respecting the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway,' the Premier cannot claim for that measure the asserted general authorization which he mentions in his letter, for their interview took place on the 19th February, and that Bill was before the Legislature several days before that date, without the Lieutenant-Governor having been, in any way, informed of it by his advisers. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed, at that time, to the Premier, how much he regretted such legislation; he represented to him that he considered it contrary to the principles of law and justice; notwithstanding which, the measure was carried through both Houses until adopted. It is true that the Premier gives in his letter, as one of the reasons for acting as he did, 'that this permission of using the name of the Representative of the Crown, had besides always been granted him by the predecessor of the present Lieutenant-Governor, the lamented Mr. Caron.' This reason cannot avail with Lieutenant-Governor, for if it did, he would abdicate his position as Representative of the Crown, a proceeding which neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Premier could reconcile with the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor towards the Crown. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets having to state, as he told the Premier, that he has not been informed, in general, in an explicit manner, of the measures adopted by the Cabinet, although the Lieutenant-Governor had often given the Premier an opportunity to do so, especially during last year. From time to time, since the last Session of the Legislature, the Lieutenant-Governor has drawn the attention of the Premier to several subjects regarding the interests of the Province of Quebec, among others: 1st. The enormous expenditure occasioned by very large subsidies to several railways, while the Province was burdened with the construction of the great railway from Quebec to Ottawa, which should take precedence of the others; and this, when the state of our finances obliged us to undertake loans disproportioned to our revenue. 2nd. The necessity of reducing the expenses of the civil government and of the Legislature, instead of having recourse to new taxes, with a view to avoid financial embarrassment. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed also, but with regret, to the Premier, the opinion that the Orders passed in Council to increase the salaries of Civil Service employés seemed to him inopportune, at a time when the Government were negotiating with the Bank of Montreal a loan of half a million, with power to increase that loan to $1,000,000, at a rate of interest of 7 per cent.; and indeed, even to-day (1st of March), the Lieutenant-Governor is obliged to allow that an Order-in-Council be passed to obtain the last half million for the Government, without which the Government would be unable to meet their obligations, as I was informed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, to-day, by order of the Prime Minister. The Premier did not let the Lieutenant-Governor know, then nor since, that the Government were in such a state of penury as to necessitate special legislation to increase public taxation. Therefore the Lieutenant-Governor stated and repeated these things to the Premier, and he deems it advisable to record them here, that they may serve as memoranda for himself and for the Premier. It therefore results: 1st. That although the Lieutenant-Governor has made many recommendations in his quality as Representative

of the Crown, to the Premier, on these different subjects of public interest, his advisers have undertaken a course of administrative and legislative acts contrary to these recommendations, and without having previously advised with him. 2nd. That the Lieutenant-Governor has been placed, without evil intention, but in fact, in a false position, by being exposed to a conflict with the will of the Legislature, which he recognises as being, in all cases, supreme, so long as that will is expressed in a constitutional way. The Lieutenant-Governor has read and examined carefully the memorandum and documents which the Premier was kind enough to bring him yesterday. There are, in the record, petitions from several municipal corporations and from citizens of different places, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, against the resolutions and the Government Bill, with regard to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. The Lieutenant-Governor was only yesterday able to take cognizance of some of these petitions, as they had not been communicated to him before he received them in the record. The Lieutenant-Governor, after having maturely deliberated, cannot accept the advice of the Premier with regard to the sanctioning of the Railway Bill intituled: 'An Act respecting the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.' For all these causes the Lieutenant-Governor cannot conclude this memorandum without expressing to the Premier the regret he feels at being no longer able to continue to retain him in his position, contrary to the rights and prerogatives of the Crown."

On the afternoon of the 2nd, Mr. DeBoucherville called at Spencer Wood, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the course of conversation said to His Honor that he understood he was dismissed from the office of Premier. His Honor replied that Mr. DeBoucherville was to take his own interpretation of the letter. Mr. DeBoucherville asked permission to make the usual explanations, which was granted, and he was then consulted as to the persons whom the Lieutenant-Governor should send for to form a new administration, but declined to advise, on the ground that being dismissed while supported by a majority in the Legislature, he was in a different position from a Minister who had been beaten. On the same day, Mr. DeBoucherville personally addressed the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, in which you come to the conclusion that you can no longer continue to retain me in my position as Prime Minister. There is no other duty for me to fulfil but to submit to the dismissal from office, which your Excellency has notified me of, declaring at the same time my profound respect for the rights and privileges of the Crown, and my devotion to the interests of our Province."

On the 7th March, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon Mr.

Joly, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, to form a new Administration, and Mr. Joly undertook the task.

On the 8th, after a somewhat long and acrimonious debate, the Legislative assembly, by majority of 22, passed the following resolution:—

"That it appears from the explanations given by the Honorable Mr. Angers, and from the official correspondence communicated to this House, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges that the Members of the DeBoucherville Cabinet have acted in good faith in the discharge of their duties;

"That His Excellency has allowed the measures submitted by his Government to this House, and to the Legislative Council, to be discussed and voted upon without order on his part to suspend them;

"That, whilst asserting their devotion to our Gracious Sovereign, and their respect towards His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, this House is of opinion:

"That the dismissal from office of the DeBoucherville Cabinet has taken place without reason, constitutes an imminent danger to the existence of responsible government in this Province, and is an abuse of power in contempt of the majority of this House, whose confidence they possessed, and still possess, and is a violation of the liberties and will of the people."

On the same day, the Legislative Council passed a similar resolution.

It should be added that altogether four different votes of want of confidence in the new Ministry were agreed to by about the same majorities in the Legislative Assembly.

In transmitting to the Governor-General these resolutions, the correspondence from which the foregoing particulars have been gleaned was also communicated by Mr. Letellier. At the same time he forwarded to His Excellency a communication still further defending his exercise of the prerogative of dismissal, and the whole of the papers were placed on the table of the House of Commons, by message, on the 22nd March. Before noticing His Honor's remarks in this despatch, however, it may be well to quote a memorandum made by Mr. Angers, Mr. DeBoucherville's Attorney-General, which, although not among the correspondence brought down with the message, is too important a paper not to form a part of the record. It was published as a reply to the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor, in his letter to Mr. DeBoucherville of the 1st March, and was as follows:

"The resolutions respecting the North Shore Railway were submitted to the House only on the 29th of January, after the telegram had been received from the Lieutenant-Governor, that a form, signed in blank, had been mailed to Mr. DeBoucherville in reply to his despatch of the previous day, saying 'Can

you send me authorization resolutions respecting finances?' On the 30th of January, the first resolution was reported from the committee of the whole; on the 31st it was adopted by the House; on the 1st of February the House again went into committee of the whole, and reported the other resolutions on the same subject. But it was only on the 5th that the adoption of the report of the committee was carried, the House throwing out the motion of non-confidence on this point by 38 to 21. On the 5th of February, a bill based on these resolutions was introduced. The second reading was delayed until the 18th of February; the third reading took place on the 19th. During all this time, the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom the Votes and Proceedings were sent every day, remained silent. On the 19th of February, Mr. DeBoucherville met the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the conversation which they had on the subject of this measure, thought he had satisfied him on its legality and the urgency of its being passed. The Lieutenant-Governor was so far from being explicit as to his intentions that Mr. DeBoucherville left him with the impression that he was authorized. The Lieutenant-Governor does not contend, in his memorandum of the 1st of March, 1878, that he had given orders to suspend this legislation, sent up to the Legislative Council. This bill had gone through its third reading before the first letter was received from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 25th of February, but only delivered at 4.30 p.m. on the 26th. In fact, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his letter of the 1st of March, admits that he did not in any way, in his memorandum of the 25th of February, express the opinion that he considered the Premier had intended to arrogate to himself the right of getting measures passed without his approval, or of slighting the prerogatives of the representative of the Crown. Having ascertained that a misunderstanding existed as to the interpretation of the authorization asked by telegraphic despatch on the 28th of January, and answered on the 29th by a message stating that a form signed in blank had been sent, and, in view of the impression left by the conversation of the 19th of February in Mr. DeBoucherville's mind, should the Lieut.-Governor have waited to make known, for the first time, the existence of this misunderstanding until the 26th of February, at which date the whole of the legislation of which he complains had been discussed and voted in the affirmative by both Houses? The confidence shown by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th of January in Mr. DeBoucherville, by forwarding the form signed in blank, was calculated to justify him in interpreting the silence of the Lieutenant-Governor, at least as not meaning a dissent. After their interview of the 19th of February, the silence observed until the 26th of February was also of a nature to lead him to believe that he had a general authorisation to submit to the House all measures which the public service required. On the 31st of January, twenty-six days previous to the first memorandum of the Lieutenant-Governor, the hon. Treasurer made his budget speech, in which he announced the new taxes which it would be necessary to levy to meet the obligations of the Province—obligations contracted several years previously, and resulting from the policy then inaugurated on railways, and which had received the concurrence of several members belonging to the party opposing the Government. Can this speech, published *in extenso* by the press of the whole country, have escaped the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor? On the 19th

of February the resolutions demanding more taxes, but at a lower rate than the one mentioned by the Treasurer in his Speech, were presented, and on the 20th were adopted by a vote of 39 against 22. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his memorandum of the 1st March, complained that Mr. DeBoucherville did not let him know that the Government was in an impecunious condition, requiring special legislation to increase the public taxes. The Premier would have formed an erroneous idea of the situation if he had so qualified the temporary embarrassment caused by the ill-will of the municipalities which had subscribed for the construction of the Provincial railway, by neglecting to faithfully fulfil their obligations. He would have formed an erroneous idea of the situation, in presence of the results obtained so far without any burden having been imposed in order to obtain them. On the 22nd of February notice was given of resolutions, respecting railways in the Eastern Townships and on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. On the 23rd of the same month the resolutions were introduced, and subsequently adopted by a vote of 41 to 16. These resolutions do not in any way increase the actual debt of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor said in the same memorandum that the construction of the railway from Quebec to Ottawa should prevail over that of other railways. The legislation of many years past on this subject establishes no priority in favor of provincial railways to the detriment of railways in the Eastern Townships and on the south shore. The DeBoucherville Government would have contravened the law if they had adopted another view of the matter. In the same memorandum the Lieutenant-Governor declares that he cannot accept the advice of the Premier in reference to the sanction to be given to the Railway bill intituled: 'An Act respecting the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.' This declaration is premature, the Premier never having been called upon to give his opinions as to the sanction to be given, and, had he been called upon to do so, would have, under the circumstances, recommended that it be reserved for the decision of the Governor-General, being in doubt as to the Lieutenant-Governor having the right of his own accord, *proprio motu*, to exercise the prerogative of veto, and thus to decide finally on the fate of a measure passed by both Houses, when the British North America Act of 1867 seems to leave such power to the Governor-General. The memorandum of his Excellency refers to petitions of several corporations and citizens of different places, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor against the resolutions, and the measure of the Government concerning the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. It is sufficient to consider that these petitions come from debtors from whom the law intended to force payment, to arrive at the correct conclusion that the opinion of both Houses should prevail over that expressed in such petitions. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the same memorandum, refers to acts of administration, which date from before the session, and to which he has given his assent. As he alludes to matters for which the Government is responsible to both Houses, as advisers of the Crown, and as they are foreign to the question of prerogative raised by the Lieutenant-Governor, they cannot be adduced in this memorandum as reasons for the conclusion arrived at by His Excellency: that he cannot continue to retain Mr. DeBoucherville in his position against the rights and prerogatives of the Crown. Therefore, to avoid being carried away by this

hors de sens, there is no reason to question them now. The Lieutenant-Governor further expresses the opinion 'that the state of our finances obliged us to contract loans disproportionate with our resources.' It is to be regretted to be obliged to repeat this phrase here, but the credit of the Province requires that it should be contradicted. The mere reading of the budget speech will suffice to reassure alarmists. From all the above facts, from the admissions contained in the last memorandum of the Lieutenant-Governor, from the transmission of the blank form signed and sent by him in reply to a request of Mr. DeBoucherville, asking his authorization to introduce resolutions respecting finances, and from the silence of the Lieutenant-Governor up to the 26th of February last, it results that no measures have been introduced into the House in opposition to the prerogatives of the representative of the Sovereign. Nothing more remains now for me to do but to reiterate the declaration I made in opening these explanations:—The DeBoucherville Cabinet has not resigned; it has received a dismissal of office from the Lieutenant-Governor. The Conservative party is no more in power, but it is in this House a power, a qualified power, a majority in the opposition—,the majority here, the majority in the Council, the majority in the country. The Conservative party has received a dismissal from office, but it stands uncompromised, without compromise, without division, devoted to the constitution and to the welfare of the country."

On the 9th March, the Legislature was prorogued with the usual ceremonies.

Referring to Mr. Letellier's defence of his conduct, in the letter to the Governor-General already alluded to, it may be stated that it entered in detail into the circumstances preceding and leading up to the act of dismissal, which he declared was forced upon him by the circumstances. His personal relations with his Cabinet, he said, had all along been of an agreeable nature; but there was not, he thought, the necessary cordial confidence on the part of the Premier in relation to official matters. On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of the Province, he had early in his occupancy of the office of Lieutenant-Governor made up his mind to exercise with the regard to them the influence which attached to his position, but with the greatest possible moderation and discretion. He pointed out that in several instances he had given evidence of his personal good will towards his Ministers by overlooking and correcting their blunders; but had in one instance, in the matter of a disputed municipal councillorship, given them clearly to understand that he would not consent to substitute the power of the Executive for the powers of the Courts, wherever the latter had jurisdiction. The object with which he recited the facts in this case was to show that the Executive Council were fully aware of

his views with respect to the substitution of executive for judicial authority, and that there was therefore no excuse for their introduction of a measure involving that principle without notifying him or consulting with him on the subject. In the previous November, there had been published in the official *Gazette*, purporting to be under his signature, two proclamations—one calling the Legislature together for business and the other appointing a Thanksgiving Day—neither of which he had signed, and the latter of which he had not even seen. He had in a private letter called Mr. DeBoucherville's attention to these facts, and had been assured they would not again occur.

"From the conversations which I have held with Mr. DeBoucherville, (he goes on to say) there results a fact, which, if it were known, would of itself have sufficiently justified me in believing that he did not possess the confidence of the people of this Province.

"On two different occasions, sometime after the Session of 1876, I pointed out to him that millions had been voted to aid railways in general, at a time when our finances did not appear to me to be in a condition to warrant, all at once, a lavish expenditure in subsidizing these numerous undertakings, particularly as, apart from that, our credit was so heavily pledged towards the building of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

"He very frankly avowed that these grants, though they were for the development of the Province, had been necessitated by political considerations; that without them, the support of the members whose counties were traversed by those railways, would cease to be secured to Government; that there would be no means of having a majority; that those members formed combinations—'Rings'—to control the House.

"Mr. DeBoucherville is not unaware that I thereupon told him that it was better to save the Province than a Government, and that if his Administration was not strong enough to resist those influences, it would be better for him to form a combination of honest and well meaning men, from both sides of the House, rather than submit to the dictation of those 'Rings,' and to the control of those combinations.

"When he made no attempt to escape from that deleterious influence, after his own avowal that the Legislature was controlled by those 'Rings,' when by his legislation he sought to favor them anew during the last Session, without having previously advised with me, had I not the right, as the Representative of my Sovereign, to believe and to be convinced that Mr. DeBoucherville did not possess a constitutional majority in the Legislative Assembly?"

The remaining points of his defence are sufficiently well indicated in the summary of his case with which he closes his despatch, and are as follows:—

"That, without having advised me, and without having received authorization of any sort whatever from me, the Government of Mr. DeBoucherville proposed to the Legislature a measure of almost general taxation upon the

ordinary contracts and transactions of life, transfers of bank stock, &c., while no Message from me had been asked for this object, nor signed by me to authorize its proposition to the Houses.

"That, after its dismissal, the Government of Mr. DeBoucherville again failed in its duty by assigning reasons for the adjournment of the House from day to day, different from those agreed on between myself and the Premier, at the risk of prejudicing public opinion against the Representative of the Crown.

"That at the time of the communication of the causes which rendered necessary the dismissal of the Cabinet, in the explanations which were given by the Premier to the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney General to the Legislative Assembly, both of them referred to pretended conversations which they had no authority whatever to communicate to the Legislature, since the Premier had, by his answer to the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 4th March last, limited his explanations to the communication to both Houses of my memoranda of the 25th February and 1st March, and the answers of the Premier of the 27th February and of the 2nd and 4th March, instant.

"That therefore the additions and the comments made by the Premier before the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney General before the Legislative Assembly, were contrary to the conditions agreed upon between the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier.

"That the Premier and his colleagues, by making use of pretended private conversations to explain the causes of their dismissal, in contravention of their duty to the Crown and to what they had pledged themselves to observe with regard to it, have placed the Lieutenant Governor under the necessity of bringing under the notice of Your Excellency all the reasons for that dismissal."

On the 11th of April, the question came up in the House of Commons, on a motion by Sir John Macdonald, in amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply, "That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved that the recent dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies." Sir John supported this motion in a speech of three hours, in which he dealt with the subject largely from a constitutional stand-point. Setting out by justifying his proceeding in this way instead of by a substantive resolution, he dwelt upon the importance, at this stage of the country's history, of taking care not to establish a bad precedent. It was a strange thing that having gained Responsible Government for Canada, almost at the point of the bayonet, we should be called upon at this day to defend its first principles. It had been contended by an eminent lawyer in

Montreal (Mr. Kerr, Q.C.) recently that the governors of provinces had not the same constitutional powers as the Governor-General of the Dominion; but, though if a case were brought before the Courts, he (Sir John) did not say that view would not be sustained, he did not intend to take that line of argument. There was a great difference between perogative power and constitutional right. An Act which might be sustained by the Courts as the legal prerogative of the Crown might be exercised in the most unconstitutional way. Constitutional usage was now pretty well defined. Setting aside the legal view with regard to the Quebec difficulty, he contended that the Ministry should have governed, and should have been free to govern, so long as they possessed the confidence of the Legislature. If there was any exception to this doctrine, it was when the Crown had reason to believe that the Parliament did not represent the country. Referring particularly to the Quebec matter, he said the Lieutenant-Governor when appointed found a Government in office sustained by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Not a single reason which he gave for their dismissal would hold. Sir John quoted the several cases in England where the Sovereign had exercised the perogative of dismissal, and said the only one referred to by the defenders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec which was worth noticing was that of the Melbourne Government; and Greville, whose account had been confirmed by Baron Stockmeyer, showed that the failure of Lord Melbourne to sustain the Whig character of his Government afforded William IV. a reason for the dismissal, which was not generally understood. The excuse bore considerable force, yet by entire concensus of practical statesmen and theoretical writers it had been admitted that the king was wrong. The case which corresponded most closely to that of Quebec was the South African case, where Sir Bartle Frere dismissed his Ministry. But he acted in the face of a great danger, in which the Local Government declined to use the burgher force for the maintenance of Imperial interests, and Sir Bartle Frere took the course which he did take in the support of those interests he was appointed peculiarly to maintain. Moreover, his action was defended by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review* as being justifiable on grounds similar in principle to those which would justify the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act—that is to say, the imminence of a rebellion or threatened war. The course of Sir George Bowen, Governor of South Australia, who had insisted upon sustaining his Ministry

—in the face of an adverse Upper House, and in the face of circumstances which tended to excite the suspicion that they had in contemplation to disarrange the whole machinery of government—simply because they had a majority in the representative chamber and therefore presumably commanded the confidence of the people, had been ably and properly sustained by the Liberal press in England. The British constitution must be judged of as it is now, and not as it was fifty or seventy-five years ago. Mr. Bagehot, whose papers in the *Fortnightly Review* Sir John Macdonald had himself spoken of as "the only true picture of the British Constitution as it now exists," had written thus with regard to the prerogative of dismissal:—

"Experience shows that the power of dismissing a Government with which Parliament is satisfied, and of dissolving that Parliament upon an appeal to the people, is not a power which a common hereditary monarch will in the long run be able beneficially to exercise. Accordingly this power has almost, if not quite, dropped out of the reality of our Constitution. Nothing, perhaps, would more surprise the English people than if the Queen, by *coup d'etat* and on a sudden, destroyed a Ministry firm in the allegiance, and secure of a majority in Parliament. That power indisputably, in theory, belongs to her; but it has passed so far away from the minds of men, that it would terrify them if she used it, like a volcanic eruption from Primrose Hill. * * The Queen can hardly now refuse a defeated Minister the chance of a dissolution, any more than she can dissolve in the time of an undefeated one, and without his consent."

In the introduction to the French edition of his book, Bagehot added some very important remarks on the same subject, which had never appeared in English until translated by Mr. J. A. Chapleau, M.P.P., in a speech made upon the Quebec crisis. Sir John Macdonald quoted this passage (mentioning the circumstances of its translation), from which we make the following extracts:—

"And no monarch should dissolve Parliament against the will and the interest of the Ministry which is in power. No doubt the King can dismiss such a Ministry and replace it by another Administration whose advice to dissolve Parliament he could take; but even with this precaution, to act thus towards a Ministry, which had a strong majority in Parliament, would be to strike a blow which it is almost impossible to suppose. We do not believe that Queen Victoria herself, in spite of the popularity and respect by which she is surrounded, to a greater extent perhaps than any of her predecessors, would ever have recourse to such a measure. * * * * *

In practice, in England the Sovereign considers himself obliged to follow the advice of the Ministry which the House of Commons desires to maintain in power. All prerogatives at variance with this principle have fallen into disuse, but the Sovereign may accord to the people a majority which is denied

it in the House of Commons; but to strike from behind, so to speak, and strangle, by means of an appeal to the country, a Ministry sustained by Parliament, would be an event which no longer enters into the calculation, although, in former times, instances of this occurred in our annals.'

Freeman on the "Growth of the English Constitution," the speech of Lord Dufferin at Halifax in the summer of 1873, and the instructions of Lord Grey (Colonial Secretary) to Lord Elgin in 1847, were also quoted in support of the same view. In the Quebec case every objection taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to his late Ministry, except one, had reference, not to their administration, but to their legislation. There was a distinct difference between acts of administration and acts of legislation, and while the Crown was nominally a branch of the legislative power, it had really ceased to be so. Any member of the Quebec Legislature could have introduced of his own motion and without consulting anybody, the measure for the introduction of which the Lieutenant-Governor dismissed his advisers; if the House chose to carry it, the Ministry would have been obliged to yield; and it would have been a contempt of the privileges of the Legislature for any one to justify resistance to the will of the majority by quoting or suggesting what were the opinions of the representative of the Crown on the subject. He had been a member of the Administration under five Governor-Generals, and he ventured to assert that the Ministry never submitted a bill to the representative of the Sovereign, and only had his general assent at the commencement of a session to its financial measures. Only recently the Stamp Act of the Minister of Inland Revenue had been so changed that its introducer could not recognize his production when the House got through with it. It could not be said that the Governor-General had any responsibility for that bill, either in its inception or after it had been virtually destroyed. According to Bagehot, "the Sovereign has, under a constitutional monarchy such as ours, three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn; and a king of great sense and sagacity would want no others." "The Queen," says the same authority, "has no veto. She must sign her own death warrant if the Houses unanimously sent it up to her." The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec allowed legislation to proceed without a suggestion or warning, and at the last hours of the session unceremoniously dismissed his Ministers. His conduct was a *coup d'etat*. It was unwise and an outrage upon the constitution. It could hardly be doubted, at all events it was

broadly alleged, that the course of the Lieutenant-Governor was dictated by his desire to seize upon power for his friends in view of a general election for the Dominion. No man fully aware of his responsibilities would have taken such a step. It remained to be seen whether the Premier, upon whom the mantle of Baldwin had fallen, would turn his back upon the principles he had so long professed, and which had been the chief credit and the chief honour of his party.

Mr. Mackenzie in replying agreed with a good deal of what Sir John Macdonald had said. Sir John was hardly in a position, however, to lecture the Liberal party on responsible government. While he admitted the right of Parliament to discuss the conduct of a Lieutenant-Governor, it was only an extreme case which justified such a course being taken; where it was simply the removal of one Ministry, and the appointment of another, he denied the right of the House to review his conduct. Whether the action of the Lieutenant-Governor was wise or unwise would be decided by the electors of Quebec. Suppose the House condemned the Lieutenant-Governor, in what position would it be placed if the verdict of the electors should be in his favour? The proposed interference was unwise and unwarranted, and would be destructive of Provincial autonomy. He read from Sir John's report as Minister of Justice, in reference to the Ontario Orange bills, to show that he had upheld the local authority as against any Federal intervention; and pointed out that he had carefully avoided in the resolution now submitted for the consideration of the House, stating in express terms that the action of the Lieutenant Governor had been unconstitutional. The resolution was cunningly drawn, and might, like most of Sir John's productions, be read two or three ways. To interfere now would be to subvert the first principles of Responsible Government. He could not censure Lieutenant-Governor Letellier without censuring his advisers and thus anticipating the free action of the people. Mr. Mackenzie took exception to the character of the legislation of the DeBoucherville administration, and pointed out that Sir Francis Hincks had defended the action of the Lieutenant-Governor on constitutional grounds. The form of Sir John Macdonald's resolution itself showed the hesitancy in the mind of the leader of the Opposition as to the precise nature of the events he characterized, and he (Mr. M.) called upon the House to vote the motion down.

Many very able speeches were made on the subject on both sides of the House, and the debate was continued until Monday,

the 15th April, when a division took place, and Sir John Macdonald's amendment was defeated by 170 votes to 112.

On the same day, the question came up in the Senate, on a motion by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Bellerose,

"To resolve that the Messages of His Excellency the Governor-General of the 26th March and 8th April be now read, and that it be resolved that the course adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec towards his late Ministry was at variance with the constitutional principles upon which Responsible Government should be conducted."

The debate was on that day adjourned, and was resumed on the 16th, when Mr. Haythorne moved in amendment,

"That all the words after 'To Resolve' be struck out and the following substituted: 'That, under the rule of our Constitution, the Federal Government, and the Provincial Governments, each in their own sphere, enjoy responsible government equally, separately and independently; therefore, under existing circumstances, this House deems it inexpedient to offer any opinion on the recent action of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, or of his late Ministers'."

This amendment was defeated by a vote of 37 to 20, and Mr. Campbell's resolution was agreed to on the same division.

The conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the antagonistic character of the verdicts rendered by the Senate and House of Commons respectively with regard to its merits, excited a great amount of animated and not always very moderate discussion in the newspaper and periodical press. Notwithstanding the ability with which the subject was handled on both sides, the greater portion of what was written had in view too much the influencing of public opinion for partisan objects to be of permanent value. About the end of March, Mr. Todd, the Librarian of Parliament, whose treatise on "Parliamentary Government in England" has earned for him a high position as an authority on constitutional questions, published a brochure entitled "A Constitutional Governor," which was evidently suggested by the Quebec affair and the discussions growing out of it. Mr. Todd's pamphlet treated of the position and prerogative of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors comprehensively and clearly. After an exhaustive enquiry into and citation of the precedents furnished by colonial history, he deduced from them the following "leading principles:"

1. "That the position of a constitutional Governor towards those over whom he is set, as the representative of the Sovereign, and especially in relation to his Ministers, is one of strict neutrality. He must manifest no bias towards any political party; but, on the contrary, be ready to make himself a mediator and a moderator between the influential of all parties.

2. "That a constitutional Governor is bound to receive as his advisers and Ministers the acknowledged leaders of that party in the State which is able for the time being to command the confidence of the popular Assembly; or, in the last resort, of the people, as expressed on appeal through their representatives in the Local Parliament. And it is his duty to cordially advise and co-operate with his Ministers in all their efforts for the public good.

3. "That in furtherance of the principle of local self-government and of the administration of the Executive authority in harmony with the legislative bodies, it is the duty of a constitutional Governor to accept the advice of his Ministers in regard to the general policy and conduct of public affairs; and in the selection of persons to fill subordinate officers in the public service; and in the determination of all questions that do not directly interfere with the responsibility which he owes to the Imperial Government.

4. "That in order to enable a constitutional Governor to fulfil intelligently and efficiently the charge entrusted to him by the Crown, he is bound to direct —as by his commission he is authorized to require—that the fullest information shall be afforded to him by his Ministers upon every matter which at any time shall be submitted for his approval; and that no policy shall be carried out or acts of Executive authority performed by his Ministers in the name of the Crown, unless the same shall have previously received his sanction

5. "That while under ordinary circumstances a constitutional Governor would naturally defer to the advice of his Ministers so long as they continue to possess the confidence of the popular Chamber and are able to administrate public affairs in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives; if at any time he should see fit to doubt the wisdom or the legality of advice tendered to him, or should question the motives which have actuated his advisers on any particular occasion —so as to lead him to the conviction that their advice had been prompted by corrupt, partisan, or other unworthy motives, and not by a regard to the honor of the Crown or the welfare and advancement of the community at large—the Governor is entitled to have recourse to the power reserved to him in the Royal instructions, and to withhold his assent from such advice. Under these circumstances he would suitably endeavor, in the first instance, by suggestion or remonstrance, to induce his Ministers to modify or abandon a policy or proceeding which he was unable to approve. But if his remonstrances should prove unavailing, the Governor is competent to require the resignation of his Ministers, or to dismiss them from office, and to call to his Councils a new Administration.

6. "That the prerogative right of dismissing a Ministry can only be constitutionally exercised on grounds of public policy, and for reasons which are capable of being defended and justified to the local Assembly, as well as to the Queen, through her Ministers.

8. "That upon a change of Ministry, it is constitutionally necessary that the gentlemen who may be invited by the Governor to form a new Administration, shall be unreservedly informed by him of the circumstances which led to the resignation or dismissal of their predecessors in office; and that they shall be willing to accept entire responsibility to the local Parliament for any acts of the Governor which have been instrumental in occasioning the resig-

nation or effecting the dismissal of the outgoing Ministry. For it is an undoubted principle of English law, that no prerogative of the Crown can be constitutionally exercised unless some Minister of State is ready to assume responsibility for the same. Hence, the authority itself remains inviolate, however the propriety of its exercise may be questioned, or its use condemned. The authority of the Crown, in the hands of the Queen's Representative, should always be respected; and no one subordinate to the Governor should attribute to him, personally, any act of misgovernment; his Ministers being always answerable for his acts, to the local Parliament and to the constituent body.

8. "That the Governor is personally responsible to the Imperial Government for his exercise of the prerogative right of dissolving Parliament; and he is bound to have regard to the general condition and welfare of the country, and not merely to the advice of his Ministers, in granting or refusing a dissolution. And should he deem it advisable to insist upon the dissolution of an existing Parliament, contrary to the advice of his Ministers, he is not debarred from issuing the necessary orders to give effect to his decision, because his Ministers, for the time being, are sustained by a majority of the local Assembly:—although such an act, on the part of the Governor, should involve their resignation of office. But no Governor has a constitutional right to insist upon a dissolution of Parliament, under such circumstances, unless he can first obtain the services of other advisers, who are willing to become responsible for the act; and unless he has reasonable grounds for believing that an appeal to the constituent body would result in an approval, by the new Assembly, of the policy, which in his judgment rendered it necessary that the Parliament should be dissolved.

9. "That in the ultimate determination of all questions wherein a constitutional Governor may see fit to differ from his Ministers, the declared intention of the Queen—that she 'has no desire to maintain any system of policy among her North American subjects which opinion condemns'—a principle which is equally applicable to every self-governing colony, and which has been freely conceded to them all—requires that the verdict of the people in Parliament must be accepted as final and conclusive; and that the Governor must be prepared to accept an Administration which will give effect to the same; or else himself surrender to the Sovereign the charge with which he has been entrusted.

10. "That in questions of an Imperial nature, wherein the honor of the British Crown is concerned, or the general policy of the Empire is involved,—as, for example, in the administration, by a Governor, of the prerogative of mercy; or, the reservation, under the Royal instructions, of Bills of a certain specified class, which had passed both houses of the local Parliament, for the signification of the Queen's pleasure thereon,—it is the duty of a Governor to exercise the power vested in him, in his capacity as an Imperial Officer, without limitation or restraint. Nevertheless, in all such cases, a constitutional Governor should afford to his Ministers full knowledge of the questions at issue, and an opportunity of tendering to him whatever advice in the premises they may desire to offer; albeit the Governor is bound by his instructions, and by his obligations as an Imperial Officer, to act upon his own

judgment and responsibility, whatever may be the tenor of the advice proffered to him by his Ministers. In all such cases, the responsibility of the local Ministers to the local Parliament would naturally be limited. They would be responsible for the advice they gave, but could not strictly be held accountable for their advice not having prevailed. For, 'if it be the right and duty of the Governor to act in any case contrary to the advice of his Ministers, they cannot be held responsible for his action, and should not feel themselves justified on account of it in retiring from the administration of public affairs.' But, according to constitutional analogy, no such right should be claimed by the Governor, except in cases wherein, under the Royal instructions, he is bound as an Imperial Officer to act independently of his Ministers. If his discharge of this duty should be felt, at any time, as a grievance, either by his own Advisers or by the local Parliament, it would be a reasonable ground for remonstrance or negotiation with the Imperial Government; but it could not, meanwhile, absolve the Governor from his obligations to the Queen, under the Royal Instructions. * * * * * * *

11. "That it is objectionable in principle, and of rare occurrence in practice, that appeals should be taken to the Imperial Parliament in cases of difference between a Governor and the Executive or Legislative authorities of the colony over which he presides, or has presided,—so as to lead to the fighting over again, in the British Parliament, of colonial political contests,—yet, the reserved right of the Imperial Parliament to discuss all questions affecting the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects, in all parts of the empire, and to advise the Crown thereupon, is unquestionable; and a Governor, or ex-Governor of a British Province, must always be mindful of his responsibility, not only to the Crown in Council, but also to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, for the exercise of his political functions.

12. "That, in the absence of definite instructions, the Governor of every British colony should be guided, in all questions which may arise, or matters that may come before him in his official capacity, by the constitutional usage of the Mother country; and it is his duty to ascertain the same, and conform himself thereto, so far as circumstances will allow.

"In the further elucidation of the rightful position of the Governor," says Mr. Todd, "in any of the dependencies of the British Crown, where Responsible Government prevails, it will be appropriate to enquire into the position and powers of the Lieutenant Governors of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada; with a view to determine how far the foregoing rules of constitutional practice are applicable to them.

"Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies (Earl Carnarvon) in a despatch to Lord Dufferin, the Governor General, dated 7th January, 1875, observes that these officers, 'however important, locally, their functions may be, are a part of the Colonial Administrative Staff, and are more immediately responsible to the Governor General in Council. They do not hold Commissions from the Crown, and neither in power nor privilege resemble those Governors, or even Lieutenant Governors, of Colonies to whom, after special consideration of their personal fitness, the Queen, under the Great Seal and Her own hand and signet, delegates portions of Her prerogatives, and issues Her own Instructions.'

"Pursuant to this declaration, it has been decided, by the Imperial Secretary of State, upon the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, that since the Confederation of the British North American Colonies, the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces of the Canadian Dominion, being no longer appointed directly by the Sovereign, have ceased to be competent to exercise the prerogative power of pardoning offenders; which is now exclusively delegated in Canada to the Governor General, by his Commission.

"Moreover, under the 90th section of the British North America Act 1867, the power of disallowing Provincial Statutes is not conferred upon the Queen in Council, (as in respect to Dominion legislation, under section 56 of the same A[illegible] vested in the Governor General of the Dominion; and is to [illegible] him pursuant to the 13th section of that Act, 'by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.'

"Taking into account the powers assigned to the Provincial Legislatures, under the Act aforesaid, it is evident that they are only competent to legislate upon certain subjects of a local nature, which can only affect provincial, or at the most, Canadian interests. It is reasonable, therefore, that the tribunal which must finally determine upon the validity or expediency of Provincial legislation, and upon the propriety of the allowance or disallowance of Provincial Acts, should be the central authority of the Dominion Government. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Governor in Council upon such questions was unanswerably maintained in a report to the Canadian Privy Council by the Minister of Justice (Mr. Blake), of 22nd December, 1875, which treats of Ministerial responsibility in connection with the disallowance of Provincial Acts.

"But in deciding upon the validity or expediency of Provincial enactments, the Governor in Council has no arbitrary discretion. The decision of the Dominion Government upon such questions must be in conformity with the principles embodied in the British North America Act. That statute recognises and guarantees the principle of local self-government, in all cases within the competency of the Provincial authorities; and does not contemplate any interference therewith, except in regard to Acts which transcend the lawful bounds of Provincial jurisdiction, or assert a principle that might injuriously affect other portions of the Dominion.

"It is, indeed, a supposable case, that a Provincial Act might come under review by the Dominion Governor in Council, which should be found to contain provisions 'of an extraordinary nature and importance, such as if the Bill had been enacted by the Dominion Parliament, the Governor, under the Royal Instructions, would be required to reserve for the signification of the Royal pleasure thereon, and that the Canadian Privy Council might deem it expedient to advise that this particular measure should be permitted to go into operation, contrary to the opinion of the Governor General. Whatever proceedings the Governor General might be competent to take in such a contingency, in order to vindicate his own judgment in the matter, it is obvious that, under the British North America Act, he would not be at liberty to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Crown; for 'as the power of confirming or disallowing Provincial Acts is vested by statute in the Governor General of the Dominion, acting under the advice of his constitutional Ad-

visers, there is nothing in this case which gives to Her Majesty in Council any jurisdiction over this question'; though 'it is conceivable that the effect and validity of' any provincial enactment might, at some future time, 'be brought before Her Majesty, on an appeal from the Canadian Courts of Justice.'

"The foregoing considerations will materially assist us in concluding how far the rules, in which we have ventured to define the rightful position of a Colonial Governor towards his constitutional Advisers, are applicable to Lieutenant Governors of the Canadian Provinces.

"It is true that these officers are appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that they hold a less prominent and important position than that of a Viceroy, a Governor, or a Lieutenant Governor, who is directly nominated by the Crown. Consequently, they are not competent to administer, by delegation, the royal prerogatives, either of mercy or of honour. Nevertheless, the Lieutenant Governors of the Canadian Provinces are expressly named in the Queen's Commission appointing the Governor General, and are therein empowered 'to exercise, from time to time, as they may judge necessary, all powers lawfully belonging' to the Sovereign, 'in respect of assembling, or proroguing, and of dissolving, the Legislative Councils, or the Legislative or General Assemblies, of those Provinces, respectively.'

"Moreover, in all the British Colonies, every act of the Executive runs in the name of the Queen. Parliaments, whether federal or provincial, are opened in Her name, and by Her Governors. 'Legislation is carried on in Her name,—even in provinces, as in Canada, which are directly subordinate to a federal Government, instead of to Imperial authority.'

"So that, in a modified but most real sense, even the Lieutenant Governors of the Canadian Provinces are Representatives of the Crown. And inasmuch as the system of responsible government has been extended and applied to the Provincial Constitutions, within their respective spheres of action, as unreservedly as in the Dominion itself, it follows that that system ought to be carried out, in its entirety; and that the Lieutenant Governor should stand in the same relation towards his Executive Council, and towards the Local Legislature, as is occupied by the Governor General in the Dominion, or by the Queen in the Mother Country.

"Under the British North America Act (section 59) a Lieutenant Governor of a province holds office during pleasure, but is not removable within five years from his appointment, 'except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made,' which cause is also to be communicated, by message, to both Houses of the Dominion Parliament.

"This enactment establishes a direct responsibility to the Canadian Parliament, not only for the selection of fit and proper persons to fill these important posts, but also for any needful exercise of Executive authority in removing a Lieutenant Governor from office, before the expiration of his term of service. Accordingly, either House of the Dominion Parliament must be regarded as constitutionally competent to express an opinion, or to tender advice to the Governor General, upon any matter arising out of the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, or his fulfilment of the duties entrusted to him; just as the

Imperial Houses of Lords and Commons are competent to deliberate and advise the Crown upon any question affecting the welfare of British subjects in any part of the realm;—but with this proviso, that inasmuch as an exclusive jurisdiction, in certain specified matters, is conferred upon the Provincial Legislatures,—by the Imperial Act under which both the Dominion and the Provincial Constitutions are regulated,—it is alike incumbent upon the Dominion Parliament, upon the Governor General in Council, and upon the Governor General as an Imperial Officer, representing the Crown in the Dominion, to respect and uphold the federal rights secured to the several Provinces, by that Statute, and to refrain from any encroachments thereupon, or interference therewith."

It was no doubt a high tribute to the impartiality with which Mr. Todd treated the subject—at any rate it was the fact—that both those who condemned and those who defended the action of Mr. Letellier, found in this pamphlet much which they regarded as giving strength and support to the views for which they contended.

On the 2nd April, Mr. DeBoucherville addressed a letter to His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, in reply to the "explanatory case" submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in which he dealt at length with Mr. Letellier's arraignment of the conduct of his Government. Adopting His Honor's example, he summarizes his defence under ten heads. As to the first allegation, that in general the recommendations of His Honor did not receive due consideration, Mr. DeBoucherville submitted that it was the duty of Responsible Ministers to advise the Lieutenant-Governor—not to act upon his advice; at the same time, as in the case of the Montmagny Councillorship, the Government had shown themselves disposed to pay proper deference to the views and wishes of the representative of the Crown. Secondly, he denied altogether that the name of the Lieutenant-Governor had been used in the signature of documents which His Honor had not seen. The proclamation fixing the day of Thanksgiving was the result of a communication from Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier of the Federal Government, which communication the Lieutenant-Governor had handed to Mr. DeBoucherville with the request that it might be acted upon; and Mr. DeBoucherville further stated that both the proclamation in question, and that calling the Legislature for the despatch of business, had been signed by His Honor and were of record with the proper officer. This, it will be seen, covered the third and fourth, as well as the second, paragraphs of His Honor's summary of complaints. As to the fifth and sixth, Mr. DeBoucherville contended that he was justified, by the

Lieutenant-Governor's authorization of the resolutions in respect of finances, in submitting to the Legislature the measures affecting the municipalities which were remiss in paying bonuses they had voted to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and in relation to the taxation of bank stock, &c.; but, at any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor had accepted the explanations made to him on these questions, and had relieved the Ministers of all imputation of intentional discourtesy. Respecting the remainder of His Honor's "case," Mr. DeBoucherville denied that the Government, after its dismissal, had assigned other than the reasons agreed upon for the adjournment of the Legislature from day to day pending the formation of a new Cabinet; there was no stipulation on his (Mr. DeB.'s) part, as to the precise form of of the explanations to be made to the House, and the explanations which were made he was fully justified in making; the conversations reported to the Legislature in exposition of the dismissal were not, as His Honor alleged, pretended, but real; and even if the allegations contained in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth paragraphs of His Honor's "case" were correct, they would constitute no justification for the act of dismissal, since they referred to matters occurring subsequently.

On the 1st of May, the Provincial general elections came off, amidst much general excitement. Their exact result remained the subject of much dispute and doubt until the meeting of the Legislature, the friends of Mr. Joly's Administration and the friends of the Conservative Opposition both laying claim to a majority. The Legislature met for the despatch of business on the 9th of June. The Government had appointed Mr. Henry Starnes to the office of President of the Legislative Council; they nominated Mr. Arthur Turcotte, member for Three Rivers, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and succeeded in electing him by the narrow majority of one. To some extent, however, the vote set at rest the speculations as to their success or defeat at the general elections, for the election of Speaker, when opposed, is usually regarded as a test question. A long debate arose in both Houses on the resolutions in reply to the Address. In the Legislative Council, an amendment was passed by 16 votes to 5, censuring the Lieutenant-Governor for dismissing the DeBoucherville Government while they possessed the confidence of both branches of the Legislature, and selecting a Cabinet from the minority—a course which was declared to be contrary to the recognized principles of Responsible Government. In the Legislative

Assembly an amendment was also added to the resolutions, by a vote of 32 to 31, regretting "that the present advisers" of the Lieutenant-Governor should have "persisted in remaining in power without having been supported by a majority of the Legislative Assembly upon their taking office, and without yet being supported by such a majority." Mr. Joly, however, refused to accept this as a vote of want of confidence in his Government, and stated that he proposed to challenge the support of the House on his general policy. Accordingly, by the casting vote of the Speaker, a ryder to this amendment was agreed to, that "nevertheless, under present circumstances this House believes it to be its duty to give a general independent support to the Government, in such a manner that the measures which it proposes may be submitted to the judgment of this House."

On the 7th November, Messrs. Chapleau, Church, and Angers, who had been members of Mr. DeBoucherville's Administration, addressed a petition to the Administrator of the Government (Sir P. L. MacDougall) in Council, praying for the dismissal of Mr. Letellier from the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In this petition the official correspondence on the subject was quoted at length, and the petitioners concluded by submitting:—

"That the dismissal from office, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, of the DeBoucherville Government was, under the circumstances, unjustifiable, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies; and that in his communications with His Excellency the Governor-General respecting the aforesaid dismissal, and the reasons which he alleges as having moved him to make such dismissal, he has made statements unsupported by, and contradictory of, the official documents to which they relate.

"And that, in the opinion of the undersigned, such erroneous statements as appear from the foregoing details, could not have been made by mistake or failure of memory.

"Wherefore, the violation of the principles of Responsible Government committed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and his actions as above represented, are of a nature to imperil the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, and to bring into disrespect the dignity of the Crown, and should be dealt with under the authority granted the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada by the 59th section of the British North America Act, 1867."

On the 22nd November, a copy of this petition was communicated by the Under-Secretary of State to Mr. Letellier.

His Honor's reply, dated the 9th December, to a large extent covered the same ground as was traversed in his despatch to the Earl of Dufferin of the 18th March. He took exception to the

statement of the petitioners that the 59th section of the British North America Act gave any authority to the Privy Council to deal with cases of this nature, and pointed out that Lieutenant-Governors held their appointments during the pleasure of the Governor-General, "whose office and position are wholly ignored by the memorialists," he alleged, "in strict accordance with the practice which they followed as Executive Councillors towards the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec." He denied *in toto* the charge that he had violated the principles of Responsible Government, insisted upon his right to be consulted in all matters in reference to which it was necessary that the influence of the Crown should be used, defined the Bill imposing new taxes and that respecting the Occidental Railway as coming within that class of measures, and challenged denial of the assertion that he had never been consulted with respect to either. He declined to admit that his authorization of the Estimates could by any means be construed to cover such measures as these. In reply to the complaint of the Legislative Assembly that he chose a Ministry to succeed that of Mr. DeBoucherville from the ranks of the minority, he pointed out that he had requested Mr. DeBoucherville's advice as to whom he should charge with the task of forming a new government, that advice on the subject was refused, and that consequently he was following the constitutional practice in sending for the Leader of the Opposition; and in proof that his judgment with respect to Mr. DeBoucherville was in accordance with public opinion, he called attention to the fact that the gentleman named had been superseded in the leadership of his party by the vote of his own supporters, and Mr. Chapleau, one of the petitioners, had been chosen to take his place. His (Mr. Letellier's) object in addressing Lord Dufferin, he explained, was not to prefer new charges against Mr. DeBoucherville and his colleagues, but to apprise the Governor-General of all the circumstances—a course which was in accordance with the practice of the Governor-General himself, in communicating with the Imperial authorities on all subjects of interest. His objection to the communications made by Mr. DeBoucherville's Government to the Assembly while the formation of a new Cabinet was in progress, was that the statement was made that the DeBoucherville Ministry had been dismissed—a statement which was made without authority, and had the effect of prejudicing the Representative of the Crown in the public estimation, before the documents showing all the facts could be laid before the House. He repeated his allegation that the pro-

clamations relating to the calling of the Legislature and the appointment of a day of Thanksgiving had been published professedly with his signature in the *Official Gazette* before his signature was given, and reminded Mr. DeBoucherville that, in order to prevent irregularity, he had signed both proclamations after their publication, but not without remonstrating both verbally and by letter. He concluded by affirming the correctness of every statement made in his despatch of 18th March to the Earl of Dufferin, and his readiness to afford any further explanation which might be required.

The rejoinder of Messrs. Chapleau, Church, and Angers, dated the 19th December, is the last document before us on this subject, and, like the despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor to which it was an answer, necessarily repeated in substance much that had appeared in previous State papers. They objected to the plea of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, contending that the interpretation of the British North America Act which has been universally accepted, is that wherever it enacts that the Governor-General shall do anything, it has always been understood to mean the Governor-General in Council. As to the motives imputed to them in this connection, they resented His Honor's suggestions as "unfair and untrue," and protested against "such insinuations against their loyalty and devotion to the Crown and the Representative of the Soveriegn." They reiterated the statement that the authorization of the Estimates by the Lieutenant-Governor covered all the measures submitted to the Legislature by the DeBoucherville Ministry, and held that the conversation between His Honor and Mr. DeBoucherville on the subject of the Railway Bill implied the acquiesence of the former, although he expressed his regret that such a measure was brought before the House. The statement of His Honor as to the time when the proclamations respecting the calling of the Legislature and the appointment of a day of Thanksgiving were signed, could not, they alleged, be credited, and they remarked that no such statement was contained in his Despatch of the 18th March to the Earl of Dufferin. They submitted that Mr. DeBoucherville, being a dismissed but not defeated Minister, could not tender advice as to the choice of his succcssor; that the advice and protest of the Legislature on the subject should have prevented His Honor from selecting his Ministry from the minority; and that the selection of Mr. Chapleau as Conservative Leader in the Assembly, while Mr. DeBoucherville continued to lead the party

in the Upper House, in no way sustained the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment. They referred to the declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor in decreeing the dissolution of the Legislature, that he did so for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the people on the actual state of affairs and on the Ministerial changes which had taken place, and mentioned as an important fact that the newly-elected Assembly had condemned that action; but the majority of the members, in view of the important public works pending, did not consider themselves justified in refusing to concur in a general and independent manner with the measures of the Governmnt, with which view the supplies were voted. Furthermore, they reminded His Honor that his present Ministry was at least dependent upon the casting vote of the Speaker, and they added that "the well-known facts in connection with the election of the Speaker of the House are hardly of a nature to increase the importance of his vote." "At all events," pursued the petitioners,

"This majority cannot be invoked by the Lieutenant-Governor to justify his conduct. 'Le succès ne fait jamais le droit,'—success is not justification; and the electors would learn with consternation that a functionary of the Federal Government, (whom neither the people of the Province nor their representatives can constitutionally punish nor even censure) is to be protected from all censure and all punishment from those to whom he is directly responsible, provided that by his violation of the Constitution he can procure a majority, all the more easily obtained that he is less scrupulous as to the means of obtaining it by his certitude of absolute impunity. In his memorandum of the 18th March, the Lieutenant-Governor tells His Excellency that he is reluctantly compelled to make revelations concerning the conduct of his Ministers, to maintain the dignity of his office, to prove that his object has always been to protect the constitutional liberties of the people, and finally, 'because the existence of the Constitution is at stake.' We, on the contrary, most respectfully hold that never has the Constitution received a more severe blow. The responsibility of the Ministers for all the acts of the Head of the State, and the absolute immunity of the latter, imply, necessarily, an entire reciprocal confidence, and the inviolability of the secrecy of their advice and counsel. No one can dispense with this rule without making Responsible Government an impossibility. If the Head of the State were allowed, after the struggle of parties has terminated in the House by the adoption of a measure, to come and accuse his Ministers of having acted through sordid motives or in any other reprehensible way, Ministerial responsibility would be no more. Such an act from a constitutional monarch would be a violation of the fundamental principles of Responsible Government, and would expose him to dangerous conflicts with his Parliament. How much more so does such an act, by a public officer who is responsible to a higher authority, deserve réproof and punishment?

"The Lieutenant-Governor, after assuming his office, as he admits himself,

gets persuaded that ministerial and administrative changes have become necessary, and determines to use the influence attached to his position to realize what he deems to be to the best advantage of the Province. The Prime Minister, acting in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the national representation, follows a policy which does not commend itself to the personal opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor. Immediately the Lieutenant-Governor takes for mistrust or insubordination what was simply respect for the people's will. The most insignificant details are carefully criticised, confidential conversations are secretly noted, involuntary mistakes of employés are charged as grave errors of administration. Lastly, taking advantage of the confidence which his Prime Minister had placed in him, and the good faith with which he interpreted his words and his acts, he knowingly allows the vote to be taken in both Houses on measures introduced by his Cabinet, and then suddenly thwarts and arrests that legislation. He respects neither the decisions of both Houses regarding these measures, nor the confidence of the Houses in his Ministry, nor the energetic protestations of both branches of the Legislature claiming the free exercise of representative government. He dismisses his Ministers and brusquely dissolves Parliament.

"Then, to explain his conduct, the Lieutenant-Governor forwards to His Excellency Lord Dufferin his memorandum, dated the 18th of March, which alone, we humbly submit, would be enough to justify the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor. In that factum, under the pretence of defending the prerogative of the Crown, the Lieutenant-Governor divulges, in misconstruing them, certain acts and confidential conversations, the secret of which is considered as sacred by the Sovereign himself."

Mr. DeBoucherville had already replied to the memorandum of the Governor, and by this rejoinder the petitioners thought they had completed the answer. To the allegation of the Lieutenant-Governor that the DeBoucherville Administration were controlled by railway rings, they entered an emphatic denial; and their grievances against His Honor they summed up as follows:—

1st. "The Lieutenant-Governor, in dismissing his ministers when they enjoyed the confidence of both Houses of the Legislature, and when they had not been guilty, as the Lieutenant-Governor admits, of any wilful want of respect for the prerogative of the Crown, has violated the principle of Responsible Government.

2nd. "The Lieutenant-Governor in giving as his reasons for the dismissal of his Ministers, the introduction without his consent of two Bills having reference to the financial interests of the Province, after he had really given his authorization to these measures and after these measures had been fully discussed and voted upon in the Legislative Assembly, has been guilty of a breach of good faith towards his advisers and of want of respect to the Legislature.

3rd. "The Lieutenant-Governor in his explanations laid before his Excellency Lord Dufferin has divulged the secrets of his advisers, giving an inaccurate version and a false interpretation to their words and actions; he has attacked the authenticity of public records, questioned measures and acts of

administration which he had long before sanctioned, and has rendered illusory and impossible all guarantees for that mutual confidence which should ever exist between the Chief of the Executive and his advisers.

"The undersigned have not attempted to follow and discuss all the matters referred to in the original memorial, nor in some instances to re-adduce proofs and reflections therein contained, which answers explain or controvert allegations made from time to time and in different documents by the Lieutenant-Governor. The record must be considered as a whole, and from it and in it will be found ample grounds for all they have advanced and asserted against the Lieutenant-Governor, whilst it demonstrates the necessity which exists that the constitutional rights of the people should be vindicated."

It ought to be added that Sir Francis Hincks has made several contributions to the discussion respecting Governor Letellier's conduct, through the editorial columns of the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* and by letters addressed to various newspapers. Without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of dismissing the DeBoucherville Government, Sir Francis has strenuously maintained that the Lieutenant-Governor acted strictly within the Constitution. Of those who have undertaken to vindicate Mr. Letellier's exercise of his perogative as representing the Crown, probably there are none whose views are entitled to be received with more deference than Sir Francis Hincks, who has, in the course of a long and arduous public service, had experience in the positions of journalist, member of Parliament, leader of the Opposition, Cabinet Minister, Premier, and representative of the Crown in a Colonial Government.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY WEST OF RED RIVER.—SUNDAY LABOR ON GOVERNMENT WORKS.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS ACT.—MOTIONS OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—PETITIONS FROM ALIENS.—WITNESSES IN CASES OF ASSAULT.—MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—OFFICES OF RECEIVER-GENERAL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—LEASE OF THE PEMBINA BRANCH.—MR. MACKENZIE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.—THE O'DONOGHUE AMNESTY.—AUDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—AMENDMENT TO MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1876.—AMENDMENT TO DECK LOADS ACT.—THE POST OFFICE AND LETTERS CONCERNING LOTTERIES, &C.—THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY ACT TO P. E. ISLAND.—STAMPS ON NOTES AND BILLS.—REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON MALT.—CONFLICTING LAND CLAIMS IN MANITOBA.—THE INSOLVENT ACT.—WINDING UP OF INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.—NATURALIZED GERMANS.—PETITIONS OF RIGHT.—COMPULSORY VOTING.—SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR LACK OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE.—ELECTIONS ACT.—LAW OF USURY.—ATTACKS OF NEWSPAPERS UPON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The location of the Pacific Railway from the crossing of the Red River westward to the Saskatchewan country, has been the subject of much discussion and difference of opinion among those who have given attention and consideration to the question. Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Chief Government Engineer, has consistently favored the route lying north of Lake Manitoba, and has had his views very strongly supported by the verbally expressed opinions and official reports of those of his subordinate officers more immediately in charge of the work in that district. On the other hand, the great majority of the people of Manitoba, but particularly the settlers of the county of Marquette, have strenuously contended that the road should be constructed south of the Lake. Mr. Fleming's reasons for preferring the northern route, briefly stated, are that in his opinion it is shorter, more direct, and easier and cheaper so far as construction is concerned, than the southern; and he would further appear to regard the latter as presenting engineering difficulties, in connection with the bridging of the several streams which would have to be crossed, of a rather formidable character—an opinion which was fully

confirmed by Mr. Marcus Smith, Assistant Chief Engineer, who was specially commissioned, in 1877, to make a personal examination of the country and report upon the subject. The advocates of the southern route disputed the whole premises of the Government Engineers, who, they contended, were imperfectly informed with respect to the character of the country traversed by the northern route, which they alleged to be, for a considerable portion of its length, mainly a succession of swamps and marshes, that could never be thoroughly drained, and would at best offer but a poor field for settlement and the pursuit of agriculture. Indeed, there were those who did not scruple to assert that construction would not merely be ruinously expensive, but next to impossible, in many places in the neighborhood of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. It was urged, as a further reason for bringing the road south of the Lake, that it would be of equal service for national and for colonization purposes, opening up a large extent of very valuable territory and adding but very little to the length of the trans-continental line. Mr. Mackenzie, in the course of a discussion of the question in the House of Commons, intimated that while the Government had not yet finally determined upon adopting the northern route, they must have much more positive evidence against it and in favor of the other before taking the responsibility of refusing to be guided by the opinions and advice of their responsible officers.

A strong feeling exists in several quarters against Sunday labor in any form, and various attempts have been made to enforce the strict observance of the day upon railways, canals, and all public works under the control of the Government. The late Mr. Adam Gordon (South Ontario) had, in the course of his too brief tenure of his seat as a member of the House of Commons, in two successive sessions moved a resolution in favor of an "entire closing and cessation of (Sunday) labor" upon these works, except "in cases of absolute and unavoidable necessity;" and Dr. Christie (Argenteuil), assuming the fallen mantle of the deceased gentleman, submitted a similar proposition during the session of 1878. Members generally admitted the desirability of observing as decorously as possible the "one day in seven," but Dr. Christie's motion was regarded as too rigid. An amendment was therefore moved by Mr. Colin Macdougall (East Elgin), affirming all that was contended for by the Member for Argenteuil as to the importance of observing the day as strictly as practicable, but leaving the Government to

judge as to the extent to which the rule should be applied on Government works.

Objection had frequently been taken to the rules respecting entrance examinations in connection with the Royal Military College, Kingston, which required that the Cadets must know English grammar, and write English correctly to dictation, thus practically excluding young gentlemen of French origin from the institution. In response to the representations of Mr. Langevin, Mr. Jones, Minister of Militia, in the course of a discussion on the subject in the House of Commons, promised that this cause of complaint would be removed — indeed, the Government had already altered the rules in that sense; but he did not think it would be wise to carry the alteration beyond the preliminary examination at present.

On the 7th March, Mr. Mills introduced in the House of Commons a Bill providing for the creation of Homestead Exemptions in the Territories of Canada. The Bill provided that any person having an estate in fee simple or a life estate in any lands in the territories, if these lands lay outside the boundaries of an incorporated town or village, should register them as a homestead exemption estate, and that the property so registered should not be liable for any debts, up to the value of $2000, incurred subsequent to the time of its registration, except those incurred for taxation or with the consent of the parties specially interested, or who were on the register as the owners of this life estate. If the proprietor was a married man, the name of his wife should also be entered upon the register along with his own, and the estate could not be sold or disposed of except with her consent; and this homestead estate should be treated as the joint estate of the husband and wife. In case the proprietor was not married at the time of registration, but might subsequently become married, his wife's name should be entered in the register. After the death of the husband, his wife would remain in possession of the property during her life, and after her death, any minor children might possess the estate until they attained their majority. In case of inheriting other property, or there was a devise made to her, the wife must elect whether she would retain the homestead exemption estate, or the estate devised to her, or the one she inherited. Upon production of proof of adultery, the wife's name might be struck out of the exemption as registered, whereupon her rights would cease. There were, of course, other provisions in the measure, but the foregoing are the leading features. The Bill passed both Houses, and became law.

In the course of the debate on Sir John Macdonald's amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply, declaring in favor of a readjustment of the tariff, a very important point was raised. Mr. Mackenzie claimed that Sir John's motion was one of want of confidence in the Government, and that therefore the debate should go on without interruption until a vote was reached. Sir John, on the other hand, insisted that his amendment, if carried, did not involve the resignation of the Government; it was merely an assertion that a certain line of policy would be in the interest of the country, but did not order the Government to bring down a measure this session; and it was therefore absurd to say that it was a motion of want of confidence.

Mr. Speaker said this was a question that had always given him much trouble, and caused him a good deal of doubt. Although he had carefully looked over the authorities, he had failed to find any case in which an hon. member, making an attack on the Government, did not desire to proceed with it. He took time, however, to consider the question and consult the authorities; and next day decided, "that unless both sides of the House consent, or until after a notice of motion to that effect shall be made and carried, the rules of the House, with regard to the order of transacting the business of the House, must be adhered to"—in other words, that unless by unanimous consent of the House, discussions on motions of this kind need not go on from day to day until a decision is reached.

On the same day (11th March), Mr. Speaker decided that petitions from aliens could not be received by the House. The understanding was arrived at, however, and concurred in by both the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition, that in the case of petitions like that in connection with which the question before the House arose—the petition of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, praying for an amendment of the Insurance Law—an exception should be made; and the petition was received accordingly.

A Bill, introduced by Mr. Dymond (North York), was passed into law during this session, declaring the husband or wife of a defendant to be a competent witness in a summary trial for assault, or in a trial for a higher offence without a jury where the Court is of opinion that the case is really one of common assault.

On the 18th March, Mr. Laflamme, Minister of Justice, introduced a Bill to give to the decrees of the Ontario Maritime Court the same meaning and force as are attached to those of the Court

of Chancery. This Bill passed both Houses. But another measure, introduced on the same day, to abolish the office of Receiver-General and to create the office of Attorney-General—who would be a Cabinet Minister and preside over the Law Department along with the Minister of Justice—was thrown out in the Senate. The bill was objected to by Sir John Macdonald in the Commons, because it proposed to create an Attorney-General, an office which he did not think required; but he approved of the abolition of the office of Receiver-General; and he moved an amendment in this sense, which was defeated. The Senate, however, the majority of whom supported Sir John's views, refused to pass the measure, and it fell to the ground.

Still another bill introduced on the same day as the foregoing, to empower the Government, subject to the approval of the House of Commons, to lease the Pembina Branch of the Pacific Railway, or make running arrangements with roads joining it to the south, passed the House of Commons without amendment. But the Senate altered the measure so as to require that the lease should be made subject to their approval as well. The Commons disagreed from this amendment, on the ground, as stated by the Premier, that the Senate was usurping the rights of the popular branch of the Legislature, and that it had been the uniform practice, both in England and Canada, to submit such contracts to the House of Commons alone. The Senate insisted upon the amendment, and Mr. Mackenzie announced in the Lower House that the bill would in consequence be abandoned, as he refused to countenance the pretensions of the Senate, upon whom must rest the responsibility of defeating a measure which the Government deemed necessary in order to secure early railway communication with Winnipeg, the centre of immigration and settlement in the North-west. At the same time, the hon. gentleman made the important statement that while he had been one of those who, at the time the terms of Confederation were being discussed, favored the constitution of the Senate as it now exists, the experience of ten or twelve years had greatly modified his opinions on the subject. Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper both held that the powers insisted upon by the Senate constitutionally belonged to that body, that similar powers had always heretofore been exercised by the Upper Chamber in Canada, and that in this respect the precedents afforded by the custom of Parliament in the Mother Country were no more than adhered to. The Bill was abandoned, but Mr. Mackenzie intimated that

the Government would see if they could not find other means of carrying out their intentions with respect to the leasing of the Pembina branch—if not to the full, at least to some extent. As a matter of fact, a contract was subsequently made between the Government and the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company for the operation of the Branch for a period of ten years, from the 1st August, 1879, subject, under stated conditions, to revocation by the Governor-in-Council.

On the 18th March, Mr. Mackenzie laid upon the table of the House of Commons a return, containing copies of all Orders-in-Council and Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and other correspondence relating to an amnesty to W. B. O'Donohue. From this return it appears that on the 20th September, 1877, Mr. Laflamme, Minister of Justice, submitted to Council the following memorandum:

"With reference to the case of W. B. O'Donohue, I beg to report that on the 12th February, 1875, resolutions proposed by Mr. Mackenzie for an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he would be pleased to take such steps as might be best calculated to accomplish a full amnesty to all persons concerned in the North-west troubles therein mentioned, except Louis Riel, Ambrose Lepine, and W. B. O'Donohue, and a like amnesty to Louis Riel and Ambrose Lepine on condition of five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions, were adopted, and an address in pursuance thereof was subsequently presented. That in pursuance of that address, on the 23rd of April, 1875, His Excellency issued his proclamation granting such absolute conditional amnesty in respect of all matters touching the part taken by the persons mentioned in the years 1869-70, prior to the 1st September, 1870, with regard to the matters therein recited. That nearly half the period of banishment on condition of which the amnesty was granted to L. Riel and A. Lepine has now elapsed, and the time seems to have arrived at which the case of W. B. O'Donohue may be disposed of: I recommend accordingly that a pardon be now granted to W. B. O'Donohue in the same terms and on the same conditions, viz., five years' banishment from the 23rd April, 1875, as has been fixed to the grant of pardon to Riel and Lepine. Having regard to the observations made in the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 7th of January, 1875, with reference to the imposition in the case of Riel and Lepine of the condition of banishment, it appears to me that there can be no objection to dealing with the case of O'Donohue in like manner, more particularly since O'Donohue has been for some time in foreign parts."

The Committee of the Privy Council recommended this memorandum for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, who approved it accordingly on the 22nd, and four days later transmitted the order to the Colonial Secretary, who acknowledged its receipt on the 17th December.

On the 19th March, Mr. Cartwright introduced one of the

most important measures of the session—a Bill respecting the auditing of the Public Accounts. The main object of the Bill was to provide for the appointment of an Auditor-General, who should hold his office—not during pleasure, as do the Deputy Heads of the various Departments, but during good behaviour, and who should be removable only, as are judges, on an address by both Houses of Parliament. The purpose was to make the Auditor-General an entirely independent officer, and thus inspire the public with perfect confidence in the Public Accounts. The Bill was modelled chiefly after the English Act, with such modifications as the different condition of Canada required. Provision was made, too, for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Finance, who should also be Secretary of the Treasury Board. The Bill, which was a long one, and remodelled not only the whole system of audit, but also much of the routine of the Department of Finance, was well received by both Houses, and passed with considerable *eclat*. Under its provisions, Mr. John Lorn McDougall, for some years and at the time of his appointment member of the House of Commons for South Renfrew, was selected by the Government for the post of Auditor-General, and Mr. J. M. Courtney, formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Board, was appointed Deputy Minister of Finance—Mr. John Langton, who formerly held the conjoint offices of Auditor-General and Deputy Minister of Finance, retiring upon a superannuation allowance.

Sir A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who, by the way, received his knighthood during the session, in consideration of his valuable services in connection with the Fisheries Arbitration, was the author of a measure, which duly passed into law, providing for the repeal of Section 23 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," as respects all ships in Canadian waters, "from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal." It was enacted, with regard to deck-loads, that they should be measured at the place of loading, and that the Custom-house officer or the officer of the Board of Trade should have this measurement entered in the company's book, and give the captain a statement of the tonnage of the deck cargo which was to be added to the registered tonnage of the vessel, on which dues were paid. The vessel was liable for fees and dues on this deck cargo, plus her registered tonnage. The Government thought that this was a

matter which really came within the competence of this Parliament, and that, in this relation, Imperial legislation should not be made applicable.

The same gentleman was also the author of an amendment to the Deck-Loads Act, permitting cattle to be carried as a deck-load, notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary contained in 36 Vict., cap. 56.

Mr. Huntington, Postmaster-General, had the Post Office Act amended so as to empower Postmasters to mark letters suspected to concern lotteries, gift concerts, or fraudulent schemes of any sort, with a warning to that effect; also providing that United States mails carried over any portion of Canada, under an agreement between the two Governments, should be considered Her Majesty's mails.

An Act was also passed, extending the operation of the Railway Act to Prince Edward Island, and giving power to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province to act under it.

An Act respecting Stamps on Notes and Bills was also passed (introduced by Mr. Laurier, Minister of Inland Revenue), providing that on bills, drafts or notes drawn out of Canada, and payable within, stamps may be affixed at the time of acceptance or endorsation, that date being used in the cancelling instead of the date of making; and neglect of this may be remedied by subsequently affixing double stamps. Any such security wherever made, found among effects of a deceased person, may be rendered valid by the executor, &c., affixing double stamps and cancelling with his initials and date. In a suit on such security lost or destroyed, if the defence alleges it was not stamped or insufficiently so, it is enough to affix double stamps to the record or a document in it. Such security may be received in evidence in criminal proceedings, though unstamped. In an action for the penalty, after payment of the bill, &c., proof that the defendant knew that it was unstamped or insufficiently so, at its maturity, and did not affix double stamps, must be made. The mere reception of such a note is not sufficient to incur the penalty. No stamp is required under the Act, upon a notarial document.

The same gentleman was the author of a measure repealing the import duty on malt, and providing that on importation from England or a foreign country, the article must at once be put in a bonded warehouse, and be bonded under the excise regulation then in force, and subject to the same duty as malt made in Canada. If not so bonded when imported, it is forfeited.

Mr. Mills had the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands in Manitoba so amended that parties claiming would be in the same position as in an ordinary suit, and the Commissioner for the settlement of disputed claims had the power conferred upon him of enforcing the ttendance of witnesses and of compelling them to give evidence.

Mr. Barthe (Richelieu), on the 27th March, re-introduced a Bill to repeal the Insolvent Law which he had submitted the previous year, but only again to meet with defeat. A long and interesting discussion followed, during which a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed with the results of the law; but ultimately Mr. Barthe's Bill was given what is known as the "six months' hoist," on the motion of Mr. A. T. Wood (Hamilton), by a vote of 99 to 55.

Mr Blake (South Bruce), on the 1st April, introduced a Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. In moving the first reading, he remarked that a very large proportion of the creditors of an insolvent Insurance Company were generally persons who had claims for unearned premiums. The Bill provided that the persons preferring such claims should be made creditors for the proportion of unearned premium against the assets of the company, following out, in that particular, the provision made in the general law. The first or post notice given to the vast mass of creditors should receive sufficient publicity by being inserted in the *Gazette* and a local newspaper. It would be the duty of the assignee, after examining the records of the company and taking the evidence of its officers, to collocate to those persons as creditors on a dividend of loss, giving them at the same time the right, if they disputed the award, to make a claim, and giving to those whose claims would amount to $10 the power to collocate without going to an expense which would swallow up their claim altogether. The assignee would be authorized, with the assent of the creditors (given at a meeting where the policy holders might vote if their claims were each under $100), to act on a resolution to be afterwards drawn by a Court or the Judge, making provision for the transfer of outstanding risks to any solvent insurance company reported by the Superintendent of Insurance as being in a satisfactory condition. The assets of the insolvent company would remain in the hands of the assignee as security for the performance of the obligations undertaken by the new company.

In 1875, an address to Her Majesty was passed by the House of Commons, on motion of Mr. Young (South Waterloo), praying that naturalized Germans and other Canadian subjects of Her Majesty might be recognized and protected in all parts of the world. In reply to a question formally submitted by Mr. Young, during this session (1878), Mr. Mackenzie stated that the only reply received to that address was a despatch from Lord Carnarvon, published in the Sessional Papers of 1876, in which his Lordship stated that it was not possible, at that time, to make arrangements with the view of carrying out the views adopted by the House of Commons in the resolution and address. But his Lordship proposed, after the work of the Session was over, to take the matter up with the view of finding some solution. That had never been done; at least, no despatch had been received from the Imperial authorities since that date.

A discussion of some importance took place in the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. Taschereau (Montmagny), for a return of all the Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since the passing of the Act (1876) providing for that mode of obtaining redress against the Crown. In making the motion, Mr. Taschereau said it was well known that, by section 111 of the British North America Act, Canada was made liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the time of the Union. It had been the practice, he believed, of the Minister of Justice, heretofore, to refer petitions of right, founded on claims made against any Province existing before Confederation, to the Government of the Province concerned, and to suspend the granting of the *fiat* authorizing the trial of the petition until the Local Government had given an answer. He believed the pretension that the Local Government should be consulted before the granting of the *fiat*, was one that could not be maintained. The proper time for this was when the *fiat* had been granted. The Federal Government was then quite justified in applying to the Local Government for instructions to defend or admit the claim. It had been laid down, he thought by the hon. member for South Bruce, while Minister of Justice in 1876, that an officer of the Crown could refuse a *fiat* when a petition of right was not plainly shown to be a just one. Such, also, was the rule in England, and he thought it should be adhered to by the present Minister of Justice. The Dominion Act did not confer a new right; it merely established a Court in Canada where suits brought by subjects against the Crown might be determined.

In this respect the Dominion Act was the same in effect as the English law passed in 1865 or 1866.—Mr. Laflamme said the practice here was exactly the same as in England—that is, to grant a *fiat* in every instance where the statement of the petitioners was fully exposed and substantiated; but where it was clear that the applicant had no case against the Crown, it was only right that the *fiat* should be refused.—Sir John Macdonald thought no petition should be refused unless a legitimate claim against the Crown could not be shown.—Mr. Blake supported the principle contained in the Act, which he said was that laid down by himself during his tenure of the office of Minister of Justice.

On the 2nd April, Mr. McDougall (South Renfrew) introduced a Bill to compel voters to attend at elections of members of the House of Commons. The Bill only reached its first reading, but a somewhat important discussion arose in connection with it. Sir John Macdonald objected that a sufficient explanation of the provisions of the measure had not been made by the hon. member. Unless the House were more fully informed, he intimated that he would have the Bill read. Mr. McDougall thought fuller explanation unnecessary, as that would be merely doing on the first reading what must be done under any circumstances on the second reading. Mr. Langevin then demanded that the Bill be read, and this demand was acceded to; upon which Mr. Speaker remarked that the practice insisted upon in this case was an old and exploded one. In answer to a question, he stated that it was contrary to the law of all Parliaments to introduce a Bill in blank, and it was open to any member, on the introduction taking place, to call upon the Speaker to inform the House whether it was in blank or whether it was perfect.

An Act was passed (Mr. Laflamme) during this session, amending the Supreme Court Act so as to increase the number of the terms of the Court from two to four; also to regulate appeals from the Lower Provinces. An appeal could be brought from those Provinces for $5, and it was proposed to make the appealable sum $100 and upwards. The appealable amount for the Province of Quebec was maintained at $2,000. In Ontario the matter is regulated by the law of the Province. Appeals were also made to include all constitutional questions relating to the interpretation of Statutes; and provision was made with respect to any case of disqualification of Judges sitting in this Court, in order to prevent unjust delay.

Mr. Casey (West Elgin), who has taken a deep interest in the reform of the Civil Service, on the 4th April introduced a Bill to ensure the better qualification of public servants, and the greater efficiency and economy of the public service. He said it was intended, in the first place, to constitute a board outside of the existing Civil Service, to carry out a change in the mode of selecting public officials, by substituting a triple selection instead of patronage. This triple selection would consist in a qualifying examination, intended to show the fitness of individuals for the Service, which was to be followed by a competitive examination, and the required number was to be selected from those who were found to be so fit. The process would conclude with a year's trial, until the completion of which the person nominated would have no claim to a permanent appointment in the Service. The Bill also provided for uniform promotion throughout the Service, both inside and outside, and that the higher positions, with certain exemptions noted, should only be filled by promotion from the ranks below. Certain officers in each Department would constitute a staff entirely at the disposal of the responsible Minister, who, of course, would require to have in positions nearest him people in whom he had full confidence. There were also certain provisions as to discipline, &c., and full details were given as to the mode of conducting the examinations and other particulars regarding the process of selection. Only the first stage was taken with this Bill.

An Act was passed (Mr. Laflamme) providing that when a person has been imprisoned because he cannot procure sureties that he will keep the peace, notice is to be given by the keeper of the gaol to the judge who presides at Quarter Sessions, in Ontario and Quebec, to a judge of the Supreme Court or County Court in other Provinces except Manitoba—there to a judge of the Queen's Bench,—and to a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Territories, who may, in his discretion, release him or make other order in his case after notice to the complainant.

The Minister of Justice was also the author of a Bill, which duly became law, to amend the Elections Act, of which the following are the leading provisions: The use of an envelope for ballots is done away with. A counterfoil is provided. On the ballot paper the names of the candidates as described in the nomination papers, alphabetically arranged, are printed at the left hand. The names are divided by lines, and the mark of the voter made in the division in which the name of a candidate is

thus placed, renders his vote valid for that candidate. The Deputy Returning Officer, when giving the voter his ballot, puts his initials on its back and a number on the counterfoil corresponding with the number against the voter's name in the list. After marking his ballot, the voter folds it so that the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer can be seen on the back—and hands it to that officer, who tears off the counterfoil and destroys it, and puts the ballot in the box in the presence of the elector. The Deputy Returning Officer is to instruct the voter how he is to mark and return his ballot, without, however, directing or inquiring as to the name of the candidate for whom he is to vote. Any voter showing his ballot paper marked, or allowing the candidate for whom he votes to be known, or any person inducing a voter to do so, forfeits $200. But a person who cannot mark his own paper, through blindness, or other physical incapacity, or inability to read, and swears to the fact, may have his paper marked for him by the Deputy Returning Officer, who must enter the fact in the list opposite his name. If any candidate is absent and unrepresented at the opening of the box and counting of the ballots, three voters must be present. Agents authorized in writing are always entitled to represent a candidate in preference to voters without written authority. The spoiled and unused ballots must be packed up and returned, as well as those used in voting. The Returning Officer must make his return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery six days after his verification of the returns of the Deputy Returning Officer, unless meantime he is served with notice of a recount before a judge. Upon affidavit of any credible witness that there is reason to believe that any ballots have been improperly counted or rejected, a deposit of $100 for costs being first made, a County or Superior Court Judge, usually doing judicial duty in or for the electoral district, may issue an order to the Returning Officer and election clerk to bring the ballots before him, and within four days, having given notice to the candidates, proceeds to recount the ballots and make the final addition. Both candidates or their agents or three voters must be present. The judge must examine the used and counted ballot papers, those rejected, and those spoiled, and no others. He proceeds day by day continuously, Sundays, the time for necessary refreshment, and the nights between 6 P.M. and 9 A.M., excepted. He re-seals the packages and makes his return to the Returning Officer, who, in case of an equality of votes, may still give the casting vote. The latter

then proceeds to complete his return with the certificate of the judge. In case of any trial for corrupt practices, if the Court requires it, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery may produce the ballots or other papers, and deposit them with the Clerk or Registrar, taking a receipt. The Returning Officers are not now furnished with extracts from Provincial laws affecting the franchise.

An attempt was made by Mr. Barthe to get the assent of the House of Commons to a Bill limiting the rate of usury to 8 per cent. The majority of the House, however, were of opinion that any attempt to limit the rate of interest would but aggravate the evil it was intended to cure, and the Bill was thrown out, on the motion for its second reading, by 122 votes to 24.

On the 11th April, Mr. Costigan (Victoria, N.B.) desired to bring to the notice of the House of Commons, as a matter of privilege, attacks made upon him in several newspapers. Mr. Holton objected to this, and declared the custom, which was becoming common here, unprecedented in the British Legislature. Sir John Macdonald contended that it was not only not unprecedented, but there were numerous instances in which the thing had been done in the British Parliament, and it was both the privilege and the duty of an hon. member to bring before the House any matter affecting his position.—Mr. Speaker said:

"With regard to the discussion of matters that appear in newspapers, and the practice of replying to them in this House, I must say that I think, as far as I can judge of Parliamentary practice, and precedent, and law, that it is exceedingly objectionable. If any hon. member finds, or thinks he finds, in a newspaper article reason for bringing the proprietor or writer to the Bar of the House to answer to a charge of breach of privilege, it is clearly within his right to move in the matter in this House, to bring it under the notice of this House, and to submit a resolution, asking the House to pass it, for the apprehension of the party. The whole practice of referring to newspaper articles in Parliament is of very modern date. It is not very long ago since it was not allowed, even in debate, to quote a passage from a newspaper article in the House. With regard to quotations from newspaper articles in the House of Commons in England, by way of explanation, I may say that I believe that such a practice is exceedingly rare at least. Hon. members have this Session called attention to newspaper articles, stating that they were unfounded and unwarranted, and there the whole matter rests. The House has chosen to tolerate it, and I did not feel at all justified in interfering, though I felt all along that the practice was objectionable, and growing to very extraordinary proportions. I did not desire to assume the position of a lecturer of the House, but I very often felt tempted to express an opinion; I now feel, however, that the hon. member for Victoria should have the same opportunity which several other hon. members have had during this and previous Sessions."

On the 11th April, Mr. Mackenzie, in accordance with a notice duly given, rose to move that an address be presented to His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General, in the following terms:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with the expression of the deep feeling of regret which we experience at your approaching departure from Canada.

"We feel it to be a duty to assure Your Excellency that the zealous devotion of your great abilities, on all occasions, to the public interests, is held in high appreciation; and that, especially, the visits to each of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion, by which Your Excellency has familiarized yourself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and the eloquent speeches in which Your Excellency has enlarged on these topics, have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to Canada.

"We are highly sensible of the great degree in which literature and art and the industrial pursuits have received encouragement from Your Excellency's efforts and liberality.

"We venture to convey the assurance that Your Excellency and your distinguished Consort will bear with you, on leaving us, our warmest wishes for your future welfare and happiness; that we rejoice in the conviction that, though Canada may no longer possess the advantage of Your Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so exclusive a degree as she has enjoyed them in the past, this country will continue to have in Your Excellency a friend and advocate; and that it is our heartfelt wish that for many years the Empire at large may have the benefit of Your Excellency's ripe wisdom, experience, and eminent abilities."

In making this motion, Mr. Mackenzie said:

I rise at present to perform a duty which I feel, in a sense, to be one in which I may take great pleasure; in another sense, it is one which gives me some pain. I rise to propose an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, expressive of the feelings of this House towards him on the occasion of his departure from this country, and I am sure that I completely represent the feelings of every member of this House, when I say we look upon that event, now near at hand, as one which will be regretted by every resident of Canada, as well as every member of this House. The position of Governor-General of a great Colony like Canada,—a country exalted above the ordinary condition of colonies, and embracing within its borders an entirely new system of Government, although that system of government is consistent with that of other great British colonies—involves duties, labours, anxieties and responsibilities correspondingly great, and we can easily understand the difficulties which must beset even the most experienced statesman coming from the Mother Country to assume the conduct of affairs, and act as the representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion. We are, therefore, expected, on the arrival of a new Governor-General, to aid him by our sympathies in the

discharge of the responsible duties which he is called upon to discharge. It may, however, be thought by some, that the office of a Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor of any of the British colonies is one of comparatively small importance as regards the political life and general prosperity of that country. I do not believe that to be the case. I believe the Governor of any country has a great deal to do, by judicious management of the affairs which are committed to his hands, in promoting or retarding the general prosperity of that particular colony. We have had in Canada a long experience of the public men of England who have been sent out here in that capacity. We have had some of the ablest men that could be furnished by the Empire sent to rule over us in the name of her Majesty; but, I venture to say, that amongst all the celebrated men who have held that position in this country, none will be remembered with feelings of greater gratitude or kindliness than the present Governor-General, Lord Dufferin. He has endeavoured, since his advent among us, not merely to discharge his high duties with impartiality, and in that manner which becomes the representative of Her Majesty in a constitutionally-governed country, inhabited by a high-spirited, intelligent people; but he has endeavoured, by every means in his power, to make the name of Canada known all over the world, so far as his personal influence and efforts, aided by his political position, would enable him to do so. He has exerted himself to accomplish this end in a way that no other Governor-General has done. To be sure, no other Governor-General has had quite the same opportunities, because Canada, as an aggregation of smaller Provinces, has not been in existence many years. His Excellency has endeavoured to make himself intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of all portions of the vast Dominion over which he was called to rule; and, by his successive journeyings through the various Provinces of the British Empire on this continent, he has, perhaps, made himself better acquainted with the entire political system under which we live, and the people which inhabit the various Provinces, and the resources of the Provinces, than any Governor-General who ever lived in this country. It is a mattter of congratulation to us to know that such effort has been made by one who holds so distinguished a position among his peers in the mother land; and, although we shall very soon have occasion to lament his departure from among us, we may yet calculate with absolute certainty that the intimate knowledge and warm appreciation of this country which he has shown in all his public utterances, will lead him to give a hearty response to any request made by this Dominion to him, and that he will do anything in his power which can advance the material interests of this country. I have often remarked the extraordinary influence which some of His Excellency's speeches have had in the Old Country. During his visits to several of the Provinces speeches have been made by him which commanded the attention of all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as of other countries, especially with reference to the various resources of this Dominion. Those speeches were the opinion of a distinguished English statesman as to Canada's capacity for maintaining a vast population, proud of its relations to the Empire and the certainty of future greatness; and I venture to say that no agency has been more potent in making Canada known to the world than these utterances of His Excellency, circulated as they have been through the Press of Europe. Whatever

may be His Excellency's future, we can never fail to look upon those speeches of his, and his other efforts, otherwise than as efforts made for the advancement of Canadian interests, as efforts which we have no doubt—which we have abundant proof already—have conduced greatly to that end. It is, therefore, with the very greatest pleasure that I assume the task, as a member of the Government, of moving an Address expressive, in some degree, of the feelings which this House entertains for His Excellency, of our approval of his course as Governor-General, and of our hearty good wishes for his future career. I should but ill-fulfil my task, which I feel to be a difficult one, were I to refrain from saying a word regarding our personal relations. It has been my fortune, as a member of the Government, to have, as a matter of course, the most intimate relations with His Excellency for a number of years, and I can only say, as anyone else who has had the same relation must say, that they have been of the most gratifying kind; and it is always a matter of congratulation to find that the experience of our public men with those who have been sent from Britain for a time to act in the capacity of representative to Her Majesty, should be of such a character as to leave no ill-feeling behind. It will be observed, Sir, that I have made a reference in this Address to His Excellency's distinguished Consort, and I need only say, in regard to that distinguished lady, that she has amply and fully seconded His Excellency's efforts in all that could possibly be expected by the most exacting, in the position she has occupied. Every member of this House will always gratefully remember Her Excellency's efforts to minister to their enjoyment, and all good wishes will accompany her from Canadians through all her future life.

Sir John A. Macdonald: Mr. Speaker, like the hon. the First Minister, I rise with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure to second this resolution. Like him, like the people of Canada, and like the members of this House, I feel the greatest regret at the approaching departure of the illustrious representative of our Sovereign in this country. But I rise with pleasure to express in my humble way my high appreciation of his great qualities as the representative of our Sovereign during the six years he has fitly and fully represented the dignity, the responsibility, the power and the influence of the Crown. Like the hon. the First Minister, I would say that the office of Governor-General is not a mere formal office. It is one of great power. It is one of great dignity. It is one of the greatest responsibility, and the Governor-General is a person elevated, like the Sovereign, far above the shifting party politics of the day. He is at the helm of state. He guides, advises, warns and counsels, and he—while others, absorbed in party politics, may forget for the moment the interests of the country—has only one object before him, and that is the common interests of all. That is a duty thrown by the Sovereign upon her representative, and everyone must admit, and everyone cheerfully admits, that the duty has been fully and ably performed by the Earl of Dufferin. It is especially important on this continent, where Republican institutions prevail, that monarchy should show its beneficent side; and if ever monarchy was rendered pleasant, if ever the principles of monarchy were maintained, and the usefulness of monarchical institutions fully vindicated, they have been vindicated in the manner in which the representative of the monarch has performed his duties during the last six years. And

so it is that feelings of regret prevail on both sides of this House, and among both political parties into which this country is divided, at the approaching departure of His Excellency; and that they unite, as I know they do cordially, sincerely, and from the bottom of their hearts, in their tribute of respect and affection to the Earl of Dufferin. As the hon. the Prime Minister has said, the Address would not be perfect if it did not contain our sentiments towards His Excellency's consort. Under a Government like this, under monarchy, and in a country governed by monarchical institutions, the consort of the Sovereign, or the consort of the representative of the Sovereign, always holds, and must be held to assume a political character, and that illustrious lady, as the Prime Minister has truly said, has fitly and well seconded the efforts of the Governor-General to maintain the dignity, the honour and the popularity of the position which they have held. While we regret, Sir, that so soon we are to be bereft of the presence of these two illustrious personages, we have the consolation to which my hon. friend opposite alluded, that we have not lost their services for ever. Fortunately, the Governor-General is still a young man, still in the prime of life. Although ripe in experience gathered from many lands, and through holding many positions, he is still a young man, and we may look forward to many years of his influence in a higher position—high as his present position is—in the counsels of the Mother Country. He has won, as we all know—and we have evidences of it from the honor that has been conferred upon him since he has been Governor-General—the confidence of the illustrious Lady he represents. Any one who reads the Press knows that he not only has the confidence of the fourth estate in England, but that of the Sovereign; and, with the Sovereign and the Press both fully appreciating his great qualities, he will, I am satisfied, if Providence spares his life and health, for many years hold as high a position —aye, and a still higher position, than that he is about, to our infinite regret, to vacate. As this Address says, truly we, everyone of us, know that wherever he goes, whatever position he may be placed in, he will always have a kindly remembrance of the Dominion of Canada. He knows quite well with what a feeling of affection the people of Canada regard him, and he would be less than a man, or more than man, if he did not return that feeling, but we know that he will do it. It is fortunate he is so young a man. If we look back, as I can, it will be seen that it is our mishap that of all the representatives of the Sovereign that have governed the old Provinces of Canada, there is only one still left, and he, from the position he at present holds, is deprived of the opportunity, whatever his desire to do so may be, of standing as the advocate of the future interests of Canada. But with a certain future, if God spares him, and health before him, we know we shall have, in the great sphere of usefulness that is open for him, when he leaves this country, after such a successful reign, for reign it was, a powerful, firm and sincere advocate of the best interests of the Dominion, in the Earl of Dufferin. These sentiments, I believe, must impress themselves, and do impress themselves, upon the hearts and reasons of everyone. With these remarks, I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolutions of the hon. the Prime Minister.

Mr. Laurier said he rose with much pleasure to support the motion. Nowhere, he was sure, would its sentiments be re-echoed with more sincerity or a warmer appreciation of the merits of its distinguished object than in the

Province of Quebec, of which he was an humble representative. The kindly disposition of His Excellency, his admirable qualities as a public man, his studious desire to soften the asperities of public life in Canada, and above all, the respect and affection he had shown for all the institutions of Quebec on account of its inhabitants, had endeared him to them all without distinction of party or creed. He had shown more sympathy with its people than Governors of the same French race. The same good qualities had been displayed by him—happily in more tranquil times—as Lord Elgin had manifested at a troubled period of Canadian history. The people of Lower Canada would, like all their fellow-countrymen, regret His Excellency's departure, and never cease to follow him with the kindliest wishes for future happiness and suitable opportunities of well-doing. Lady Dufferin always enjoyed the respect and affection of the people, and would always retain a place in their hearts.

Mr. Langevin: I am happy to have this opportunity of being able, and in company with the hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, who has just taken his seat, in the name of the French-Canadians, who form such an important part of the population of the Dominion of Canada, to express their sentiments of deep regret on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Governor-General and his worthy consort. I concur fully, and I know that my countrymen in Lower Canada, the French-Canadians, equally with the people of other origins, will wholly concur in the sentiments that have been expressed by the hon. the First Minister, the leader of the Opposition, and the hon. gentleman who has just spoken on the subject of the regret we all feel to see His Excellency leave us. We have had, previous to the arrival of His Excellency, other Governors since 1841, and some of them have rendered themselves more popular than others with the Province of Quebec; their names will remain in the memory of the people of Lower Canada; that of Sir Charles Bagot especially is honoured and venerated by our population. The name, also, of Lord Elgin is still a name which is received with respect and applause by the public when mentioned in speeches here and elsewhere, and I am convinced that the name of Lord Dufferin will be not less dear to the people of our Province in particular. His name is popular in Lower Canada in the cottage and villages and in the most remote parts of the Province. The name of Lord Dufferin is so popular among the French-Canadians that they have popularized it; he is by them called, not Lord Dufferin, but Lord Dufresne. They make of him a French-Canadian, to such a great degree have they found him in sympathy with our race. Mr. Speaker, Lord Dufferin, since he has been at the head of the Government, has made himself acquainted with all parts of this country, even to its remotest and least populous Province; he has endeavoured to know and to identify himself with the population, and to make himself familiar with their necessities, and even with their prejudices. We have seen him on the shores of the Atlantic, and again on the shores of the Pacific. Later, we saw him in the midst of the Western plains. And why? Because he desired to acquaint himself with all our needs, and to visit the whole country; and I am convinced that when Lord Dufferin returns to his native country, if he is accorded some degree of leisure, he will not forget this country which he has governed with so much wisdom; and perhaps we will have some work from his able

and elegant pen, which will, no doubt, not be a work on the subject of "High Latitudes," but will speak with authority on the subject of the latitudes in which we live. Mr. Speaker, if we judge by the past, this will be an excessively interesting and important production; and I am thoroughly convinced that if our gracious Sovereign does not before long call His Excellency to some position higher even than the one he now fills in the Empire, he will cause to appear this work, which will certainly be one to which we will refer with great pleasure, and which will be a most interesting and most useful production. In thus speaking of His Excellency the Governor-General, we cannot forget the amiable Lady who is his worthy consort. Lady Dufferin has always shown a most excellent and gracious disposition in meeting the requirements of our works of charity, in patronizing the bazaars, the fêtes, the examinations, and all that is interesting in connection with our great institutions of charity or education, not only of Lower Canada, but also of other parts of the country. Hence, her name will remain associated with that of Lord Dufferin, and long after they have left this country, their names will be remembered and blessed. They are going to leave this country, but they do so with our best wishes; and we will not cease to pray for their good fortune and prosperity, and, I am convinced that, before long, after His Excellency has quitted our shores, we will see and hope that our gracious Sovereign will not fail to utilize his services, his talents, his great experience and ability, in some other eminent position. Having thus expressed myself, Mr. Speaker, I beg to thank the House for the attention it has accorded me, and to say that I fully concur with the terms of the proposed Address.

The Address was, of course, unanimously agreed to, engrossed, and communicated to the Senate, with a request for their concurrence. In moving its adoption in that body, Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, said:—

I desire to bring under the notice of this House a subject which I am quite sure will meet with the approbation, not only of the Senate, but of the people of Canada. It is well-known that the term of the distinguished nobleman who represents Her Majesty the Queen in this Dominion will shortly be brought to a close. It is a proper and fitting thing that the two Houses of Parliament should present a joint address to His Excellency, expressing the high esteem in which they hold him, and the feelings the people of Canada entertain for himself and the Countess of Dufferin. I need not enlarge on this subject. We know His Excellency during his residence in Canada has, at great inconvenience to himself, visited the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the utterances that have fallen from his lips at all times have been of immense value to this country. They have attracted the attention not only of England, but of Europe, to the varied advantages which Canada presents as a field of enterprise for the emigrant. In giving expression to our feelings in the address proposed to be adopted, we are but echoing the sentiments of the people of Canada irrespective of creed or nationality. He has fulfilled his duties as Governor-General of the Dominion with marked skill and statesmanlike ability. I shall therefore move, seconded by my hon. friend from Kingston, that the address of the House of Commons be concurred in by this House.

Mr. Campbell said: I could have wished that some notice had been given to the House that this pleasant duty was to be discharged to-day, that it might have been approached with some little forethought. I am asked to second the motion of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the adoption of the joint address which has just been read by Mr. Speaker, and I am quite sure that I never was more the organ of this side of the House than when I say we unite most cordially with the Government in the proposition suggested by the hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State, for the adoption of this address on the part of the Senate. Every member on this side of the House will, I am sure, cordially agree in the language which Mr. Speaker has just read to us. I am persuaded that no Governor-General has ever been in Canada who has so thoroughly won the respect, esteem, and I may almost say the affection of all classes of the community, as His Excellency has. It is now five years since His Excellency came amongst us. Very early in his career political duties devolved upon him of a most serious character. We all remember the exciting scenes of 1873, and I think we shall all agree that the position then was one of great difficulty and delicacy for the Representative of the Crown. Looking back upon those eventful scenes, I doubt if there is any one in the community who will not say that those duties were discharged by His Excellency with a knowledge of the constitution and perfect fairness to both parties, and with a tact and discretion which could not have been exceeded. Since that period his political duties have, perhaps, been less onerous, but have always been discharged in such a way as to win the complete confidence of men of both political parties. From his visits to all the Provinces of the Dominion great good has resulted, and His Excellency has become known to, and won a strong place in the regard of, an immense number of the inhabitants of this Dominion whom he otherwise would not have seen. We can all bear witness with infinite pleasure to the manner in which all other duties devolving upon His Excellency have been discharged. The munificence of his hospitalities has surprised and delighted every one, and no Governor-General whom we have ever had has taken the personal trouble, which His Excellency has, to identify himself with the general aspirations and exertions of the people under his government. I do not remember any person filling that high office who has given himself so much personal trouble in promoting by attendance, by praise and commendation, everything deserving of encouragement in the country. We can all recall the numerous visits made by His Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin to colleges and schools, whether Protestant or Catholic, in the various towns and cities of the Dominion,—and I doubt not that the encouragement and sympathy Lord Dufferin has thus shown have been exceedingly useful, and will long be remembered by the pupils and by the thousands of young people for whom His Excellency so kindly interested himself; and so, in all manly sports and exercises, by precept and example as well as by medals and prizes, His Excellency has shown his anxiety to identify himself with the people of the country. We shall all long and gratefully remember the active sympathy shown by the Countess of Dufferin in the same way. And who will ever forget the gentle dignity and courtesy and kindness with which Her Excellency has met every one who has approached her? I am persuaded that we are deeply indebted to her for her manner of discharging all the social duties which devolved upon her. I

cordially and confidently agree with the language in this address, that we shall find in His Excellency hereafter a valuable friend in the Parliament of the Empire, where I am persuaded he will always be ready to interest himself in Canadian affairs, which he will be able to do with a complete knowledge of the wants and aspirations of the country, and not without considerable affection for its people.

On the 16th April the Address was presented to His Excellency in the Senate Chamber, not merely by the ministers of his Cabinet, who usually convey to the Governor-General the addresses voted by Parliament, but by every Privy Councillor who was a member of either House. The Privy Councillors present were—Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Smith, Cartwright, Burpee, Coffin, Scott, Huntington, Geoffrion, Vail, Mills, Laflamme, Pelletier, Laurier, Jones, Sir John A. Macdonald, Langevin, Campbell, Chapais, Aikins, Tupper, Robitaille and Gibbs. Among the company of spectators who filled the Chamber were the Speakers of both Houses, the Judges of the Supreme Court, many Senators and members of the House of Commons, and a number of ladies, the wives of ministers and others. His Excellency was accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and Mrs. Russell Stephenson, and attended by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. In reply to the address His Excellency, who was much moved, said :—

"*Honorable Gentlemen:*

"It is difficult for me to find befitting words in which to thank you for the signal and unprecedented honor which has been conferred upon me by this joint address from your two Houses. Regarding as I do the utterances of Parliament as the most august and authoritative expression of the popular sentiment, it affords me unmeasured satisfaction to be thus assured of the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the Dominion. To win the good-will of a nation is the greatest achievement open to human ambition, and to learn from you that I hold a place in the affections of the people of Canada is alike the highest triumph and the greatest pleasure I am ever likely to enjoy. It would not become me to enquire how far this result is to be attributed rather to your own generosity than to any exertions upon my part. It is a happy principle rooted in the nature of Englishmen of all estates to content themselves with the simple discharge of those duties which lie to their hand, without considering too curiously to what degree their conduct may influence the personal estimation in which they are held by others, and their reward, when it arrives, is often as great a surprise as it is a satisfaction. All that I can say is that from the moment I came amongst you I have had but one thought—the desire to render faithful service to our Queen, to the Empire, and to Canada. If there are no positive advantages to which I can point as having resulted from my administration, there is one boast I can fairly make. No act or word of mine has had a tendency to damp your personal devotion to

the Crown, to discourage your attachment to the Empire, or to discredit the system of constitutional government under which you live. I found you a loyal people, and I leave you the truest-hearted subjects in Her Majesty's dominions. I found you proud of your descent and anxious to maintain your connection with the Mother Country. I leave you more convinced than ever of the solicitude of Great Britain to reciprocate your affection, of her dependence on your fidelity in every emergency. I found you men of various nationalities, of English, French, Irish, Scotch and German descent, working out the problems of constitutional government with admirable success. I leave you with even a deeper conviction in your minds that the due application of the principles of parliamentary government is capable of resolving every political difficulty and of controlling the gravest ministerial crisis to the satisfaction of the people at large, and of their leaders and representatives of every shade of opinion. When I resign the temporary viceroyalty with which I have been invested into the hands of my sovereign, I shall be able to assure her that not a leaf has fallen from her maple chaplet—that the lustre of no jewel in her transatlantic diadem has been dimmed. Thanks to the opportunities afforded me by the liberality of Parliament, I have been enabled to traverse the fertile regions of the North-West, to appreciate your inexhaustible resources, and to scan the vast expanse of your territories from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The speeches to which you refer in such flattering terms have been but the natural, the irresistible exclamation, evoked by the sights I have beheld. Closely associated with me in the discharge of all my duties has been the lady to whom your address refers in so kind a manner. Moving amid a society where the proverbial gallantry of Frenchmen combines with English and Celtic chivalry to create in every Canadian home an atmosphere of purity and refinement, she naturally regards the six years she has passed amongst you as one of the happiest periods of her life, and I am commissioned to convey to you her warmest thanks for the good wishes you have expressed in her regard. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall esteem it one of the greatest privileges of my future life to watch the progressive development of your prosperity, to advocate your interests in the British Parliament, and to confirm our fellow-countrymen at home in their conviction of the high degree to which Canada is destined to contribute to the welfare, the strength, and the renown of the British Empire."

During the ceremony the Countess of Dufferin was visibly affected, and the entire proceedings, identified as they were with the rule of one who stood high in the respect and affection of the whole people of Canada, will long be remembered by everybody who had the privilege of being present.

On the afternoon of the 12th April, the debate on the Quebec Provincial crisis being in progress, an evident purpose was manifested by ministers and their supporters to bring on a division before the House rose. Later on, indeed, the Premier announced such as his desire and determination. The Opposition, on the other hand, evinced an equally inflexible resolution to

have the debate adjourned; and during the morning of the 13th the scene presented by the House was such as will never be forgotten by those who were witnesses of it. Gentlemen on the Opposition benches took the floor one after the other with the well-understood intention of talking against time, in order to compel the Government to abandon a purpose which, as they alleged, was inimical to the freedom of debate in Parliament. Naturally, the record of these speeches is very meagre. They could not have been very germain to the discussion, but some of them were highly amusing; and although there was that amount of interruption and noise usual when the sittings of the House have been protracted to a late hour and members still insist upon speaking, there was the very best of good humor prevalent on both sides. By many, indeed, the ridiculous proceedings seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed. Daylight arrived, so did breakfast time, so did noon, and the sun began to descend towards the western horizon, and yet there was no word of adjournment, and no sign of capitulation in either camp. At last, at six o'clock on Saturday evening, both parties to the struggle being thoroughly wearied, an agreement was mutually arrived at to adjourn, and take the division at ten o'clock p.m. of the succeeding Monday without debate. And so ended the longest sitting on record of a Canadian Legislative body, which was witnessed by thousands of interested spectators, amongst others the Countess of Dufferin, in honor of whose presence the members, by unanimous inspiration, and without any preconcerted arrangement whatever, rose to their feet and sang the National Anthem in rousing style—an incident probably without precedent or parallel in the history of the Parliament of any country.

Some discussion took place in the House of Commons on the use of trawls by American fishermen on the coasts of the Maritime Provinces and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The question was raised by Mr. Mackay (Cape Breton) on a motion for correspondence on the subject. The hon. member condemned the trawl on general grounds, but especially because of the destruction wrought with it among mother fish at the time of spawning. He suggested that legislation should be had declaring the months of May, June, and July a close season, during which trawling should be forbidden. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir. A. J. Smith), the ex-Minister (Mr. Mitchell), and several members from sea-side counties united in casting doubts upon the assertion that the trawl was more objectionable than

other implements for catching fish, and pointed out that the proposed close season could only be enforced within the three-mile limit, while for the most part the system complained of was prosecuted beyond that limit, where American fishermen neither could nor would be bound by the regulations of the Fishery Department of Canada.

A long debate arose with reference to the interference of officers of the Civil Service in political elections. Some members favored the disfranchisement of the service; others thought the right to vote belonged to every man in the community possessing the qualification provided for by the law, and should not be withheld from gentlemen in the public employment; but all agreed that it is most improper for an officer of the Government to use his influence for or against any candidate for a political office or to actively interfere in a political contest in any way, and that such interference should be visited in every case with prompt dismissal.

On the 7th May, Mr. Blake introduced a bill respecting Crimes of Violence, known since it has been placed on the Statute book as the "Crimes of Violence Prevention Act." This measure authorizes the Governor in Council to proclaim the Act in force in any part of Canada, whenever it is deemed necessary for the better prevention of crimes of violence. The proclamation is to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and its operation revoked by a proclamation so published. Copies of the proclamation, with an abstract of the Act, are to be furnished to the sheriff or sheriffs in the proclaimed district, and by him or them posted up at twenty-five public places in it, under a penalty of $500. From the day named in the proclamation no person (not being a Justice of the Peace or an officer, soldier, sailor or volunteer in Her Majesty's service, on duty, or a constable or peace officer or person licensed under the Act,) may carry or have in such district elsewhere than upon his own premises, any arm,—which, in the Act, includes ammunition for fire-arms, and any deadly or dangerous weapon. A person having such arm is liable on conviction, to imprisonment for twelve months. Any person may arrest and deliver him to custody of a peace officer to be taken before a magistrate. A Justice of the Peace or peace officer may search such person and take away and detain arms. A Justice of the Peace may grant a warrant to search for and seize arms suspected to be kept for the purpose of being illegally carried, and a constable may force an entrance during the day to search for and

seize them. If the owner of arms so seized do not, within four days, prove that they were kept for a lawful purpose they are forfeited to the use of Her Majesty. Persons are to be appointed by the Governor in Council to license those desirous of carrying or keeping arms, who may also revoke such licenses, notifying the parties. Proceedings may be had before three Justices of the Peace, or a magistrate having power to do acts requiring two or more Justices of the Peace. These proceedings do not interfere with those under other acts. Copies of all proclamations and lists of names of persons authorized to issue licenses, those licensed thereunder and licenses revoked are to be laid before the two Houses of Parliament. The Act remains in force till the end of the session of 1879.

Mr. Blake stated, in the course of a speech of some length on the introduction of the Bill, that he had been moved, notwithstanding the late period of the session, to bring in the measure on account of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the City of Montreal, where during the previous year the reckless use of firearms had been so frequent as to lead to grave apprehensions regarding the consequences unless steps were taken to repress the practice. Already one life had been lost, and even more serious results were to be feared. The evil was not confined to the disorderly classes, but extended to the more respectable and law-abiding; and, as a Canadian of Irish descent, it gave him an additional pang of humiliation that his own fellow country-men of both creeds should be prominently concerned in those troubles. He made a strong appeal to both Catholics and Protestants to exercise in regard to each others feelings, and even to each others prejudices, the utmost forbearance and charity. Upon the question of public processions, he would, he said, make no observation. It was, generally, a complicated and difficult one. Although he would not say there were no circumstances in this country in which the jurisdiction and power of the federal Parliament with reference to crime and criminals might entitle them to interfere to some extent in that subject, yet the circumstances were rare, and the interference would be but partial. Under the accepted reading and practice of the Constitution, the preservation of the peace rested with the local authorities, and he was of opinion that it devolved upon the Local Governments and Legislatures to provide a police force for that purpose. He was, therefore, decidedly opposed to anything in the shape of a Dominion Police Force. There remained, then, but one consider-

ation on which Parliament could hope to act profitably, viz., to amend the law for the repression or prevention of crime, which came properly within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Mackenzie, on behalf of the Government, entirely concurred with the principle and provisions of the bill, which was thereafter placed upon the Government orders, and as such passed both Houses.

On the 3rd May, in the Commons, Mr. Mills moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—

1. "That doubts exist regarding the Northerly and North-Easterly Boundaries of the North-West Territories and Rupert's Land, transferred to Canada by order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 22nd June, 1870, incorporating the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Teritories with Canada.

2. "That the discovery and working of minerals in the vicinity of Cumberland Sound have recently been reported, and other matters have transpired which make it important that all doubt respecting the jurisdiction of Canada over those parts of British North America should be removed with as little delay as possible.

3. "That correspondence has taken place on this subject, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which, through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has intimated its willingness to transfer, to the Dominion of Canada, all the Territories in question, and has invited an expression of the views of the Government of Canada respecting the propriety of legislation for that purpose.

4 "That it is expedient that the right of Canada to all of British North America, and the Islands adjacent thereto (not including the Province of Newfoundland) should be placed beyond question, and that the offer of Her Majesty's Government to transfer the said Territories to Canada be accepted.

5. "That to avoid all doubt in the matter, it is desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland should be passed defining the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of Canada, as follows, that is to say: On the East by the Atlantic Ocean, which Boundary shall extend towards the North by Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Straits and Kennedy Channel, including all the Islands in and adjacent thereto, which belong to Great Britain by right of discovery or otherwise; on the North the boundary shall be so extended so as to include the entre continent to the Arctic Ocean, and all the Islands in the same Westward to the one hundred and forty-first meridian West of Greenwich; and on he North-West by the United States Territory of Alaska.

6. "That the Parliament of Canada, on the transfer of the before-mentioned Territories being completed, shall have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, the same as in the case of the other Territories;

and the Parliament of Canada expresses its willingness to assume the duties and obligations consequent thereon.

7. "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty embodying these Resolutions."

In making this motion, Mr. Mills observed that the boundaries of Canada on the North-East and North-West were at present not wholly defined. In 1870 the North-West Territories and Rupert's Land were transferred to Canada; but the boundaries of the North-West Territories were never very clearly known, and the boundaries of Rupert's Land only were given in the charter which conferred this country on the Hudson's Bay Company in the time of Charles the Second. This charter provided that the Company should hold the territories within the Straits and Bay of the Hudson. What this meant was not very certain, but it certainly could not be the island at the entrance of the Bay or the territories in the north. It was true that the Hudson's Bay Company carried on, for a considerable time, the explorations and surveys to the north, and there were some explorers there after Herne; but there was no sort of jurisdiction ever asserted over the country, nor did anybody else ever visit the region or anything occur that necessitated any action on the part of the Company to have their authority clearly recognised. The Island of Southampton, and the other islands which lay in the entrance to the Bay, where large fisheries were carried on, had been the property of Great Britain since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had never yet been annexed to any of the Colonies. They had recently been visited by American speculators, who had been exploring their mineral resources, and had made application to acquire certain rights on those islands, which application had been refused. It was well known, from recent explorations, that there were valuable mineral deposits upon those islands, and that the only large deposits of coal in that part of British America had been found on Southampton Island and other islands in its vicinity. Mr. Mills proposed, by this resolution, to take the necessary steps to have these territories transferred to Canada, and to remove all doubts with regard to our exact limits to the north and the north-west. The North-West Territories were formerly a part of the Province of Quebec. It was held by the courts of Lower Canada, in the case of Connolly *vs.* Connolly, that the jurisdiction of that Province extended as far north as Lake Athabaska. The resolutions excepted, of course, the territories included in the Province of Newfoundland, which not only

embraced the islands but a considerable portion of the territory on the Labrador coast. In the British North America Act there was no provision that those territories might be acquired, as the North-West Territories and Rupert's Land had been, and they could only be transferred to Canada by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Mitchell objected to the time and the manner of submitting this matter to the House. It was too late in the session for members to make themselves acquainted with the facts in the case or to master the voluminous correspondence which had been brought down; and he contended that the Government ought to have taken members into their confidence, and to have informed them for what reasons it was proposed to burden the country with the expense which must necessarily attend the assumption of this additional territory.

Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand, thought the Government took the proper course, and, if they were blameable for anything, it was for not dealing with the subject in 1875. The country had been owned by England since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had involved no cost. Neither would it cost Canada anything until settlers went in, and it would then furnish us an equivalent for whatever expenditure might become necessary. The Ministry had acted with due discretion in laying the papers before the House in a semi-confidential way. The less publicity that was given to them the better, because there were suggestions in them which might be used against us if they fell into unfriendly hands. Therefore, the Government had acted prudently. The papers showed there were greater and more important interests than mere money involved. England had, by right of discovery and formal occupation, the sovereignty of that vast territory, but had really no interest in it. If we Canadians would not take the trouble of looking after it, of assuming its sovereignty and developing it, England would be perfectly justified in surrendering the right acquired by prior possession, and the great question of abandonment might arise. And when England had abandoned, and Canada was so faint-hearted as not to take possession of it, the Americans would only be too glad of the opportunity, and would hoist the American flag. The country was known to be very rich in mines of all kinds, possibly in coal. The fisheries were supposed to be exhaustless, and Canada required just such a lever in anticipation of any future negotiations for reciprocity with the United States. In 1871,

the Americans were exceedingly anxious to get a foothold on our fisheries. The Treaty of Washington, whether the fisheries were good or bad, was not going to last much longer; and in any future negotiation for reciprocal trade, we would have, if we did not throw this opportunity away, not only the fisheries already allowed the Americans, but those of the far north and of British Columbia, to use as an important element in making a satisfactory treaty. We had the game in our hands, if these resolutions were passed. All that was required was that there should be some two or three officers ostensibly appointed to represent the Canadian Government, as soon as the Imperial Act was passed and the country transferred to us. The question of abandonment could not then arise; there would be a visible occupation; there would be the officers of the Canadian Government, exercising their powers as such; and one or two men could do all the business. The country was rich in mines of iron, copper, gold, silver and large deposits of mica, which the Americans were now taking away in considerable quantities. If these sources of wealth were to be developed, we could surely afford to send one or two officers there to hold the country for us. To throw away this opportunity would be to do something unworthy of the founders of this great Canadian Confederation, and he hoped that the resolutions would pass, and the necessary legislation would be obtained in the Imperial Parliament during the current session.

Mr. Langevin also supported the resolutions warmly.

Mr. Mackenzie said the Canadian Government had thought it necessary to make certain representations to the Imperial authorities when they found that a settlement of the difficulties between Newfoundland and France was likely to be arrived at without reference to this country. At the time, the Government were not in a position, perhaps, to demand the reference as an absolute right; but this measure, if carried to a conclusion, would establish that right beyond peradventure. He mentioned, also, that there were immense deposits of graphite in one particular portion of the territory proposed to be acquired. There might appear to be something visionary in the projected steamship route from the mouth of the Nelson River to England, *via* Hudson's Bay and Strait; but York Factory was nearer Liverpool than New York,—longitudinally in the very heart of the continent, in fact—and the proposition, although impracticable in the meantime, might not be so at a later period.

It also transpired in the course of the discussion that the distance between Vancouver Island and Liverpool *via* York Factory and Hudson's Bay, is 2,200 miles less than by any other route; and it was stated, on the authority of Professor Bell, of the Geological survey, that there were important salmon and deep sea fisheries in Hudson's Bay, and that the rivers falling into the Bay abounded with salmon. Mr. D. A. Smith (Selkirk), while strongly supporting the resolutions, and bearing testimony to the value of the mineral resources of the territory, doubted whether Dr. Bell had not mistaken trout for salmon, and he was not sanguine that York Factory would ever become a great centre of trade on account of the brief season of navigation, which varied from three to eight weeks.

The resolutions were agreed to, and an address based upon them passed, in which the Senate concurred.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the projected ocean route from York Factory to England has for years found in Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, an able and indefatigable advocate. At Colonel Dennis' suggestion, the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, during this session of Parliament (1878) called in Professor Henry Y. Hind, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to give evidence on the subject. Professor Hind has devoted a great deal of attention to this question, and as long ago as 1858, in a paper read before the Statistical Society, of London, England, and published in the Society's transactions for that year, he made reference to the communication between Hudson's Bay and the Valley of the Saskatchewan, noticing particularly the altered conditions which the general employment of steam had introduced in the navigation of ice-encumbered seas. The Professor's evidence before the Committee, which was very valuable and very exhaustive, was generally in favor of Colonel Dennis' scheme, and was published by the Department of the Interior in a special pamphlet, issued in November last, along with the evidence of Mr. D. A. Smith, M.P., and a letter from Mr. Charles Horetzky, who acquired considerable knowledge of the subject under discussion, during a residence of five years at Moose Factory, while in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Smith's testimony was generally in accord with the tenor of his speech in the House, and was unfavorable to the idea of a practicable trade route from Europe to York Factory. Mr. Horetzky, on the other hand, generally sustained the feasibility of Colonel Dennis' propositions, and the conclu-

sions arrived at by Professor Hind. Colonel Dennis states, moreover, in his introduction to the pamphlet to which reference has been made, that Messrs. Job Brothers, St. Johns, Newfoundland, had informed him by letter that they entertained no doubt of the practicability of navigating the Straits and Bay with properly constructed steamers, during the months of June, July, August September and October.

The general results to be attained, in case the propositions laid down by the Deputy Minister of the Interior were to be established, would be almost startling. In favour of the route, if it were to prove available for a sufficient period, it is shown that while the distance from New York to Liverpool is 2987 miles by Cape Race and Tory Island, and 3029 miles by Cape Race and Cape Clear, the distance from York Factory to Liverpool by Hudson's Straits and Cape Farewell, the southern point of Greenland, is only 2866 miles. Colonel Dennis' idea would seem to be to connect the terminus of ocean navigation by this route with the system of inland navigation having its common centre in Lake Winnipeg, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway, by constructing a railway from York Factory up the valley of the Nelson River to the north end of Lake Winnipeg (where the various rivers and lakes emptying into that lake find an outlet in the Nelson), and to extend thence westerly to the Pacific Railway in the valley of the Saskatchewan. By this means, the central point of the Saskatchewan country would be equally accessible to Europe as the City of London, Ontario, and immigrants could be landed at the one point as cheaply and in routes of travel, *via* Quebec and New York. For trade purposes, and especially for the export of the products of the Northwest, this route would produce more surprising results still, for near Norway House the systems of inland navigation formed by the Red. Winnipeg (or Rainy), Beren's and Saskatchewan Rivers, with their various tributaries, would find a focus to which would be drawn for export to Europe, the surplus produce of the immense territory which these rivers drain—extending eastward to the Height of Land, southward to the head waters of the Mississippi and the confines of the Missouri, and westward and northward almost to the base of the Rocky Mountains. How great in extent, and how important in all material national respects, is this country, may be gathered from the fact, attested to by the most trustworthy authorities, that the Valley of the Saskatchewan alone contains 257,000,000 acres—equal to 400,000

square miles—of as fine agricultural land as there is on the face of the earth. Wheat of the best quality is grown as far north as Fort Providence, on the Great Slave Lake—that is, on the fifty-eighth parallel—and the territory, over and above its agricultural capacities, is believed to contain inexhaustible beds of lignite coal. In addition to the rich fisheries of the Hudson's Bay and the mineral resources of its shores and islands, enormous pine forests, producing timber equal in size and quality to any found in northern Europe, extend all the way southward and eastward to the Height of Land. It may be added that Dr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey, made an exploration of the valley of the Nelson River during the past season (which is referred to elsewhere in connection with events of scientific interest), and that his researches are understood to have gone a long way to establish the practicability of the views of his official superior, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, as well as to explode many of our preconceived notions and cherished prejudices respecting that whole section of the Dominion. It was at one time thought probable also that a steamer specially fitted for the service would be sent by the Government during the coming summer to test practically the duration of the season of navigation in the Hudson's Bay and Straits. Whether this coming summer or not, however, there does not now appear to be any doubt that before long the problem will be solved, and the question absolutely removed from the arena of speculation.

While on the subject of the development of the Northwest, it may be mentioned that on the 11th March, Mr. Mills introduced a bill, framed on the model of the Australian and Fijian Land Acts, "to provide for the transfer of lands, and of estates and interests in lands, in the Territories of Canada, by the registration of titles." The measure extended over forty-nine pages of printed foolscap and contained one hundred and eighty-two sections. It would, therefore, the more especially as the bill was withdrawn before going to the second reading, be out of the question here to give anything like a comprehensive summary of its provisions. The distinguishing principle, however, consisted in the establishment of an indefeasible title, upon the registration of the deed conveying any estate or interest in land, unless that deed were proved to have been obtained by fraud; and then only in case it were in the possession of the person so obtaining it could the deed be cancelled. An innocent purchaser from a fraudulent holder would be protected and maintained in possession, and the

party wronged would be compensated from an assurance fund, for the creation of which provision was to be made, or from the public treasury if the amount at the credit of the assurance fund were not sufficient for the purpose. The last vestige of the law of entail would also have disappeared in respect of the Territories if the Bill had become law. In a criticism of the Bill in the July number of the *Canadian Monthly*, Mr. Geo. S. Holmstead, Registrar of the Ontario Court of Chancery, says:—

"It is hardly possible to deny that a system which enables a man to say: 'Here is a single document which evidences my title to my land; compare it with the public register, and if it agrees you are perfectly safe in dealing with me,' bears no comparison with that other, by which you are driven to make inquiry into all the various transactions by which the land has been transmitted from hand to hand, until it became vested in the person who claims to be the present owner—transactions perhaps extending over a long period of years, and the evidence of which is often difficult to procure, and, even when procurable, very difficult to weigh; and yet the authenticity and legal validity of all which transactions must be ascertained at the peril of incurring the possible loss of the estate. On the one hand, you have a system which gives a legal sanction to each transaction as it takes place; on the other, you have one which leaves every transaction connected with the land open to litigation and dispute, until a Statute of Limitations shall have barred the right to litigate—a right which may even now in Ontario, under some circumstances, be kept alive for fifty or sixty years, or even longer.

"The only plausible objection that can be alleged against the Australian system is, that when applied to titles of any degree of complexity, the first step necessarily involves a certain amount of expense, because the title must be submitted to a judicial examination before it can be registered; but the increased security of title and facility for dealing with the property which the registration would secure to the owner would, in most cases, be more than an equivalent for the preliminary expense.

"The objection of expense, however, loses all its force when it is sought to apply the Australian system to a country where, as in the North-West, the great bulk of the land is yet vested in the Crown, and the Minister of the Interior is acting wisely in thus early endeavouring to give to those Territories a land system adapted to the necessities of the people, and at the same time free from those artificial technicalities which are such fatal defects in the English law of real property."

Having thus dealt with the underlying principles, Mr. Holmestead proceeded to examine the details of the measure, many of which he commended and some condemned, and closed his criticism thus:—

"Mr. Mills' Land Bill failed to become law during the recent session, but it is to be hoped that it will not be lost sight of in the future, and although in its present shape it may not be all that could be wished, nor as beneficial as the writer ventures to think it might be made—at the same time it is so mani-

festly a step in the right direction that the future inhabitants of the North-west will, even if the actual legislation should go no further than at present proposed, have just reason to thank the learned gentleman for his labors in their behalf."

Mr. John Norquay (then Minister of Public Works, and now Premier of the Government of Manitoba) visited Ottawa during the session, for the purpose of making representations to the Government on several matters affecting the Province. Among other things, he was commissioned to urge that the interests of education in Manitoba demanded that the lands reserved for school purposes should be handed over to the Provincial Government, to be by them disposed of in such a manner as might best conserve the purpose for which they were set apart, and, at the same time, meet the immediate and pressing wants of the schools of the Province. The Government did not deem it expedient to hand the lands over to the Local Government, as desired, but on the 6th May Mr. Mills submitted the following resolutions on the subject to the House of Commons:—

1. "That, by section twenty-two of the Dominion Lands Act, sections eleven and twenty-nine of the public lands in each township in the Province of Manitoba are set apart, to be sold at some future time, in order that a fund may be realized for the maintenance of public schools within the Province.

2. "That the Government of Manitoba have applied to the Government of Canada to have the school lands within the limits of that Province transferred to them, to be sold for the purpose of creating an educational endowment.

3. "That it is not in the public interest, in consequence of the sparseness of the population and its probable rapid increase within a few years, and in consequence of the additional value which these lands are likely to acquire because of that increase in the population, that they should be disposed of at the present time.

4. "That it is expedient, however, to assist, in the meantime, the cause of education in the Province, and that, with this view, the sum of $10,000 be placed at the disposal of the Government of Manitoba, in aid of the public schools therein, annually, for a period not exceeding three years; and that the several sums so advanced, with the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be recouped to the Dominion Government from the first sales of the lands so set apart for educational purposes."

The resolutions were agreed to in Committee, and a bill, founded on them, introduced and passed by both Houses without opposition.

The adjustment of certain accounts between the Government of Manitoba and the Governor and Council of the District of Keewatin, in connection with the small-pox epidemic among the Icelanders, in 1876–77, Mr. Norquay also succeeded in accom-

plishing satisfactorily; but it is said that the Government refused to admit the liability of the Federal Treasury for the erection of a suitable official residence for the Lieutenant-Governor, and offices for the Legislature, Executive Council, and public departments of the Province, which it was part of Mr. Norquay's mission, if possible, to arrange for.

On the 7th May, Mr. Mackenzie moved in the Commons:—

"That this House do ratify the Order-in-Council, dated April 18th, 1878, respecting a subsidy to the Canada Central Railway Company, passed under authority of an Act to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 37th Victoria, chapter 14."

On the 13th of March, 1873, he said an Order-in-Council, passed in November of the previous year, had been approved by the House, granting a subsidy of $12,000 per mile to the Canada Central Railway, from a point in the vicinity of Renfrew or Douglas, stretching northward towards the mouth of the French River, or on a route which was generally described in the Order-in-Council as ascending the valley of the Bonnechére from the vicinity of the village of Douglas *via* Golden Lake and Round Lake, thence by as direct a line as may be found to Burnt Lake, and thence to the proposed terminus of the Government railway, at about the eighty-fifth mile from the Georgian Bay. For various reasons this Order had failed of its purpose. A considerable tract of the country which had to be traversed was found to be more unsuitable than had been anticipated from Mr. Hazlewood's report, he having reported the whole route as favourable. The Government at that time were desirous of adopting the shortest possible line from Georgian Bay eastward, as the object of subsidizing this road and building the Georgian Bay Branch was to have the most direct line from the eastern waters of Georgian Bay to Montreal, as the converging centre of the railway system. Mr. Foster had become the contractor for the Canada Central Railway, under the operation of this Order-in-Council. He had failed to execute the contract up to the time of his death, and fresh negotiations were entered into in the meantime with the Company, with the view of ascertaining to what extent they were prepared to carry out this order, or whether any change that could be made would make it more available for the purpose originally designed by the Canada Pacific Railway Act, and the Order-in-Council based on that Act. Mr. Foster, as the contractor for that road, had been engaged for nearly two years in surveying, not merely the route on which the Order-in-Council

was passed, but the whole country, to a greater or less extent, from Pembroke westward towards Lake Nipissing. A short report of Mr. Murdoch—an engineer employed by Mr. Fleming—deposited in the Public Works Department, seemed to show that there was a considerably more favourable route as to one part, and not much more unfavourable than the best part of the Bonnechére Valley route, though nothing could be better than thirty or forty miles of the Lower Bonnechére for railway purposes. This route might be said to run parallel to the Ottawa at a distance of eight or ten miles—sometimes more and sometimes less—from that river, and, generally speaking, following the course of that river and reaching the waters of Lake Nipissing at South River, at what was generally known as the south-east corner of Lake Nipissing. The distance from Pembroke to this point was something over 130 miles. The exact mileage was not ascertained, but by the terms of the Order-in-Council, which he asked the House to adopt, the Company were to receive a subsidy of $12,000 per mile upon 120 miles, on condition of their building the entire length of the extension from Pembroke to the point he had mentioned on Lake Nipissing, no matter what the mileage might turn out to be. The provision as to payment was in the original Act as follows:

"That payment of the subsidy shall only be made on the completion of the railway in sections of not less than twenty miles, each payment to be made on the certificate of an Engineer to be appointed by the Government that a section, or sections, is completed. Payment may, however, be made of an amount equal to the subsidy on twenty miles on work extended over a longer distance, which in value will be equivalent to not less than twenty-five miles of finished roadway. Payment will also be made on rails delivered at any point of the line to be constructed to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the value thereof, such rails to be property of the Government until they are laid on the road for use."

In the new Order-in-Council an amelioration of the terms of payment was provided for. The terms were as follows:—

"That payments be made to the extent of eighty per cent. of the said bonus of $12,000 per mile on the completion of every ten miles. One-half of such payment may be advanced when work equal to five miles is completed on any one section, on the certificate of the Chief Engineer that such work is equal to ten miles of completed track—the balance to be paid on the entire completion of the railway to the Nipissing road at the south-east corner of Lake Nipissing. Provided that payments may be made upon rails delivered to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the market value thereof, the amount so paid on rails to be deducted from each settlement of ten miles—all payments to be made on the certificate of the Chief Engineer."

It was further recommended that payments be made to the extent of eighty per cent. of the work actually executed on the completion of every ten miles, in the proportion which $13,000 per mile bears to the actual cost of each section. The Company were of opinion that it might serve them much better if they were to have a guarantee of interest on a certain amount of bonds to be issued instead of payment by money. As they did not expect to build the road on anything like the Government subsidy, they thought of issuing bonds for the purpose of completing the balance and obtaining subscriptions of stock to the necessary amount. The order, therefore, provided that the Company should have the option of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest, or part of the interest, on bonds of the company running over such terms of years as might be hereafter approved by the Governor-in-Council, in lieu of the mileage subsidy referred to. The reasons for the change were simply that the Government found it difficult, if not impossible, to get the extension executed over the original line; that they believed that while this line was undoubtedly longer—the precise additional length he could not state, but it was probably somewhere between thirteen and eighteen miles—it was yet much more favourable to the Government in another way. It was extended westward by the application of this subsidy to a point ten or twenty miles nearer to the terminus on the Georgian Bay Branch at French River or Cantin's Bay. This took them nearly twenty miles nearer to Georgian Bay, and thereby saved the cost of construction to that extent. During last season two or three parties were engaged west of this point to find out whether there was an available track in a nearly straight line from Cantin's Bay to the mouth of Pic River on Lake Superior. They had a located line, or rather an instrumentally surveyed line, from Pic River to Nipegon. This country was to a great extent somewhat rough, still there was a possibility of getting a fair route there, though it was a question as to what extent it would present favourable features, as it had only been travelled over. But in any case they reached the point they proposed to reach by this route, viz., Cantin's Bay, by constructing a shorter distance west from the end of the subsidized line at the south-east corner of Lake Nipissing at South River.

Mr. Masson (Terrebonne) protested against the route decided upon, as conceived in the interests of Ontario, and without regard to the rights and interests of Lower Canada. Moreover, he

regarded the reasons given for the selection as insufficient, and many of them fallacious.

Dr. Tupper questioned the advisability of extending the line beyond the south and east of Lake Nipissing towards French River, in the face of the scheme of canalization by which, it was stated, the navigation of the Georgian Bay could be connected with Lake Nipissing at a cost of $886,000. He also urged the construction of complete railway communication from Ontario to Manitoba, so that, summer and winter alike, we could reach the Northwest through our own territory.

After a long debate, Mr. Cameron (North Victoria) moved in amendment:

"That all the words after 'that' to the end of the said motion be left out, and the following words inserted instead thereof:—'In the opinion of this House no subsidy should be granted to the Canada Central Railway Company for the construction of a Railway to connect with the Eastern Terminus of Canada Pacific Railway, or the Georgian Bay Branch thereof, except upon an agreement being entered into by the Company to grant running powers on terms to be approved of by the Governor-in-Council to all Railways intersecting or connecting with the said Railway, in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Pacific Railway Act, 1874.'"

The amendment was negatived by a vote of 94 to 54. Mr. Bowell (North Hastings) then moved in amendment:

"That the following be added to the said motion:—'That in ratifying the said Order-in-Council this House desires to express its opinion that no payment should be made to the Canada Central Railway Company on account of the subsidy for the construction of a Railway to connect with the Eastern Terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway or the Georgian Branch thereof, upon rails delivered to the extent of 75 per cent. of the market value thereof, except upon rails delivered at some point of the line to be constructed, and upon condition that such rails do become the property of the Government, until they are laid on the road ready for use.'"

This amendment was also negatived by 96 votes 53, and the original resolution was agreed to on a division, by 115 votes to 32.

On the 30th April, the Report of Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, respecting the Western Terminus, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons. After a very full discussion of the various routes by which it had been suggested to reach the Pacific coast, and the objects which were expected to be attained by the selection of each of them, he concluded by saying:

"After weighing every consideration embracing the engineering features of each route, I am forced to the conclusion that if a decision cannot be post-

poned until further examinations be made, if the construction of the railway must be at once proceeded with, the line to Vancouver Island should for the present be rejected, and that the Government should select the route by the rivers Thomson and Fraser to Burrard Inlet."

On the 4th May, Mr. Mackenzie made his annual statement respecting the Pacific Railway, and the policy of the Government on that question, especially in connection with the selection of the route through British Columbia and the western terminus of the road. Avoiding as far as possible any reference to the political aspect of the question, he first noticed rapidly the original compact with British Columbia, his own objection to those arrangements, his advocacy on the other hand of the railway as an object in itself desirable, the initial proceedings of the late Government, the failure to commence the work within the time agreed, the impossibility of carrying out the terms of union, the subsequent negotiations with British Columbia, the modified terms, the temporary abandonment of the portion of the railway between Lake Nipissing and Thunder Bay, the efforts of his Government to devise a practicable scheme, the commencement of the sections which should utilize the existing water communications pending the construction of the whole line from Thunder Bay to the Pacific, the defeat by the Senate of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway project, the steps taken to construct the Georgian Bay branch and to connect with the existing system of railways by subsidizing the Canada Central, and the choice of the Kaministiquia as a terminus. By the end of 1874, clear proof had been obtained of a favourable route from Thunder Bay to Rat Portage. The difficulties besetting the undertaking in the prairie country west of Red River were not great, but the real obstacles began to present themselves when the attempt had to be made to pass the Rocky, the Cariboo, and the Cascade ranges of mountains. Some idea of the vastness of the work might be conceived by the enormous labour and cost of the survey, preliminary to any action being taken towards building any portion of the road. In the progress of the surveys no less than forty-seven thousand miles had been traversed by the surveying parties, and twelve thousand miles had been actually covered by instrumental survey, or five times the whole length of the line. By the various dangers encountered no less than forty lives had been lost. Some of the operations had been carried on in the midst of winter and under circumstances taxing most severely the zeal and endurance of the officers. The outlay on surveys had been

as follows: 1871, $30,148; 1872, $489,427; 1873, $561,813; 1874, $310,224; 1875, $494,529; 1876, $791,121; 1877, $754,624; total, $3,411,897, making a total cost of some $1,300 per mile. Of this outlay nearly one-half had been spent in British Columbia, representing only one-fifth of the entire road. It was not, however, wonderful that this work should have been so protracted when it was recollected that the surveys of the great Indian railway from Bombay to the interior occupied four years in a thickly settled country, while in the case of the Canadian Pacific the country was to a great extent without population, and afforded little produce and next to no supplies. In 1873 Mr. Sandford Fleming had made an estimate of the probable cost of the road as follows:

Pembina Branch	$ 1,300,000
Lake Superior to Red River	14,700,000
Red River to Rocky Mountains	26,000,000
Lake Nipissing to Lake Superior Junction	23,000,000
Rocky Mountains to Pacific	35,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

The late Administration had practically settled that the terminus should be at Esquimalt, but that would have entailed the expenditure of a large additional sum. Starting from Thunder Bay, the first objective point was Rat Portage, at the crossing of the Lake of the Woods; thence the line ran to Selkirk, on the Red River, twenty-three miles north of Winnipeg. It then crossed Lake Manitoba and travelled north-west until it reached Northcote, at the northern end of the Duck Mountains. Thence its course was westward to Battleford and Edmonton. A more southerly route from Selkirk had been strongly advocated, but the deviation to avoid the Duck and Riding Mountains and other natural obstacles, the extraordinary width and depth of the valleys of the rivers, and the addition of some twenty to thirty miles to the length of the road, with a corresponding expense, had led the Government, supported by the united judgment of Mr. Sandford Fleming and Mr. Marcus Smith, to determine to adhere to the northern line. A more northerly route still found an advocate in the last named gentleman. He favoured the deviation of the line from Northcote in a north-westerly direction to Lower Slave Lake, and thence by Pine River across to British Columbia. This line, however, had not been surveyed; the information respecting it was of a very superficial character; and it would, on Mr. Smith's admission, be fifty-two miles longer than

the proposed route, while it was more than probable the large and deep valleys to be crossed would add nearly 100 miles. Another fatal objection, too, was that a new system of surveys would delay the construction for at least other two years. So far as the routes selected were concerned, the gradients were very favourable, the heaviest grades on the located portions not exceeding 26.40 to the mile going eastward, or 52.80 going west, the heaviest traffic being of course expected in the former direction. This was the extreme limit of the gradients on the 228 miles of road actually under construction. After discussing the question of gradients and its bearing upon the cost of operating the road, he proceeded to refer to the possible routes through British Columbia and their comparative merits. These were, from Yellow Head Pass to Dean Inlet on the Pacific coast of the mainland, to Waddington Harbour at the head of Bute Inlet, and to Port Moody at Burrard Inlet. The original estimates of the cost of the respective lines were as follows: To Dean Inlet, 29 millions; to Bute Inlet, 33 millions; to Burrard Inlet, 35 millions. The distances would be as follows: To Dean Inlet, 488 miles; to Port Moody, 493 miles; to Waddington Harbour, 546 miles. Dean Inlet was rejected for climatic reasons, the ice being at certain seasons a source of trouble. The choice really lay between the Bute Inlet and the Burrard Inlet routes. The advantages in respect of grades are decidedly in favor of the latter. Of line practically level there are on the Bute Inlet route 48 miles less than on the Burrard Inlet route. Of grade between .10 and .50 per 100 there are on the Bute Inlet route 38 miles more than on the Burrard Inlet route. Of grade between .50 and 1 per 100 there are on the Bute Inlet route 42 miles more than on the Burrard Inlet route. Of the grade between 1 and 2 per 100 there are on the Bute Inlet route 21½ miles, a large proportion of which is 2 per 100, of which there are no corresponding gradients on the Burrard Inlet route. The grades too on the latter are usually short and undulating, while on the rival route they are long, and without any rest or level for a considerable distance. The curves were on the aggregate about equal in the two lines. Mr. Marcus Smith had estimated the cost of the respective routes as follows Yellow Head Pass to Burrard Inlet at Port Moody, thirty-six and a half millions, or to English Bay, fifteen miles further, $37,100,000; Yellow Head Pass to Bute Inlet, $34,000,000. Mr. Cambie, who had lately made a final and most careful survey of both routes, was of opinion that the ease with which supplies and

material may be got into the Burrard Inlet route will largely reduce the cost. His estimate is, for Bute Inlet, 33 millions; for Burrard Inlet, at Port Moody, 31 millions, or at English Bay, 32 millions. But the construction of the line to Bute Inlet would necessitate its extension either to the Alberni Canal or Esquimalt in Vancouver Island. This would involve for the first-mentioned extension fifty-one miles of excessively heavy railway construction on the mainland, a ferry of fifteen miles in length, and ninety-three miles of railway on the Island—amounting to not less than fourteen millions. The second extension would involve one hundred and eighty-three miles of railway on the island, and an aggregate additional cost of nineteen millions. The cost and distances would therefore then stand as follows: Burrard Inlet route, to English Bay, 508 miles, costing thirty-two millions; Bute Inlet route, to Alberni, 705 miles, costing forty-seven millions; Bute Inlet route, to Esquimalt, 795 miles, costing fifty-two millions, with the inconvenience in the two last cases of a fifteen mile ferry. Mr. Mackenzie then discussed at some length the alleged objection to Burrard Inlet on the score of its proximity to the American boundary, and the military reasons which might make it unsafe in case of war. He came to the conclusion that they were not of such a nature as to outweigh the other strong arguments in favour of the Burrard Inlet site. He proceeded to consider the cost of maintenance of the line as an important element in the calculations of the Government, and showed that the choice of Bute Inlet as against Port Moody would create a charge of $123,000 per annum, while the extra maintenance of a railway terminating at Alberni would be $483,000, at Esquimalt $693,000, per annum, besides the inconvenience of ferryage or transhipment, which could only be overcome by an outlay for bridging of the most stupendous character. Glancing at the prospects of a trans-oceanic trade, he estimated the relative distances between Yellow Head Pass and Yokohama in Japan as follows: By the Bute Inlet route *via* Alberni, 4,822 nautical miles; by Bute Inlet route *via* Esquimalt, 4,955 nautical miles; by Port Moody, 4,796 nautical miles. He summed up the various points bearing on the question, and stated that although no decision had formally been arrived at there could be no doubt it would be in favour of Burrard Inlet. While at Bute Inlet the heaviest work would have to be encountered, and the railway would have to be constructed throughout before it would be of any appreciable service, at Burrard Inlet they would have the

assistance temporarily of water navigation by the Fraser River to Yale, a distance of 90 miles. From thence they would build 125 miles of railway to Kamloops, the head of navigation, which again would afford access to the country of over 96 miles. This would open up a way into the very interior to a distance of 321 miles from the sea. A line 182 miles in length would extend from the head of the inland navigation above mentioned to the Yellow Head Pass, making 493 miles in all as the length of the future railway. The advantages of a Canadian trans-continental line were then shown by comparison between the proposed Canadian Pacific and other routes as follows: By the Union Pacific from San Francisco to New York by the Michigan Central, Great Western, and New York Central, the distance is 3,363 miles; from New Westminster to Montreal by the Canada Pacific, the line to Montreal by the Ottawa, it is 2,730 miles, or a difference in favour of the Canadian route of 633 miles. From New Westminster to New York by the Canada Pacific, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Ogdensburg and Rome and New York Central to New York, the distance is 3,058 miles, or 305 in favour of the Canadian line. From New Westminster to Montreal by the Canada Pacific, Montreal and Ottawa, the distance is 2,739 miles; and by the Union Pacific, Michigan Central, and Grand Trunk, it is 3,251 miles, showing a difference by the most favourable Canadian route at present existing of 522 miles. From New Westminster to Boston by the Canada Pacific to Montreal, and from Montreal to Boston, a distance of 3,087 miles, while the best United States line is 3,242 miles, showing a difference in our favour to Boston of 335 miles. The cost of the whole extent under contract, between Thunder Bay and Selkirk, 228 miles, would be some $5,250,000, or $25,000 per mile. The cost of bridging would compare favourably with the same charge on the Intercolonial line. He paid a very high tribute to the services of the engineering staff, and concluded his speech by alluding to the influence of this most important work upon the development of a national feeling between all sections of the Dominion.

On the 15th March, Mr. Scott (Secretary of State) introduced in the Senate one of the most important measures of the session —a Bill respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Bill was most exhaustively discussed in the Senate, the House of Commons, and among temperance men, a committee of whom came to Ottawa to watch its progress. Some amendments were

made in the details, but the Act as finally passed was in nowise altered in principle. Its leading provisions were as follows:

The necessary portions of the Dunkin Act are repealed as respects all parts of Old Canada wherein it was not in force, and prospectively repealed wherever a by-law heretofore enforcing it is repealed by the municipal authority, or this new Act is brought into force to supersede it.

To bring the new law into effect, the Dominion electoral machinery is employed. A petition is to be prepared praying the Governor-in-Council to bring the second (prohibitory) portion of the Act into force in the electoral division. It must be signed by one-fourth of those qualified to vote for a member of the House of Commons. Notice is then given to the Secretary of State that such a petition is to be presented (embodying in it the notice), and evidence must, at the same time, be furnished him that the genuine signatures of one-fourth the electors are subscribed to it, that the notice has been deposited in the Sheriff or Registrar's office for examination during ten days previously, and that two weeks' previous notice of such deposit had been given in two local newspapers. If the Governor-in-Council is satisfied as to these facts, he issues a proclamation to be published twice in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Official Gazette* of the Province. In it he gives notice of a day on which the votes are to be taken on the petition, that they are to be taken by ballot on that day between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., the name of the Returning Officer, his power to appoint deputies for each polling place, and the place and time at which he will appoint persons from the petitioners and the opponents of the petition to watch the ballotting and summing up of the votes, the day for the summing up and the day on which the Act will go into force if the petition be approved by a majority of the electors. The poll on such petition cannot be taken on the same day as that for a Parliamentary election. The voters are the same as for House of Commons elections. The duties of the Returning Officer in respect of polling districts, &c., are the same as those at such elections, also for giving notice concerning them, respecting voters' lists, furnishing ballots and ballot-boxes, appointment of Deputies, oaths of office, &c. At the time and place named he appoints one person on each side to attend each poll and two on each side to be present at the counting and summing up of the votes. Before acting they must make oath that they are interested in and desireus of promoting or opposing the petition. The polling places are to be arranged as for Parliamentary elections; and no person is to be present except the Deputy Returning Officer, the agents and the voter when the last named deposits his ballot. The agents are sworn to secrecy. Other proceedings, also, are as at Parliamentary elections. If one-half or more of the votes polled and accepted as valid are against the petition, it is rejected; if more than one-half for it, it is adopted—and the Returning Officer so reports to the Governor-in-Council. He does this within two weeks if a scrutiny or re-count is not in the meantime asked for; if it be, then immediately on the receipt of the Judge's report. Any elector may apply, within a week after the Returning Officer has declared the result, to a Judge of the Superior Court in Quebec, of a District or County Court in British Columbia, or of a County Court in any other Province (giving security for one hundred dollars cost), for a scrutiny. The Judge thereupon appoints a day for the pur-

pose, and orders the petitioner to give one week's notice to such persons as may be thought necessary on the other side, to attend. He then scrutinizes the vote, and his report to the Returning Officer is final.

If a petition is rejected, a new one cannot be presented from that constituency for three years. If it is adopted, the Governor-in-Council, at any time after sixty days subsequent to the vote, may, by Order-in-Council, published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare that the prohibitory or second part of the Act shall be in force from the expiry of the annual or semi-annual licenses then in force in the electoral district, if that be ninety-nine days after the date of the Order; if it be less, then at the expiry of next year's licenses. No such order can be revoked for three years, and then only on like proceedings by petition, ballot, &c. A by-law putting in force the Dunkin Act in any municipality may be repealed by a similar Order-in-Council, after a similar petition and vote.

The first two prohibitory clauses are the same as the first two sub-sections of Section 12 of the Dunkin Act. Then follows a provision that licenses to sell for sacramental, medicinal or manufacturing purposes can only be made by persons directly licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town, nor one for every 4,000 inhabitants in cities. Sales for sacramental purposes to be on certificate of a clergyman, for medicinal purposes in quantities not less than a pint, on certificate of a physician—and to be immediately removed from the premises. When for manufacturing purposes, on the certificate of two Justices of the Peace of the *bona fides* of the purchaser, accompanied by his affirmation that it is only to be used for such purposes. A register of sales, &c., is to be kept, and an annual return made to the Inspector of Inland Revenue. The right of any one to sell cider, and of licensed brewers and distillers to sell beer and spirits at the place of manufacture, is retained; such sales to be in quantities not less than ten gallons of cider or spirits, or eight gallons of beer, and only to druggists or persons licensed as above, or those who will remove the purchase without breaking bulk to a place where the law is not in force. Pure native wines may be sold in ten gallon parcels on the same terms; and with license of municipal authorities, manufacturers may sell them to any one in parcels not less than ten gallons, and for sacramental or medicinal purposes in parcels of one gallon and upwards. Merchants licensed to sell by wholesale have the same rights under the same conditions as brewers and distillers. Upon trial the *onus* of proving that he had good cause to believe the liquors would be removed beyond the limits affected by the law lies upon the person selling.

The penalty for the first infringement of the law is fifty dollars, for the second one hundred dollars, and each subsequent offence two months' imprisonment. It is the duty of the Collector of Inland Revenue to bring prosecutions, when he has reason to believe an offence has been committed, but any one may do so. They must be entered within three months. Two Justices of the Peace or a magistrate having equal jurisdiction may try the cases. Appeals are allowed and *certiorari* not taken away. Power is given to issue search warrants for liquors sold to be removed but not removed from the district, and if found and seized the Justice of the Peace may order their destruction. Whenever liquors are found in a house where there are the

usual bar appliances, it is presumed to be kept there for illegal sale. It is no longer necessary to prove that money passed or liquor was consumed, if the Justice of the Peace believes a bargain for it was effected; nor need the informer describe the precise liquor sold, or state that he participated in or had direct personal knowledge of its consumption. When the Inspector of Licenses prosecutes under the Dunkin Act, the Justice of the Peace pays over penalties to him to be disposed of as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. In other cases they pay to the Treasurer of the municipality, to be applied for municipal purposes, but the Municipal Council must retain one-third of such moneys to pay expenses of prosecutions under the Act.

On the 7th March the Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons, and passed.

On the 19th March, Mr. Macpherson, in the Senate, in calling attention to the public expenditure of the Dominion, especially that portion of it which is largely within the control of the Administration, and enquiring of the Government how it was proposed to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, generally arraigned the policy of the Government in respect of controllable expenditure as extravagant and indefensible; and a long debate arose on the subject. On the 7th May, Mr. McCarthy (Cardwell), brought the subject to the attention of the House of Commons, by a resolution moved in amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply, setting forth:—

"That the House regrets that in the annual deficits during the period in which the present Administration have been in power, amounting to $3,360,-812.72, as appears from the Public Accounts, the annual expenditure has not been curtailed so as to confine it within the revenue, and instead of practically adopting a policy of retrenchment, the Government have expended more in each of the years 1874-75, 7875-76 and 1876-77 than the largest amount ever expended prior to the years 1874-75."

This amendment was negatived by eighty-six to fifty-two votes.

On the 1st April, Mr. Bunster (Vancouver, B.C.) asked for a return of the number of cadets nominated annually to the Royal Navy from the different Colonies of the Empire, the proportion to which Canada is entitled, and the names of any Canadians nominated since Confederation.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, admitted that he was not aware whether Canada or any of the Colonies had any such right of nomination as represented. Sir John A. Macdonald, however, assured him that certain cadetships had formerly been placed at the disposal of the Colonies, and that Canada had in some cases taken advantage of the privilege and made nominations; and he expressed his belief that there was no change in the regulations of the Admiralty in that respect.

The facts with respect to this matter would appear to be, that originally seven nominations to cadetships, available only for colonists in the strict sense of the term, were annually placed at the disposal of the North American and Australian Provinces, but as they were not all invariably claimed within the year, at the expiry of which they lapsed, it often happened that several were altogether lost. In 1872, probably on account of the indifference on the subject displayed by the colonies named, the privilege was suspended by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In February, 1875, it was renewed, but the number of colonies to which the nominations were to be assigned in the first instance was increased so as to include Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, the Cape, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, Mauritius and Western Australia; and, should all the nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, it was directed that they be allotted to meet any applications from colonies not on the foregoing list. It ought to be added that nominations are considered by the Admiralty to be forfeited in all cases of rejected candidates, no matter from what cause the rejection arises. No candidate is eligible for examination for a naval cadetship who is less than twelve or more than thirteen and a half years of age, or who is not in good health, and constitutionally and physically perfect; and the literary qualifications of which he must be possessed are:—To write English correctly from dictation, in a legible hand; read English with intelligence; parse easy sentences; show himself proficient in arithmetic, as far as proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions; read, parse and translate passages from Latin authors into English, and translate easy sentences from English into Latin; read, translate and parse easy passages from French; and have a knowledge of Scripture, history and the outlines of modern geography. The maximum number of marks obtainable is 800, and four-tenths of the marks assigned to each subject, and an aggregate of not less than 320 must be obtained before a candidate is allowed to pass. The period of training on board the *Britannia* is two years, each year being divided into two terms, and the rate of payment charged on account of each cadet is £70 per annum, to be deposited with Accountant-General of the Admiralty, half-yearly, in advance. For the information of those who feel an interest in this matter, it may be mentioned

that the regulations and other particulars respecting examinations and training are to be found in the *Official Gazette* of the 3rd April, 1875.

In both the Senate and the House of Commons, interesting discussions took place with respect to the passage through the Rocky Mountains, by way of the Peace River Valley and the Pine River Pass, and the facilities which this route was represented to afford for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The views of Mr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, and Professor Macoun, of Albert University, Belleville, were quoted with respect to the agricultural capacities and topography of the country, and both of these gentlemen, while disclaiming any desire to trench upon the domain of the railway engineer, agreed in the opinion that a more favorable crossing of the Rocky Mountain Range, and easier gradients to the sea, could be found by following the valley of the Peace River and its principal northern tributary, the Parsnip River, than by either of the routes already surveyed. Mr. Joseph Hunter, C.E., had been sent to explore the route in 1877, and, in the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1878, Mr. Marcus Smith, acting chief engineer, thus summarized the results obtained by Mr. Hunter :—

"On descending the river, a stream was discovered falling into it from the north, about thirty-five miles above its confluence with the Parsnip. Following this up four miles, it was found to issue from a small lake named Azuzetta. This proved to be near the summit of the Pine River Pass, its altitude being estimated at 2,430 feet above the level of the sea. A little beyond this, the waters of the Pine River were struck, and the river followed down eastward to the Forks, a point reached by Mr. Selwyn with a canoe from the Peace River, in 1875. The exploration was continued thirty miles eastward of the Forks on to the Beaver Plains which lie between the Rocky Mountains and Peace River. Thus the question of the feasibility of the Pine River Pass is at last solved. The full report has not yet been received, but the distance between Fort McLeod, on the west side of the mountains, and the Forks of Pine River, on the east side, is roughly estimated at ninety miles. The gradients are stated to be generally easy, with the exception of about four miles near the summit of the Pass, where they will probably be about sixty feet to the mile, and the works in the construction of a railway would be moderately light, except for a length of about eight miles near the summit of the Pass, and a short length at the Forks of Pine River, where they would be heavy. The land in the Pine River Valley, for fifty miles above the Forks, is described as of excellent quality, and well suited for agriculture and grazing purposes. It should be observed that this fertile strip of land, lying nearly in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, is an extension of the Beaver Plains, which connect with the great fertile belt stretching from Manitoba to and beyond the Peace River. Should the engineering

character of a line by this route prove, on closer survey, as favorable as reported, the results from this exploration will be amongst the most important that have been obtained since the commencement of the surveys. Some of the serious difficulties in crossing the Rocky Mountains will have disappeared, and this formidable chain, once held to be insurmountable, and even now felt to be a grave obstacle to railway enterprise, can then be passed with very favorable gradients, and with works not exceeding in magnitude those generally required on other portions of the line. In addition to the manifest advantages offered by this route, there is further the important consideration that in place of a bleak, sterile country, wherein settlement is an impossibility for hundreds of miles, the line would traverse an area of remarkable fertility, with but a few short intervals of country unfit for settlement. This route also passes between the vast mineral districts of Omineca and Cariboo. The extraordinary results of recent mining operations in the latter give promise, when their resources are more fully developed—as they can only be with the assistance of direct railway communication—of rivalling, if not surpassing the far-famed gold and silver regions of the neighboring States, which lie in the same mountain zone. The distance from Livingstone, on the located line over the Yellowhead Pass, to the confluence of the Chilacoh and Stewart Rivers, near Fort George, is 1,029 miles. The distance between the same points, *via* the Pine River Pass, measures on the map so nearly the same as the above that a survey alone can determine the precise difference between the two routes."

Mr. Selwyn, in his Report of the operations of the Geological Survey for the year 1875-6, said:—

"As our exploration party was undertaken partly with a view to ascertain the character of the country in reference to the best route for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, it will, perhaps, not be out of place that I should distinctly state the conclusions that I have arrived at on this question. I am not, nor do I profess to be, conversant with railroad engineering, but from what I have myself seen, and from what I have been able to ascertain from others, respecting the route by the Leather Pass (same as Yellow Head) when compared with that—my knowledge of which is also partly from personal examination and partly from the testimony of others—by the Athabaska and Smoky rivers, and thence by the Pine Pass by Giscome Portage to Fort George, I have no hesitation in saying that the latter route is probably in every respect the best, in the interests of the railroad and of the country at large. But whether this is so or not, there can be no doubt that this route deserves to be more carefully examined than it has hitherto been. Taking Edmonton on the Saskatchewan and Fort George on the Fraser as the initial points, it will, I believe, be found that by Pine Pass the line could not only be carried almost the whole distance through a magnificent agricultural and pastoral country, but that it would be actually shorter than the Leather Pass route, and that it would not probably present any great engineering difficulties."

In the Pacific Railway Report for 1877, the following observations from the reports of Professor Macoun are quoted:—

"The altitude of the district known as the Pine River country is much lower

than the Saskatchewan country, not being as elevated in latitude 56°, close to the Rocky Mountains, as at Edmonton, in latitude 53° 32′, which is 2,088 feet above the sea. Dunvegan, on the Peace River, is only about 1,000 feet above the sea. The whole country between the mountains and Athabaska and Great Slave lakes is a gently sloping plain, being under 2,500 feet, in latitude 55°. The whole country seen or heard of throughout the region in question is covered with a deep, rich soil, of wonderful fertility, free from boulders and having very few swamps or marshes. The rainfall seems to be less than that of Ontario, but this is compensated for by copious dews, which keep the grass and herbs growing all summer. The clear skies and long summer days, combined with the lowering of the temperature at night, seem to give astonishing vigour to vegetable growth, and to cause grain and seeds of all kinds to be far more prolific than further south. At Little Slave Lake, in 1872, I found barley in stack which had been cut on the 12th of August, while that at Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, was not cut until the 26th. All the rivers and lakes of the district teem with fish of large size and excellent flavour. Whitefish swarm in myriads in Lake Athabaska, Little Slave Lake, and all the lakes and rivers discharging into the English or Churchhill River. I was at Isle La Crosse on the 22nd of September, 1875, and saw potatoes still as green as in July. Here was a flour mill driven by horse-power, and all kinds of grain are reported as ripening successfully. On the borders of some of these lakes I saw numerous potato fields cultivated by Chipweyan Indians, who lived altogether on fish and potatoes. I was at the forks of Athabaska on the 8th of September, 1875, and found tomatoes, cucumbers, wheat, and barley under cultivation, together with all the vegetables found in kitchen gardens in Ontario."

It was admitted that Fort George was a point, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, common to both the Burrard Inlet and Peace River routes, and that construction might be proceeded with from the Pacific terminus eastward to that point, leaving the rival claims of the Yellow Head and Pine River passes to be determined by the engineers after further enquiry. The weight of opinion, however, as expressed in both Houses, seemed to be in favour of constructing the railway by one or other of the passes already surveyed, and if the Peace River country proved, upon further examination, to be as desirable from an agricultural point of view as it was represented, there would be no difficulty in reaching it and developing its resources by building a branch railway connecting it with the main trans-continental line.

CHAPTER V.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.—PACIFIC RAILWAY TERMINUS AT FORT WILLIAM.—ENQUIRY INTO THE SUBJECT BY A SELECT COMMITTEE.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.—AMENDMENT OFFERED BY THE MINORITY.—ADOPTION OF THE REPORT BY THE HOUSE.—THE FORT FRANCES LOCKS.—SUBJECT ALSO REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.—AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE MINORITY.—REPORT ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.—THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE DOMINION.—REFERENCE OF PRIVATE BILLS TO THE SUPREME COURT.—INTRODUCTION OF THE SCOTT TEMPERANCE ACT.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—MODE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—BILLS ASSENTED TO.—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In the two next preceding chapters, the legislation and other important business originating in the House of Commons during the session of 1878 have been summarized. The functions of the Upper Chamber being more to revise and check the legislation of the popular branch than to initiate legislation of its own, the greater proportion of what was of lasting importance in the proceedings of the last session of the third Parliament of Canada has thus been already dealt with. The Senate, however, was the arena of some very important debates concerning other public affairs, and it is proposed to devote this brief chapter to a review of those proceedings.

On the twenty-fifth of February, on motion of Mr. Girard, it was agreed

"That the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament to inquire, amongst other matters, into all the questions relating to the purchase of the property at Fort William for a terminus to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses under oath, which were presented on the twenty-seventh of April last with the Report of the said Committee, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Messieurs Scott, Aikins, Sutherland, Macpherson, Simpson, Wilmot, Haythorne, Vidal and the mover, to continue the investigation, and to enquire into all the questions relating to the purchase of the property at Fort William for a terminus to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to send for persons, papers, and records, and examine witnesses under oath, and to report thereon with all convenient speed this Session."

A large number of witnesses was called before this Committee, and evidence taken on the subject which, when published, constituted a volume of considerable size. The members of the Committee were not unanimous as to the conclusions at which this evidence justified them in arriving, and the views of the minority were expressed in an amendment to the motion that the report be adopted by the Committee. The report was as follows:—

"That, although not strictly within the order of reference, your Committee received much evidence bearing upon the respective merits of the Kaministiqua River and Prince Arthur's Landing as harbors. In the opinion of your Committee, either may be made an excellent harbour—the Kaministiqua by dredging, Prince Arthur's Landing by a moderate expenditure on permanent works. The harbour of Prince Arthur's Landing is only exposed to easterly winds, a quarter from whence gales or squalls rarely blow on Lake Superior. The safety of this harbor was proved in evidence given by Mr. Marks before your Committee, that of 1,500 vessels which reported at the Customs House at Prince Arthur's Landing since 1869, not one of them had sustained damage, to his knowledge, from storm in the harbour, or had to leave it for shelter. Mr. Kingsford, an Engineer of the Department of Public Works, gave clear and very intelligent evidence before your Committee, and submitted plans for a pier or breakwater, which, for a comparatively moderate sum, would provide the shelter needed to make Prince Arthur's Landing one of the most commodious harbours on the great lakes, and, in point of safety, a perfect harbour of refuge.

"The Kaministiquia River when once entered is completely land-locked, and can be made a commodious harbour. In the opinion of your Committee, the chief objection to placing the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway upon its banks, apart from the large periodical outlay for dredging, is the early closing of the river in autumn. The length of the season during which the Canadian Pacific Railway can be used to bring the products of the North-West to the marts and shipping ports of the Dominion, will depend upon the navigation of the waters with which the railway will connect. If it is made to terminate on the bank of the Kaministiquia, its business season will be governed by the navigation, not of the great lakes, but of a sluggish stream of about 350 feet in width. As a rule, the Kaministiquia River closes, according to the evidence given before your Committee, about eight days earlier than Thunder Bay at Prince Arthur's Landing, and the placing of the terminus of the railway on the bank of the river will shorten, by the same number of days, the season during which the harvest of Manitoba can be transported through Canada to the seaboard.

"If, notwithstanding this, the Government decided that the Kaministiquia afforded the best site for the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, your Committee submits that the best point on the bank of the river has not been selected, whether the cost or the convenience of the terminal grounds be considered. The height of the banks was considered by the Engineer in charge of the Surveys, Mr. Murdoch, a serious objection to the present site; and he, in his Report to the Government, suggested that a place further down

the river 'towards its mouth should be selected for the terminus, to obtain 'lower levels and longer navigation in the fall of the year.' No notice, however, appears to have been taken of his recommendation. Your Committee is of opinion that had the suggestion of the Local Engineer been acted upon, a better terminus would have been obtained below the town plot, and at a much smaller cost. The line of railway could have been made to terminate on the river bank at the McKellar farm without increasing its length or passing through the town-plot, while the river navigation would have been shortened, and the locality named possesses all the requisites for an important railway terminus. The obtaining of the necessary land would also have been greatly facilitated, as only one or two lot-owners would have had to be dealt with, whereas, at the town plot there were fifty-five, arranging with whom occupied two Valuators and a Solicitor for months, at a large expense to the country.

"The evidence did not disclose any reason which, in the opinion of your Committee, can be accepted as satisfactory for deflecting the railway, in order to make it enter the town plot of Fort William at the western limit and then to pass through all the front lots at the eastern limit. From the McKellar farm towards the mouth of the river, the bank is of a convenient height for docks, and the land is favorable for terminal grounds; the river flows in a straight course to the lake, making the navigation safe and easy, whereas between the point named and that adopted for the terminus, there is a sharp elbow in the river which necessarily increases the awkwardness of navigating it. The distance from Murillo Station—the first station west of Fort William—is as nearly as possible the same to the river at the McKellar farm as to the terminus at the town plot. For these reasons your Committee is of opinion that the terminus was not judiciously chosen. Your Committee is further of opinion that it is to be regretted that in purchasing land at Fort William the Government should have departed from the course usually followed in acquiring land for railway purposes. Instead of resorting to arbitration—first tendering to the owners of the land the prices which the Government considered just, as provided for by law—the Government employed valuators whose duty it appears to have been to endeavour to agree with the land-owners as to the value of their lots and report to the Government. The following is an extract from their instructions:—'You will understand that you are not 'authorised to close any agreements; all you can do is to settle on a reasonable amount, subject to the approval of the Minister.'

"This shows that the Government reserved full power to deal with parties as might be deemed best, after receiving advice from the Valuators, so that the responsibility of the transactions rested entirely upon the Government.

"The Valuators were directed to negotiate for land at the price which it commanded in December, 1875, when the plan of the railway reserve was fyled.

"It was, no doubt, difficult to determine what had been the value of lots in the town plot in 1874, as the transactions then were few, and restricted chiefly to parties who speculated on the chances of the railway going there. The Government had fixed the terminus of the railway in the town plot in June, 1874, at which time, in the opinion of your Committee, the plan should have

been fyled, and so have prevented the speculation that subsequently took place. The Valuators, however, were not appointed until 1876. In December, 1875, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Sandford Fleming, addressed a letter to the Department of Public Works.'

This letter, dated 11th December, 1875, was addressed by Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer, to Mr. F. Braun, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, and was as follows:—

"'This time last year, the Minister instructed you to take the necessary action, under the Statute, with regard to obtaining a sufficient quantity of land for the railway purposes at the town plot of Fort William on Lake Superior. On the 10th December last year, I prepared and furnished you with a plan of all the lands required at that place, and which it was proposed to take immediate possession of. I am under the impression you placed the matter in the hands of the Minister of Justice, in order that proper legal steps should be taken to acquire the land

"'The land referred to consists of a number of small town lots, and I have recently been informed that these lots are still being bought and sold by private persons. It becomes my duty, therefore, to draw the attention of the Department to this subject, so that if legal possession of the land has not been fully taken, no time may now be lost in the matter.'

'This shows that, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, the Government had been remiss, and that the public interests might suffer in consequence.

"Your Committee submits that the apprehensions of Mr. Fleming were too well founded, as it is in evidence that subsequently to June, 1874, many lots were bought and sold at from sixty to ninety dollars each by speculators, and re-sold to the Government at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars a lot. In 1876, when the Valuators visited the town plot for the first time officially, the firm of Messrs. Oliver, Davidson & Co. and their connections were the principal owners of the lots which were taken for the Railway terminus. Notwithstanding this fact, the Government appointed a member of that firm, Mr. P. J. Brown, a lawyer, to act with the Valuators. His duty, it has been stated was to advise upon titles, but his instructions did not restrict him to that special duty. The evidence of the Valuators shows that he did advise them, and that his advice when given was, perhaps, not unnaturally, in favor of the lot owners, and against the Government. He gave it as his opinion that the Railway Act of 1868 did not apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway. So far did he go in advising adversely to the Government that the Prime Minister testified before your Committee that when his attention was called to the subject, he 'was very much surprised,' and that he 'wrote a somewhat angry letter to Mr. Brown.' It has been clearly proved that Mr. Brown was an interested party, and your Committee submits that he, therefore, ought not to have been employed in any capacity in association with the Valuators. In the opinion of your Committee, the prices paid for land taken for the railway in the town plot of Fort William, and in the adjoining plot, number six of the township of Neebing, were exceedingly and unaccountably extravagant. The town plot was a town only on paper when it was selected for the railway terminus. Previous to that the regular price at which the Ontario Government sold half-acre lots was four dollars, and, but for the rail-

way, these lots would be but little more valuable to-day than they were then. For the land taken from Oliver, Davidson & Co., and others, the Government paid at the rate of $500 to $600 per acre. In 1872 or 1873, Oliver, Davidson & Co. purchased lot six in the Township of Neebing, adjoining the town plot, containing 136 acres, for about five dollars per acre. Your Committee submits that the enhanced value of this property was due to the placing of the terminus where it is. Yet for eight acres of it, the Government, advised by the Valuators, paid about five hundred dollars per acre, being about four thousand dollars for eight acres, or over three thousand more for the eight acres than Oliver, Davidson & Co., paid for the entire lot of one hundred and thirty-six acres. The Valuators testified that in valuing this land they had applied the Railway Act of 1868, which had the effect of reducing the price twenty per cent.

"The clause of the Act which relates to arbitrations for land, is as follows:

"'The Arbitrators, in deciding on such value or compensation, are authorized and required to take into consideration the increased value that would be given to any lands or grounds through or over which the railway will pass, by reason of the passage of the railway through or over the same, or by reason of the construction of the railway, and to set off the increased value that will attach to the said lands or grounds against the inconvenience, loss or damage that might be suffered or sustained by reason of the Company taking possession of or using the said lands or grounds as aforesaid.

"One of the Valuators further testified that, had they not applied the above section, they would have valued the land taken at $500, instead of at $400 per acre; and this, be it remembered, was for land that had been bought some three or four years before for about five dollars per acre, and which, but for the railway, would probably be worth no more to-day.

"If the public were made to pay extravagant prices for the terminal grounds, they were, in the opinion of your Committee, made to pay more than an extravagant price for the building known as the Neebing Hotel (of which a photograph has been fyled in evidence), which was erected after the owners —the Neebing Hotel Company—knew that they were placing it on the railway reserve. The builder stated in evidence that soon after he had commenced work in August, 1875, he had been warned by a Government engineer that he was trespassing on the railway reserve; that he mentioned this fact to the confidential clerk of Messrs. Oliver, Davidson & Co., and was told by him to go on. Messrs. Davidson & Brown, partners in that firm, were aware long before the hotel was commenced—as their evidence shows—that the land on which it was placed was part of that which was required by the Government. Oliver, Davidson & Co. were shareholders in the Hotel Company; Mr. Oliver was the President. If the hotel was built after the owners knew that the land on which they placed it was in the railway reserve, they were not entitled to pay or compensation of any kind, but the Government did pay them, through Oliver, Davidson & Co., $5,029 for it. In the case of the Hendrick Hotel, which was erected in the summer of 1875, and when Hendrick knew of the reservation, as testified by Mr. Marks, the Valuators based their valuation of the building on its actual cost, and that was established by affidavit; but in respect to the Neebing Hotel, there was no affidavit of the labor employed,

nor of the materials used. Mr. Oliver promised to transmit such an affidavit, but none was received by the Valuators. They reported the claim presented by the Neebing Hotel Company as excessive, and they disclaim having valued it, but made a special report to the Government, in which they question the validity of the claim. It is as follows:—

"'In the claim of the Neebing Hotel Company, we are not prepared to recognize the erection of this hotel, commenced in July, 1875, about six months after the reservation of the property had been made.'

"Notwithstanding the clearly expressed opinions of the Valuators, and without requiring proof of the correctness of the accounts, or even subjecting them to an examination, the amount claimed was paid in full to Oliver, Davidson & Co. Had any examination been made, it would at once have been discovered that an item of $500 was twice charged for the two lots on which the hotel stands. (This sum was refunded to the Government by Mr. Brown immediately after the double payment was discovered by your Committee.) It would also have revealed a discrepancy of $82 in the account for hardware, between the amount of the account and the vouchers attached thereto. Your Committee also found, included in the $5,029 paid the Neebing Hotel Company, the sum of $500 charged for damages, but it has not been shown to the satisfaction of your Committee that any damage had been sustained by the Company. Mr. Reid, one of the Valuators, in his evidence said that, if interest had been allowed on the expenditure, the Company would have been willing to forego the claim for damages. An amount of $100 was charged in the account for interest, as well as the $500 for damages, and both were paid.

"Your Committee directs attention to the large discrepancy between the quantity of material charged in the account of Oliver Davidson & Co., and which was paid by the Government, and that which Henderson, the builder, admitted having received. His statement of the materials which were used in the building, was confirmed by Mr. Taylor, an Engineer, who carefully measured them last year. Mr. Law, a builder, gave substantially the same evidence as to the quantity of material. The lumber and other material received by Henderson for the building from Oliver, Davidson & Co., but not used by him, as well as a quantity of hardware, have not been accounted for to the satisfaction of your Committee.

"After having heard and weighed the evidence which has been adduced during the enquiry, your Committee find it difficult to believe that the persons who enriched themselves at the expense of the people of Canada had not in some way ascertained, in advance of the public, that the Government had determined to locate the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the town plot of Fort William, and in this connection your Committee call attention to the following evidence:—

"Messrs. Clark and Savigny, of Toronto, testified before your Committee that in the fall of 1874, Mr. Davidson, of Oliver, Davidson & Co., had told each of them that he had been informed on very high authority that the terminus would be in the town plot, and that he had shown to each of them a plan or tracing, on which the lots required for the railway were 'colored in lake or pink;' that this coloring delineated with strict accuracy the lots which were

afterwards taken by the Government; that Messrs. Clark and Savigny related to your Committee the circumstances which had impressed upon their memories, beyond the possibility of errror, the date of Mr. Davidson's conversation, and that it could not have been held later in the season than the time named by them. Mr. Davidson stated that the conversations referred to by Mr. Clark and Mr. Savigny took place in the early part of 1875, and that he had obtained his information from his Solicitor, Mr. Leys, who, he believed, had got it in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, and where, he believed, he also had got the plan of the town plot whereon the railway reserve was colored.

"Mr. Leys testified substantially to the same effect. Mr. Mackenzie (the Prime Minister), in his evidence before your Committee, stated that, in the autumn of 1874, he had written to Mr. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, informing him that the railway would probably go in the direction of the town plot, and requesting him to prevent, as far as possible, the taking up of lands there for speculative purposes.

"Mr. Mackenzie also stated in his evidence that, when he requested the Department of Justice to appoint Mr. Brown to act with the Valuators, he was not aware that Mr. Brown was one of the firm of Oliver, Davidson & Co.; but your Committee submits that he might have been aware of it, for in the return (No. 52) to an Address of the Senate, which has been laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament during the present Session, will be found: Articles of agreement (entered into on the 9th day of February, 1875), made in duplicate, between Adam Oliver, of the Town of Ingersoll, County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, lumber merchant; Joseph Davidson, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, lumberer; and Peter Johnson Brown, of the said Town of Ingersoll, Esq., carrying on together the business of contractors, as partners under the name, style and firm of Oliver, Davidson & Company, of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, of the second part, etc.' These articles of agreement were for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph from Lake Superior to the Red River, and were signed first by Messrs. Oliver, Davidson and Brown, and, underneath, on behalf of the Queen, by Mr. Mackenzie, the Minister of Public Works, and countersigned by F. Braun, the Secretary of the Department.

The amendment offered was:

"That all the words after 'Report' be struck out and the following substituted:—

"That they have made diligent inquiries into all the matters submitted to them, have held 29 sittings, examined 29 witnesses on oath; inspected numerous maps, plans and documents, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. "That the selection of the Kaministiquia River as the western harbour of the Canada Pacific Railway on Lake Superior was most judicious, inasmuch as the said river affords ample space for wharfage, where vessels may lie in deep water, protected from all winds, and discharge or load alongside the rails.

2nd. "That access to the said river in its present state is neither difficult nor dangerous for ordinary lake steam vessels, drawing ten feet, or even more, and

that it may be rendered both easy and safe for vessels drawing 13 feet, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in dredging.

3rd. "That the dredging operations already effected on the bar have proved successful, and demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability of obtaining 13 feet of water there, with a channel 66 feet wide, by the expenditure of $18,000, and that any additional width of channel which may be deemed necessary may be obtained by a proportionate outlay. On this and other points connected therewith, your Committee may be allowed to refer to the valuable evidence of Colonel Kingsford, who was specially employed to report on the capabilities respectively of the Keministiquia and Prince Arthur's Landing.

4th. "That in view of the prospective increase in the size and draught of vessels navigating the lakes, the Keministiquia may, without difficulty, be adapted to such increase, its bed being composed of alluvial deposits easily removed by dredging.

5th. "That several Master Mariners and engineers of large experience have given in evidence their opinions, and agree as to the unrivalled capabilities of the Kaministiquia, and its special adaptation for the purpose contemplated.

"Captain James B. Symes gave his experience as to the periods when he had entered or left the river and harbor of Thunder Bay, and confirmed it by extracts from his ships' log books extending over nine years, from 1869 to 1877, inclusive.

6th. "That an ample area for station grounds, conveniently situated on the river's bank, has been secured on favourable terms, and that in the opinion of your Committee the Valuators appointed by Government performed the difficult duty of treating with the owners of a number of town plots for the purchase thereof, with discretion, firmness and integrity.

7th. "That the rival Port at Prince Arthur's Landing, though it undoubtedly possesses many advantages for ordinary traffic, is not so well adapted for a harbour and terminus as the River Kaministiquia and grounds adjacent; and in this opinion your Committee consider they are fully sustained by the valuable and independent testimony of Colonel Kingsford."

On the 8th of May, the report of the majority was adopted in the House by 30 votes to 18.

On the 26th February, on motion of Mr. Macpherson, a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Campbell, Brown, Botsford, Hawthorne, Macfarlane, and the mover, was appointed to inquire—

1st. "Whether the Fort Frances Lock when completed can be used for the purposes of commerce, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, so as to form part of the through communication from Lake Superior to Manitoba, and if not, what improvements will be indispensable (in addition to the said Fort Frances Lock) to afford unbroken communication for steamers between the Railway stations of Fort Savanne (Lac des Mille Lacs) and Keewatin (Rat Portage), and the probable cost of such improvements?

2nd. "What will be the use to the Dominion of the said Fort Frances Lock if it cannot be used for the purposes of commerce in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway, so as to form part of the said through communication?

3rd. "What is the distance between the said Lock and the point nearest to it on the Canada Pacific Railway?

4th. "What are the dimensions of the said Lock, its estimated and probable cost, the amount expended upon it and upon works connected with it, or in any way incidental to it, so far as is known; the appropriation from which the money expended upon it has been taken; whether such application of the money has been in all cases according to law, and whether the said Lock is being built by contract or otherwise?

5th. "And generally to inquire into all matters relating to the Fort Frances Lock, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report from time to time to this Honorable House."

In this case also the minority of the Committee disagreed from the conclusions arrived at by the majority. The report adopted by the majority was as follows:—

"That the evidence annexed hereto shows that the Fort Frances Lock is situated on Rainy River, about a mile and a half below where the river debouches from the Lake of the same name; that it is intended to overcome a fall of about twenty-three feet, now passed by a portage; that when the lock is completed and the obstructions at the Manitou and Long Sault Rapids on Rainy River are removed, there will be unbroken water communication from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods;

"That the evidence also shows that Fort Savanne, where the Canadian Pacific Railway connects with the water stretches, is separated from Rainy Lake by nine portages, and that the difference in level between those two points is four hundred feet;

"That the evidence has satisfied your Committee that the Fort Frances Lock, when completed, will not be used for the purposes of commerce in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, so as to form part of the through communication from Lake Superior to Manitoba.

"That although the Fort Frances Lock would have been very useful pending the completion of the all-rail route had that by Sturgeon Falls been adhered to, your Committee considers it a subject for regret that the lock should have been commenced before the location of the Railway was definitely fixed, and when it was determined to change the route from that *vid* Sturgeon Falls to the present one *vid* Port Savanne, which is so far north as to render impossible the utilization of the water stretches in connection with the railway, your Committee is of opinion that the work upon the Lock should have been stopped.

"The evidence shows that the Railway was placed under contract from Fort William (Lake Superior) to Lake Shebandowan on the way to Sturgeon Falls (on an arm of Rainy Lake) on the 13th of April, 1875; that the work was stopped, and the contract cancelled on the 19th of January, 1876, and the location changed to that by Port Savanne;

"That when the line of Railway was changed in January, 1876, the expenditure did not exceed $73,940, and your Committee is of opinion that the work should have been discontinued then, especially as what had been done—being excavation in solid rock—would not deteriorate, and the work

might be resumed at any future time should the public interests require its completion.

"In November, 1875, which must have been about the time when it was determined to change the location of the Railway, the Department of Public Works telegraphed to the Superintendant of the Lock in the following words:—

"'Close all Canal works at Fort Frances; suspend all proceedings.'

"It might be inferred from this order that the Government, in consequence of the change of the location of the Railway, had seen the expediency of permanently discontinuing the works at Fort Francis; but unfortunately, in the opinion of your Committee, in April, 1876, the Department instructed the Superintendant to resume work upon the lock, by day labor. (Vide Return No. 88 to House of Commons, 1877.)

"Mr. Mortimer, one of the Engineers examined by your Committee, stated in evidence that it was at one time contemplated by the Government to improve the Dawson Route; that in 1874 he was instructed to survey the portages and water stretches between Lake Shebandowan and the Lake of the Woods; that he had done so, and reported to the Department of Public Works on the improvements which he considered necessary. He estimated their cost—including those on Rainy River—at $341,000. Mr. Mortimer understood that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Sandford Fleming, was of opinion that the advantages—necessarily only temporary—which would be derived from the proposed improvements would not be commensurate with their cost, and the project was abandoned.

"Mr. Sutherland, the superintendent of the work at Fort Frances, detailed to the Committee a plan of his for improving the communication between Port Savanne and Rainy Lake. It is somewhat similar in design to that reported on by Mr. Mortimer, but much more temporary in character. His estimate of the cost was $150,000. Mr. Sutherland is not an engineer, and did not make a minute examination of the route for the improvement of which he ventured to submit an estimate.

"Mr. Mortimer's plan did not include a lock at Fort Frances, and the substitution of a lock for a portage at that point would be of no appreciable value as part of any scheme which did not provide—as a railway from Lake Superior to Sturgeon Falls alone would do—for avoiding the portages and the ascent and descent of the 400 feet between Rainy Lake and Port Savanne.

"Your Committee does not suppose that it can be intended, pending the construction of the central district of the Lake Superior section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to connect the two ends of that section, now far advanced towards completion, viz., 114 miles from Lake Superior westward to English River, and 114 miles from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, over the short and steep portages, and in some cases rapid water stretches which lie between Port Savanne and Rainy Lake. If the Government had contemplated the adaptation of this route to the purposes of commerce, your Committee submit that the improvements should have been completed in time to have been available for the transport of rails and other railway materials to Manitoba, the freight of which from Duluth has cost the country already, according to the Public Accounts, upwards of $200,000."

"Your Committee, moreover, is of opinion that the many transhipments which would be unavoidable between Port Savanne and Rainy Lake, whether made in bulk or in detail, would prevent the route from competing successfully, in cost of transportation and in expedition, with lines of communication which are open through the United States, especially now that railways appear to be on the eve of completion to Manitoba via Pembina.

"Your Committee may state that it is in evidence that when Messrs. Carpenter & Co. were contractors for transport over the Dawson Route, and received a bonus of $75,000 a year from the Government, the charge for freight from Lake Superior to Fort Frances was $40 a ton.

"Your Committee ascertained that it is not the intention of the Government to propose the construction of the improvements necessary—in addition to the Fort Frances Lock—to afford unbroken communication for steamers between the railway stations of Port Savanne and Rat Portage, and, therefore, did not procure estimates of the cost of the great works which would be indispensable to attain that object.

"Your Committee has failed to discover that the Fort Francis Lock can be of use to the Dominion. The evidence shows that it will not be of appreciable advantage even to the locality in which it is situated. The trade of the fertile Canadian bank of Rainy River, and of the whole country west of the lock, will seek the Railway at Rat Portage, and little or no portion of it will ascend through the lock and go eastwards, as, at the east end of Rainy Lake it will be confronted with the eight portages and the ascent of 400 feet which seperates Port Savanne from Rainy Lake. The country on the Canadian shore of Rainy Lake is unsuitable for agriculture; a moderate trade in timber and saw-logs is all that can be expected to flow from that region. For the accomodation of such a trade when it springs up, a lock at Fort Francis will not be required; an inexpensive slide would answer every purpose, and even that would not have been needed for years. It has been suggested that the lock may be of service as a military work, but evidence was not taken on that point, as, in the opinion of your Committee, while the lock will be unused for commerce, it cannot be seriously contended that an isolated lock on the frontier of Minnesota may become a serviceable military work of this Dominion.

"It was stated in evidence before your Committee that the distance between Fort Frances Lock and the nearest point of the Canadian Pacific Railway is between 90 and 100 miles. The dimensions of the lock are: Length, 200 feet; width in the clear, 38 feet; depth of water on the mitre sill at low water, according to Mr. Rowan, 4½ feet, and according to Mr. Sutherland, 5½ feet. The depth originally proposed was seven feet. It was stated by Mr. Sutherland in evidence that the expenditure upon the works, to the 30th June next, will amount to $210,389; that the cost of the work, when completed, including the cost of removing the obstructions to the navigation at the Manitou and Long Sault Rapids on Rainy River, will not exceed $250,000. Your Committee hopes that this sum will not be exceeded, as, in its opinion, the expenditure upon the Fort Frances Lock, whatever the amount may be, will prove to have been injudicious and altogether unprofitable to the Dominion.

"The money expended upon Fort Frances Lock and the works incidental

to it was taken out of the appropriations made, from time to time, for the survey and construction of the Pacific Railway and improvements on navigable waters in the interior in connection therewith. The works have been executed under the Government, by day labour, and not by contract, as required by the Pacific Railway Act of 1874."

The amendment proposed by the minority was—

"That all after the words 'Lake of the Woods' on the second page be struck out, and the following substituted:—

"From the printed reports of Mr. S. J. Dawson, who had charge of the Red River route lying between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, from the year 1868 to the year 1874, and from other authentic sources, it was generally believed that the shortest and most feasible line for the Railway from Lake Superior westward, was to be found *viâ* Lake Shebandowan, Sturgeon Falls and the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, on the general line of the Dawson route; that the engineer did succeed in finding a line as far as Sturgeon Falls, and for a distance of fourteen miles north-west of that point; that exhaustive surveys were made extending over a period of two seasons with the hope of finding a line thence onward either by Rat Portage or by way of the crossing near the north-west angle; that the evidence fully confirms the opinion arrived at by the engineering staff of the Pacific Railway, that a practicable line could not be found *viâ* Sturgeon Falls by either of the routes indicated, and it had, therefore, to be abandoned, and the route deflected by Lac des Mille Lacs, and the contract for work on the portion of the line abandoned had to be cancelled;

"That the Fort Frances Lock and improvements on the Rainy River were commenced on the well grounded assumption that the route *viâ* Sturgeon Falls was feasible and would be ultimately constructed; and so large an expenditure had been made on the works before that line had to be abandoned that the Committee are of opinion it would not have been prudent to have discontinued the work after an expenditure of nearly $73,940;

"That the improvements now nearly completed will not involve a larger expenditure than $250,000, by which uninterrupted water communication will will be obtained from Kettle Falls to Rat Portage, a distance of between 180 and 200 miles. That by the evidence it appears that the total distances of the several portages from Port Savanne, the point to which the railway from Lake Superior will shortly be completed, and Kettle Falls, will not exceed twelve miles; that by the construction of narrow guage tramways, with horse cars, traffic can be carried to Kettle Falls, and thence by water to Rat Portage, where communication will be made with the railway to Red River, at a cost in money and time, that will enable it to compete with the present route *viâ* Duluth; that the expenditure involved in this proposition would not exceed $150,000, making a total for the improvements between Savanne and Rat Portage of $400,000, thus utilizing the two ends of the railway which will shortly be completed between Lake Superior and Red River.

"In view of those facts your Committee are of opinion that the Government acted wisely and prudently in not abandoning the Fort Frances works after so large an expenditure had been made upon them."

The report of the majority was adopted in the Senate on the 7th of May.

On the 19th March, Mr. Macpherson called attention to the public expenditure of the Dominion in a speech of some length, in the course of which he condemned the Government for having, as he alleged, been wasteful and extravagant in their administration of public affairs, and charged them with having increased to a large extent the financial obligations of the country. The speech was regarded by the Conservative party throughout the country as one of great power and research. It was specially printed and copies of the pamphlet distributed in every constituency in Canada, and it formed one of the most prominent of the political documents circulated in connection with the general election. Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State, replied in a most exhaustive speech, in which he contended that the Government, instead of increasing, had very largely reduced the controllable expenditure of the country. The debate on the subject, which was long, included speeches by many senators on both sides of the House.

On the 8th March, it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Botsford, that any private bill might, before finally passing, be referred by the Senate to the Supreme Court for examination and report on any point or matter in connection therewith expressed in the order of reference.

On the 15th March, Mr. Scott introduced one of the most important Government measures of the session—a bill to regulate the liquor traffic, of which the next preceding chapter contains a summary.

On the 5th April, Mr. Read moved a resolution regretting that the mode adopted by the Government in regard to the construction of the Pacific Railway involved the expenditure of enormous sums of public money without any corresponding beneficial results; and, the debate thereon having having been adjourned from time to time, the resolution was adopted by 36 votes to 20 on the 26th of the same month.

On the 10th May, His Excellency the Governor-General prorogued Parliament, when the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name:—

To incorporate the Fishwick's Express and Merchant's Forwarding Company (Limited); further to amend the Act entituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada; to incorporate "La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga" as a permanent Building Society, and for other purposes; respect-

ing the Port Whitby Harbour Company; to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses; to grant relief to the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company; to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in Canada; to amend the law respecting Deck Loads; respecting the duty on on Malt; to provide for the erection and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of Canada; to amend section sixty-eight of the Penitentiary Act of 1875;" respecting persons imprisoned in default of giving securities to keep the peace; to make provision for the winding up of insolvent incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies; to amend "An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba;" to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, and to change its name; to amend the Acts incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies; to confer certain powers on the Montreal Building Association by the name of "The Montreal Investment and Building Company;" to authorize the Stadacona Fire and Life Assurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock and for other purposes; to amend the Act thirty-seventh Victoria, chapter eight, intituled: "An Act to impose license duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs;" to authorise the advance of certain sums to the Province of Manitoba, in aid of the Public Schools therein; to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons; respecting the Ontario Express and Transportation Company; to amend the Law respecting Building Societies, carrying on business in the Province of Ontario; to amend the Law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bils of Exchange; to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts; respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors; further securing the Independence of Parliament; for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of Canada, until the end of the next Session of Parliament; and for granting Her Majesty certain sums of money requisite for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service.

The following Bills were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

To repeal Section twenty-three of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1876, as to Ships in Canadian Waters; for the relief of Hugh Hunter; for the relief of Victoria Elizabeth Lyon; for the relief of George Frothingham Johnston.

After which His Excellency closed the last Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion with the following speech:

"*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament after a somewhat long and laborious Session.

"I shall take the necessary steps, at an early day after the close of the financial year, to give effect to the measure you have passed for the better auditing of the Public Accounts.

"I shall call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to your Address

praying that all of British America, except Newfoundland, shall be, by Imperial action, declared to be within the Dominion of Canada.

"I rejoice that during the term of my administration, this final step to consolidate British interests on the continent of America has been taken with so much unanimity, and that henceforth the Dominion Government will, under Her Majesty, exercise undisputed sway over the northern half of this continent.

"I am happy to be able to state that, pending the final settlement of the question of boundary, a conventional line has been adopted by my Government and the Government of the United States, between Alaska and British Columbia on the Stickine River.

"The large sums you have appropriated for the great works of internal improvement will be expended with the most rigid regard to economy, and in the expectation that the principal canals under construction may be nearly completed within the next financial year.

"The settlement of Manitoba and the North-West Territories has been proceeding this year with unexampled rapidity, and if the efforts of my Government to obtain a railway communication with Winnipeg, at a very early day, should be successful, I anticipate next year a still larger increase to the population.

"It is specially gratifying to find so many Canadians who had in former years emigrated to the United States now returning to the newly organized territories of their native land.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the various public services.

"*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate*:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"Nothing could have given me more gratification than the joint Address with which you have honored me on the eve of my departure.

"My interest in Canada shall not cease when my mission as Her Majesty's Viceroy shall have terminated, and I am glad to know that you have taken so favorable a view of my efforts to fittingly represent our most gracious Queen in this the most important of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions.

"I now bid you farewell, and earnestly trust you may find in the future the manifold blessings which I shall ever pray may be continually showered upon you."

CHAPTER VI.

JACQUES CARTIER AND CHARLEVOIX CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.—THE PREMIER AND THE SARNIA "CANADIAN"—ACTION FOR LIBEL.—THE GOFF-STEWART-BAKER LIBEL CASE.—CANADIAN MILITIA OFFICERS TENDER THEIR SERVICES TO GREAT BRITAIN.—RUMOURED FENIAN INVASION.—THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY IN MONTREAL—SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN.—THE VICE-REGAL FAREWELL TO OTTAWA.—THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN MONTREAL—THE ORANGE PROCESSION STOPPED BY THE MAYOR.—THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—THE MARQUIS OF LORNE APPOINTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—THE DOMINION ADMITTED TO THE POSTAL UNION.—BOUNDARY OF ONTARIO ON THE NORTH AND WEST.—AWARD OF THE ARBITRATORS

On the 13th April, the Supreme Court gave judgment in the Jacques Cartier contested election case. In November, 1876, on the resignation of Mr. Felix Geoffrion from long continued ill-health, the vacant portfolio was tendered to Mr. R. Laflamme, Q.C. (Jacques Cartier), who had occupied a prominent position in the Liberal party; and the offer was accepted. Mr. Laflamme accordingly became a member of the Government, in the capacity of Minister of Inland Revenue, and had in the usual course to seek the endorsation of his constituents. He was opposed by Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., of Montreal, but succeeded in retaining his seat by a small majority. The election, however, was protested, and tried before Judge Wilfrid Dorion, who dismissed the petition. Mr. Girouard's friends carried the case to the Supreme Court on no less than seventeen charges. With respect to sixteen of these, the Court unanimously sustained Judge Dorion's decision. On the remaining charge, in respect of which an elector named Robert swore that he was promised an office for his vote, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Strong were of opinion that agency had been proved, and that the seat should be declared vacant. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Taschereau, Mr. Justice Fournier, and Mr. Justice Henry thought that agency had not been proved, that the seat should not be vacated, and therefore the appeal was dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice

Ritchie, having been absent when the case was argued, refused to take any part in the proceedings.

On the same day, judgment was also rendered in the Charlevoix contested election case. Mr. H. L. Langevin, who had been unseated on petition during the previous year, was rëelected, the election protested, and Mr. Routhier, the Superior Court judge before whom the petition was tried, threw it out on a preliminary objection. The reference to the Supreme Court was for the purpose of having that decision overruled, and the case proceeded with on its merits. The appeal was met by a plea on behalf of Mr. Langevin that judgments on preliminary objections were not appealable, and that the decision of Judge Routhier was a good one. Mr. Justice Strong delivered an elaborate judgment, sustaining the plea, and affirming that decisions of preliminary objections were final and not appealable. Chief Justice Richards and Mr. Justice Henry concurred in this judment, Mr. Justice Taschereau and Mr. Justice Fournier dissenting. Mr. Langevin was therefore also confirmed in his seat.

On the 19th April, Mr. Justice Armour and a jury, at Sarnia, Ontario, tried the case of *Regina* vs. *The Proprietors of the Sarnia Canadian*. This was a criminal prosecution by the Crown of the proprietors of the newspaper named—Messrs. McVicar & Co.—for an alleged libel on the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie. The libel consisted in the publication of a report that Messrs. Charles and John Mackenzie, of Sarnia, brothers of the Premier, had withdrawn iron tubing from bond just previous to the readjustment of the tariff, having been induced to do so owing to special information received with respect to the intentions of the Government.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, after pointing out that there were two questions for them to consider,—whether the defendants did publish the article which was alleged by the Crown to be a libel, and whether the article was a libel—explained the reasons which led to the introduction of Mr. Fox's bill in the Imperial Parliament in 1790, and defined libel as being, according to an old writer, "a malicious defamation expressed in writing, prints, signs, pictures, or figures, tending to blacken the memory of one who was dead or the reputation of one living, whereby he was exposed to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule." As was well known, the meetings of the Privy Council were strictly secret, and if an increase in the duty on any article was proposed it would be a grossly corrupt act on the

part of a member of the Privy Council to give that information for the benefit of a friend trading in the particular article affected. If any Privy Councillor so far forgot his obligations to his country and to his sovereign as to inform any person of the secret, he would be liable to the contempt of every person; he ought to be impeached and prevented for ever from holding any office of emolument from the Crown, and to be driven from public life for ever. Any man would infer from the article that some member of the Privy Council had divulged the secret of the proposed duty on iron tubing. No attempt to prove the article to be true had been made; therefore he asked them to fully and honorably consider whether the article did or did not contain a libel. If the jury found the article was published by the defendants, and was libellous in its character, then they should have no hesitation in bringing the defendants in guilty. But if the defendants did not publish the article, or if there were doubts as to the libellous character of the article, they must acquit the defendants. It was to be regretted that there were libellous publications; also that politicians themselves were not sufficiently careful as to what they said about their opponents. The jury's duty was not to consider that state of affairs, but to determine whether the defendants were guilty or not guilty.

After an absence of little more than an hour, the jury returned and declared their inability to agree. The defendants afterwards, however, on further proceedings being taken, published a full retractation and apology to Mr. Mackenzie, which was accepted, and the case dropped.

On the 20th April the Montreal *Herald* published a letter signed by Mr. Edward H. Goff, in which Mr. G. B. Baker, formerly Provincial Solicitor-General, was charged with having, when a member of the Government of Quebec, endeavoured to black-mail Goff to the extent of $10,000. Mr. Goff was then President of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, which was granted a subsidy of $4,000 per mile by the Government of which Mr. Baker was a member, and it was affirmed by Mr. Goff that Mr. Baker demanded the $10,000 in return for the subsidy. Mr. Goff further alleged that in the same connection he had paid Mr. Baker $1,000 in cash, and that he had presented him with a horse and buggy, and a diamond ring worth $250. Mr. Baker at once publicly and indignantly denied the whole accusation, declared the statement of Goff to be wholly destitute of truth, and at once invoked the protection of the courts. Both Mr. Goff and Mr.

James Stewart, publisher of the *Herald*, were arrested on a charge of conspiring to slander Mr. Baker. Upon the publication by the *Herald* of a retraction and apology, the proceedings against Mr. Stewart were abandoned; but Mr. Goff did not appear when called upon to take his trial, and forfeited his bail, having in the meantime crossed the boundary line into the United States, and thus placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

During the crisis in European affairs, when it was thought quite probable that war might any day be declared between Great Britain and Russia, excitement in Canada ran very high, and many officers of the active militia in different parts of the country volunteered their services to the British Government, in case hostilities were actually to break out. On the 29th April, Sir Edward Selby Smyth, the general officer commanding the Canadian militia, received a graceful acknowledgment of these offers, through His Excellency the Governor-General, from the Imperial authorities, who, however, fortunately did not require the proffered services.

During the spring and summer of this year, considerable activity was reported to exist in Fenian circles in the United States, and rumours of an intended invasion of Canada were generally circulated. It may have been, as was alleged by some, that the whole movement was merely designed to replenish the empty coffers of the custodians of the "skirmishing fund," but, at any rate, the Canadian Government took every precaution against surprise from that quarter, and in due course the excitement died away.

The Queen's birth-day—the 24th May—was celebrated in Montreal by a grand military review, at which His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin were present. In the evening a dinner was given at the Windsor Hotel by the Montreal Rifle Brigade to the Governor-General and the officers of the visiting regiments, at which Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson presided. Lord Dufferin, in reply to the toast of his health, made one of his characteristically able and felicitous speeches. Referring to the manœuvres he had just witnessed, he said:—

"Anything more admirably arranged, more gratifying to the pride of Canadians and to all the friends of Canada, than the performance of the morning cannot be well conceived. From first to last everything has passed off to my entire satisfaction, and I now beg to tender my best thanks—and I render this acknowledgment not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my fellow-men and of the country at large—to the Lieutenant-General who has planned; to

the military authorities who have organized, and to the officers and men who, at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, have executed and carried out the triumphant celebration with which we have this morning saluted the birth-day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is not for me to indicate even by praise the pofessional excellencies of the manœuvres. But there is one characteristic of to-day's performance, at all events, which must have attracted everyone's attention—that is the magnificent appearance, the patriotic enthusiasm, the spirited alacrity, the loyal sentiments which have been exhibited by each and all of the regiments that have paraded before us. Though I should be very far from wishing to depreciate the effects of training and discipline in producing efficiency, we must all admit—even the greatest martinets amongst us—such a spirit of patriotism, such a joyous, such an exuberant alacrity in the performance of their military duties as have been exhibited by our soldiers, is the first step towards the formation of victorious battalions. Happily, the prospect of the Dominion being required to array itself in defence of its homes and liberties is remote. We have but one nation for our immediate neighbour, and with that nation we are united by long tradition, by a community of interests, and by a continued interchange of courtesies, in an indissoluble friendship; while those foreigners who under any unhappy circumstances might attempt to assault us are remote, and separated from our shores by leagues of sea."

Adverting to the threatened Fenian invasion, which he described as "a certain amount of Celtic effervescence," and to the very large number of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada who are either Irish or of Irish descent, he remarked that he repelled with horror the idea that our troops should ever be called upon to shed the blood of even the most inconsiderate or irreconcilable of his fellow-countrymen, to whose good qualities generally he paid a deserved compliment. He noticed gracefully the presence at the review of Capt. Culver, of St. Albans, Vermont, and his company of "Barlow Greys," and in the name of Canada bade them welcome. Notwithstanding the peaceable disposition of our neighbours, however, and the improbability of any country more remote going to war with us, he thought it very necessary that we should take those precautions which every nation since the world began had found requisite for its safety. "Let us learn a lesson," said he, "from the fate of the aboriginal inhabitants of this very continent. We read in the pages of Prescott how happy and careless were their lives, how destitute of fear, as they sported and slept beneath the umbrageous shelter of their tropical groves. War with them had ceased to be an imaginable contingency. Every foe had disappeared from the limits of their world, yet suddenly, unexpectedly coming from where none knew, there stood upon their shores steel-clad men armed with

the thunderbolts of death, and in a few short years that harmless, flower-crowned people were annihilated, their altars, cities and temples laid waste and desolate." He spoke approvingly of the offers of assistance from Canada to the mother country in case of war, which he had been called upon to transmit to the Home authorities; but, above all, he counselled Canadians to remember that "British North America is no longer a congeries of discontented Provinces destitute of any strong bond of sympathy or mutual attachment. You are no longer colonists or provincials," he said; "you are the defenders and guardians of half a continent—of a land of unbounded promise. That alone should make men and soldiers of you all. Life would scarcely be worth living unless it gave us something for the sake of which it was worth while to die. Outside our domestic circle there are many other things that come up to that standard of value, and one of those you possess—a country of your own. And never should a Canadian forget, no matter what his station in life, what his origin or special environments, that in this broad Dominion he has that which it is worth while both to live for and to die for."

On the 6th June, the Corporation of the city of Ottawa presented His Excellency with a parting address, and on the following day the Viceregal family bade the capital a formal farewell. (His Excellency, however, returned to the city for a few days afterwards, just previous to the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie's Government.) The newspaper reports represented Lady Dufferin as having been very much affected over parting with the people of Ottawa, and the very least that can be said on the subject is that the people of Ottawa both might have and did reciprocate the feeling most heartily.

The 12th of July in Montreal was an event which the whole Dominion saw approach with considerable apprehensions regarding the possible consequences. The disturbances incident to the celebration of the day by a procession through the streets of that city in 1877, and especially the tragic death of James Hackett, engendered much ill-feeling between the Orangemen and the Irish Catholics, which grew fiercer and keener the nearer the anniversary of the occasion drew. There was a very clearly expressed determination on the part of the Orangemen to have their procession again, and an equally firm resolve on the part of a certain section of the Irish Catholics that the procession should not take place—that, indeed, it must be prevented at all hazards.

The prevalent bitterness was evidenced in many ways, principally in a disposition to quarrel without adequate provocation, and several cases of the illegal use of fire-arms, and personal encounters attended with danger to life, were from time to time reported. Mr. Blake's "Crimes of Violence Act" was duly proclaimed, and an act framed by the city authorities of Montreal was passed by the Legislature of Quebec providing for the suppression of party processions within the limits of the corporation, but did not become law in time to be put in force on the 12th.

As early as the 18th of June, Mr. Mackenzie, the Prime Minister, in view of the grave complications which were threatened. wrote a letter to Mr. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal, in which he said:—

"I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of the peace in Montreal on the occasion of the Orange celebration in that city on the 12th proximo, and would be glad to know what measures you propose to adopt to secure the preservation of order on that day. It is to be regretted that any portion of the community should feel it desirable to have party processions, and of course I would much prefer in this case if the parties interested felt disposed to dispense with their procession. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess of appearing in this way in the public streets. I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to let it be understood that in the exercise of such right they will be protected; and I am quite certain that if you feel at liberty to adopt the course I have indicated, you would have no strangers in your city on that day, the intensity of the public interest which centres upon the possible events of the day would be relaxed, and the proceedings could be looked upon as the ordinary proceedings which often take place on such occasions in other localities.

"In any case, I will be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience if you are disposed to consider my representations or advice."

On the 21st of the same month, Mr. Beaudry replied, stating that the local authorities had the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and among its own citizens, but that the real danger came evidently from the number of persons who declared their intention of coming from the other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which would be most distasteful to them. With regard to giving the Orange procession protection, he said:—

"If, as they pretend, they form a legal Society like any other which is in the habit of walking in the streets, of course they are entiled to the fullest protection; but if they have not the same character, if, on the contrary, they are prohibited by a positive statute, then what would in the justification of magistrates, or the justices of the peace, or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings."

Mr. Beaudry then referred to the statute under which, at a later period, he conceived himself justified in having the Orange procession prohibited and the Orange leaders arrested, and added:—

"I am advised that in section 6 of 2 Vic., chap. 8, several of the distinctive features constituting an illegal combination or confederacy are applicable to the Orange Association. Should that interpretation be the correct one, what do you think I ought to do? Did I not fear to trespass upon your kindness, I would respectfully suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the statutes quoted."

On the 3rd July the Premier replied as follows:—

"It makes no difference whatever in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed upon the local or Provincial authorities, if there should be any rioting, where the rioters may come from, as the magistrates of another Province cannot follow their citizens into the Province of Quebec, and the Federal Government have no power whatever under the law to interfere with the execution of the laws, in the Province, relating to the preservation of the peace. The next matter to which you refer is the legal existence of the Orange Association, and you state you are advised that the Act 2 Vic., chap. 8, sec. 6, and the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chap. 10, and 29 Vic., chap. 46, should be construed as showing that the Orange Association is an "illegal combination or confederacy." You ask me, should that interpretation be a correct one, what I think you ought to do. You suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the statutes quoted. With regard to this, I have to state that the law officers of the Dominion have no right to give advice to the Provincial authorities. That rests with the Attorney-General of the Province interested. But I do not think it is material whether your interpretation of the statutes in question be correct or not. Even in the event of the Orange Association being as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you as Mayor and the magistrates and peace officers of the city from the protection of them individually as citizens. Individuals who happen to belong to the Association in question have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by the local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination and the imposition of any penalty provided by such acts. Their general rights as citizens remain, however, intact. It is the absolute right of every person to walk the public streets, this right may be exercised by them individually or together, and the mere fact that every person in a collection of persons walking together happens to belong to an illegal association, or to several illegal associations, does not render unlawful the act of walking the public streets alone or in company. There is no Act that I am aware of prohibiting such processional walking. I cannot help, therefore, urging you with all the energy I possess to lose no time in making the most vigorous preparations in your power for maintaing the public peace.

"I feel confident that if you, or yourself and the other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in the excercise of their rights will be protected, you will have no interruption from a distance, and you

have the power under the Act to require all persons coming by trains to the city some days before the 12th to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all those in the city itself who are likely to cause trouble. If it is known that such vigorous steps will be taken by yourself and the magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you will get over the occasion without any difficulty. I have also to ask that you should consider what force may be necessary, and make a requisition either upon the Lieutenant-General in command at Ottawa, or upon the Deputy Adjutant-General, as you deem best, at as early a day as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the Dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments, are made available for the preservation of the peace."

On the 5th the magistrates of Montreal met to consider the best means of preserving the peace on the 12th. At this meeting, Mr. Beaudry submitted a series of resolutions deprecating the action of the Orangemen in persisting to walk in procession, and authorizing the chief magistrate of the city to issue a proclamation forbidding all assemblages or gatherings in the streets of the city on that day. These, together with another resolution expressing confidence in the Mayor, were carried. Subsequently Mr. Beaudry issued his proclamation in terms of the above resolution. There were a number of Protestant magistrates, however who dissented from the finding of the majority, and six of them—Messrs. D. L. Macdougall, W. Palmer, W. Clendinneng, Adam Darling, George Thorne, and John Whyte—signed a requisition asking for the aid of the military, upon the strength of which the precautionery measures afterwards adopted by the Militia Department were based. The Mayor's proclamation produced a rejoinder signed by Mr. David Grant, Orange District Master, in which the Orangemen were called upon to meet on the 12th, to "test in a constitutional manner the autocratic assumption of the chief magistrate."

On the 8th Mr. Beaudry paid a visit to Ottawa, and had an interview with the Prime Minister. It was stated in the newspapers at the time that the Mayor's object was to arrange that the protection of the city should be left in his own hands entirely, and that it was understood the request had not been granted. This cannot be regarded as a probably exact statement of the facts, for the correspondence between the Premier and the Mayor, which, however, was not published until a later period, would indicate that Mr. Mackenzie quite admitted the right of the local authorities—"the magistrates and peace officers of the city"—to decide what measures it might be desirable to take to maintain order; while he distinctly stated that the only duty of

the Federal Government was to respond readily to any requisition for troops which might be made upon them in accordance with the law, with a view to assist the civil authority in case of need. It was in accordance with this interpretation of the duty of the Federal Administration under the circumstances, and in response to the requisition of the six magistrates already alluded to, that on the same day (8th August), General Sir Selby Smyth, under instructions from the Department, ordered 2,000 men to parade in Montreal on the 11th, and to hold themselves in readiness to assist in keeping the peace on the following day if necessary. On the one hand, Mayor Beaudry issued a proclamation protesting against the employment of the troops, and on the other Mr. John White, M.P., Orange Grand Master for Ontario East, published an address to the members of the order under his jurisdiction, advising them to refrain from visiting Montreal on the 12th, because there was every prospect of their brethren being afforded sufficient military protection "to enable them to assert their right to march in procession through the streets of Montreal to attend divine worship."

On the 10th, in response to a request by the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, Messrs. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., Edward Carter, Q.C., Thomas W. Ritchie, Q.C., and Edward Barnard, Q.C., gave the following opinion as to the legality of the Orange Order in the Province of Quebec, and upon the points generally which arose in connection with the determination of the Orangemen to walk in procession, and the demand which was made for their protection in doing so:—

1. "By the sixth section of chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, 1861, every society or association the members whereof are, according to the rules thereof or to any provision or any agreement for that purpose, required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of such society or association, or to take any oath or engagement not required or authorized by law; and every society or association the members whereof or any of them take or in any manner bind themselves by any such oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association; and every society or association the members whereof, or any of them, take, subscribe or assent to any engagement of secrecy, test, or declaration not required by law; and every society or association which is composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts, acting in any manner apparently separate or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate, or other officer, elected or appointed by or for such party to act as an officer for part, shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies. And by the seventh section any person who, in breach of the provisions of the Act, shall

be guilty of any such unlawful combination or confederacy, and shall be convicted thereof, shall be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years nor less than two years. And by the ninth section Freemasons and any Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom are exempt from the operation of the Act, and by the 29 Vic., ch. 46, 1865, the exemption is extended to Freemasons under the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"The Orange Association referred to being bound by an oath not authorized by law, and containing an engagement of secrecy not required by law, we are of opinion that it is an unlawful combination and confederacy within the meaning of the said Act, ch. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and consequently that any meeting of the Society, either in a building or in any other place within this Province, is an unlawful meeting or assembly. The right thus to meet or assemble being illegal, it necessarily follows that the walking together of such Society in procession in the streets of Montreal on the 12th instant will be unlawful.

2. "Applying the principles of the common law, and in view of the express provisions of the second sub-section of Section 6 of the said Act, chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, we are of opinion that any persons, whether residing in the Province of Quebec or not, joining in the procession, although not members of the said Orange Association, would be equally liable as if they were such members. The words of this sub-section are as follows:—

"'And every person who becomes a member of any such society or association, or acts as a member thereof, and every person who directly or indirectly maintains correspondence or intercourse with any such society or association, or with any division, branch, committee, or other secret body, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member of such society or association, whether within or without this Province, as such, or who by contribution of money or otherwise aids, abets, or supports such society, or any member or officer thereof as such, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination or confederacy.'

3. "Holding as we do, for the reasons above stated, that the contemplated meeting and procession are unlawful, we are further of opinion that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any such meeting and procession should they be held. The law on this subject cannot, perhaps, be better stated than in the remarks of the Court in the case of the Queen v. Neale *et al*, Carrington and Payne, 431:

"'It is not only lawful for magistrates to disperse an unlawful assembly, even when no riot has occurred, but if they do not do so, and are guilty of criminal negligence in not putting down any unlawful assembly, they are liable to be prosecuted for a breach of their duty.'"

This opinion was concurred in by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C.

On the other hand, Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q.C., Professor of Criminal Law in McGill University, held that the opinion was too sweeping, and would include in the illegal list societies of all descriptions, open or secret, in which any engagement was imposed upon the members. He was disposed to admit—not-

withstanding its far-reaching and absurd results—notwithstanding that the Act was passed during a time of rebellion, and that its preamble distinctly declared that its object was to discourage sedition—notwithstanding that societies equally under the ban of the Act have ever since been suffered to exist, and many even expressly acknowledged by incorporation, whereby it might reasonably be presumed that the Act had become obsolete, and could not be properly enforced—that neverthless the Orange Society was an unlawful combination and conference. It did not necessarily follow, however, that a meeting of the members of the Association upon the street was an unlawful assembly, for the idea of violence, threatening tumult or public terror, was inseperably connected with the words "unlawful assembly," and without these elements the conservators of the peace had no right to disperse persons making use of the streets.

It was also stated in this connection, that when the Orange Association was first formed in the Province of Quebec, the late Mr. Hilliard Cameron, Q.C., M.P., was applied to, and gave an explicit opinion that it was legal there as in the Province of Ontario, an Orangeman's oath being merely the oath of allegiance, and the Society's constitution, the books and records, being open to the scrutiny of all.

In anticipation of the occurrences of the 12th, Mayor Beaudry had 500 special constables sworn in, and the ordinary police were furnished with arms. On the morning of the 12th, this force and the military companies in the city were detailed to be ready to perform duty at certain points where their services were likely to be required,—the civic forces under command of the Chief of Police and the military under that of Sir Edward Selby Smyth, the latter, of course, being prepared to act, in accordance with the law, only at the request of the civil authority. The first occurrence of importance was the searching, under Mr. Blake's Act, of the passsengers arriving by the steamboat from Quebec in the morning, to see whether any of them carried arms, as it was asserted they did. The search, however, disproved this assertion, for no illegal weapons were found. Between 9 and 10 a.m., the Orangemen began to assemble at their Hall, and sometime previous to the last-mentioned hour, the Mayor had an interview with Messrs. David Grant and A. Mackey, the County and District Masters respectively, in the course of which he endeavoured to impress upon them the folly of walking in defiance of the law, and with the certain prospect of riot and bloodshed. He counselled

them to go in procession as far as the end of the street, allow three or four of their number to be arrested to test the question of legality, and then to disperse without regalia. After consultation, however, they decided to walk, and at 10 o'clock the order was given to the procession to start. Immediately the services of the special constables were called into requisition, and David Grant, County Master; Fred. Hamilton, Chief Marshal; Thos. Ingraham, Assistant Marshal; William Gevin, Alexander Gibson, John Cromwell and John Lilburn were arrested. No arms were found on any of them. Mr. Lawrence P. Murphy, expressman, swore to the information upon which this arrest was made. With the detention of the leaders the procession came to an end, and the efforts of the police were thereafter directed toward the protection of the members of the Orange order asssembled in the Hall, while they dispersed to their houses. Intense excitement prevailed, not only in Montreal, but throughout the entire Dominion, and while the partisans of Mayor Beaudry heartily approved of the course he had pursued, the sympathisers and friends of the Orangemen denounced his conduct as unjust, tyrannical, and subversive of civil liberty and the rights of all subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

The event greatly embittered party feeling, but peace and quiet were soon restored, although several disturbances of a somewhat serious character occurred during the few weeks immediately succeeding the 12th. The idea of attempting to celebrate, on the following Tuesday, the anniversary of Thomas Hackett's funeral, for some time found many advocates among the Orangemen, but was finally abandoned, and thus the much dreaded crisis passed over without, after all, the loss of a single life, or even a very serious occurrence of any kind.

In the *Canada Gazette* of the 21st July the following appeared among the Militia General Orders:—

"Lieutenant-General Sir E. Selby Smyth has the pleasure to express his thanks to the three thousand officers, non-commissioned officers, and men comprising the force in Montreal assembled under his command on the 11th and 12th inst., for their remarkable discipline and good conduct, as well as for their singularly soldier-like patience and forbearance under trying circumstances. To Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Lord Aylmer, 54 Batt., and Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange, Royal Artillery, commanding brigades, as well as to Lieut.-Colonels Bacon, D'Orsonnens, and Hon. Henry Aylmer, brigade-majors, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, in charge of the commissariat, and his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. E. G. S. Smith, 86th Royal Regiment, his special thanks are due for their able and active co-operation and their efficient services on the above occasion."

The prosecution of the leaders arrested on the 12th July, occupied the attention of the Montreal Court at intervals for the succeeding three month. The police magistrate committed the accused for trial, and the Grand Jury brought in a "true bill" against them; but the Judge who subsequently tried the case—Mr. Justice Ramsay—after hearing a great deal of evidence, decided on the 17th October, that the act of assembling on the 12th of July was not a crime. There was not a title of evidence, he said, to show either that the meeting was unlawful, or that the Orange Order is an unlawful Society. The Jury, of course observing the form, declared without leaving the box that the defendants were not guilty. It should be added, in fairness to Mr. Beaudry, that the Judge expressed the opinion that he had acted very discreetly and wisely in the critical circumstances, and that it was not only his right but his bounden duty to adopt any means possible for the maintenance of the peace.

Mr. S. L. Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, having resigned his position in order to contest the City of St. John in the interest of the Conservative party at the general election, Mr. Edward Barron Chandler, Q.C., of Dorchester, in that Province, was appointed in his stead, the appointment being gazetted on the 20th July.

Eight days later, the announcement was made in London (Eng.) and Canada, simultaneously, that the Marquis of Lorne had been offered and had accepted the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion, but that Lord Dufferin would remain in the country until after the general elections were over. The London *Times*, commenting on the appointment, said:—

"The choice of the husband of one of Her Majesty's daughters to represent the Sovereignty of the Queen in Canada will appeal to the sentiments and traditions of Imperial unity nd the historic pride which have recently acquired fresh life and vigour. It is very satisfactory to learn that the Marquis of Lorne has not declined the responsibility involved in the succession to Lord Dufferin. The services in his power, and not less in that of the Princess Louise, to render the Empire, are great. The opportunity of rendering them is worth purchasing at the cost of some inconvenience. Never was there a better chance for completing a consolidating work which has been well begun."

On the 1st July Canada was admitted into the General Postal Union, formed under the International Treaty, signed at Berne on the 9th October, 1874, and on the 1st August, 1878, the provisions of the Treaty came into effect in the Dominion. The main features of the Convention are as follows:—

All countries which are parties to the Treaty, form, under the title of "General Postal Union," a single territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence. Between these countries are established, practically, uniform rates of postage, together with full and entire liberty of exchange of postal matter, either by means of closed mails or by the ordinary mails of the countries through which such postal matter may be sent in transit. No additional postage is charged for the re-transmission of any article received from one Postal Union country and re-directed to another Postal Union country, provided that such article has not been delivered out of the Post Office. The Australian Colonies have not been admitted to the Union.

To all European countries, the rate on letters is 5c. per half-ounce; postal cards, 2c. each; newspapers, 2c. per four ounces; printed matter and samples of merchandise, 2c. per two ounces; to distant countries, East Indies, China, Ceylon, Brazil, Mauritius, etc., double rates. Registration fee for Europe, 5c.; to distant countries, 10c.

Ever since the accession to the Dominion of Canada of the North-West Territories and Rupert's Land, the boundary of Ontario on the north and on the west has been a matter of dispute between the Federal Government and the Government of the Province. In 1871, Mr. E. Taché, of Quebec, was nominated a commissioner by the Federal Government to act jointly in the settlement of the question with Mr. Wm. McDougall, C.B., M.P., who was appointed in a similar capacity by the Government of Ontario. The view there held by the Federal Government was that there was room for no dispute as to either boundary, and it was supposed that Ontario would accept, on the west, a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, without objection. It was subsequently found, however, that the Provincial Government were disposed to claim much more than that, and it thus became necessary to submit the difficulty to the judgment of a board of arbitration. Mr. McDougall, however, who gave the matter as much consideration and attention as the brief period he was engaged in connection with it would admit, made a brief report to the Provincial Government based principally on the second Commission of Sir Guy Carleton, as found in the Chisholm papers, and on the Cavendish debates, which served to show what were the western limits of the Province of Quebec under the Act of 1774. In 1873, Mr. (now Judge) Ramsay, of Montreal, reported confidentially to the Federal Government.

In March, 1872, Mr. David Mills, LL.B., M.P., succeeded Mr. McDougall as Commissioner for the Ontario Government, and made his first report in December of the same year. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Mills was requested to make further investi-

gations, and his second report was made in October, 1876, shortly before he became a member of Mr. Mackenzie's administration. These two reports were the results of searches made in the Library of the American Congress at Washington, and of examinations of the maps and papers in the American Department of State, with the permission of Mr. Secretary Fish; also of the maps, papers, and manuscripts in the Library of the Parliament of Canada at Ottawa, and of historical papers and documents furnished from the private libraries of some friends in Michigan.

The Dominion Government named Ex-Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, their arbitrator, and the Ontario Government nominated Chief Justice (now Sir W. B.) Richards as theirs. Before the Board was constituted, however, Mr. Wilmot died, and Chief Justice Richards became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and could not therefore act on behalf of the Province. The Dominion Government then selected Sir Francis Hincks to succeed Mr. Wilmot, the Ontario Government appointed Chief Justice Harrison to succeed Chief Justice Richards, and these two gentlemen jointly chose Sir Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, as third arbitrator.

On the 1st August, 1878, the Arbitrators met in the Chambers of the Supreme Court of Canada, at Ottawa, to hear the argument of counsel. Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q,C., of London, Ontario, and Mr. E. C. Monk, Q.C., of Montreal, represented the interests of the Dominion; and Mr. O. Mowat, Q.C., Provincial Premier, and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., M.P.P., appeared on behalf of Ontario.

The Government of Canada contended that the boundary upon the north was the northern water-shed of the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes, and on the west, the meridional line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The Government of the Province of Ontario, on the other hand, contended that the boundary on the north should be a line drawn between Lake Winnipeg and the mouth of the Nelson River in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and on the west either a line drawn due north from the source of the Mississippi, or the Rocky Mountains.

The view of the Government of Canada as to the northern boundary was based upon the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company after 1759, and as regarded the western boundary, upon the construction placed upon the Quebec Act of 1774. It would be beside our purpose to give but the merest summary of the arguments advanced in favor of the respective contentions of the

parties to the arbitration. The reason assigned in the preamble to the Quebec Act of 1774 for the enlargement of the boundaries of what was then called the Province of Quebec, was the desirability of extending the Province so as to embrace the several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France who remained in the country after the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, and who had continued to be without any system of civil government. The Act in question defined the boundary as extending so as to include all the territories, islands, and countries in North America belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line drawn from the Bay of Chaleurs to the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and northward to the southern boundary of the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. The word "northward," in this provision of the law, it was contended by the Government of Ontario, applied not to the boundary line upon the west, but to all territories and countries between the extreme limits therein mentioned, and which were bounded on the south by the line described; that most of the colonies and settlements for which it was desired to provide a civil government, and which the Act intended to include in the Province of Quebec, were situated along the banks of the Mississippi River; and that any line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, would still leave these settlements beyond the limits of the Province, and without civil government. Attention was also called to the fact that the same Government which introduced the Quebec Act and carried it through Parliament, issued to Sir Guy Carleton, the first Governor of the Province, in the very next year, a Commission in which the boundaries are described on the west as running along the eastern bank of the Mississippi to its source. There would hardly seem to be any doubt that the Mississippi was intended to be the western boundary of the Province of Quebec under the Quebec Act. It was so understood by all the other colonies, was resented by Virginia and Pennsylvania at the time, and was also made one of the subjects of complaint at the period of the secession. Such was the understanding, too, in the Mother Country; and in the following year Lord Camden, in proposing the repeal of the Quebec Act, described the territory as extending westward to the Mississippi River. The boundaries were also so described in the works of Bancroft and Adolphus.

In 1791 the King expressed his desire to divide the Province of Quebec into two. After the Declaration of Independence, a

considerable number of people had gone into what is now the Province of Ontario from the United States. The articles under the authority of which the Federal Government of the United States was being administered, made that Government little better than a congress of ambassadors. The Federal authorities were not in a position to meet their obligations, and were unable to give effect to the treaty of peace negotiated between Great Britain and her former colonies. Those who closely observed the condition of things in the newly-erected republic, fully expected that the confederation would not endure. England availed herself of the oppportunity offered by the failure of the United States to perform their treaty obligations to repudiate the international boundary line which had been agreed upon. Spain claimed a considerable portion of the territory east of the Mississippi as being hers by right of conquest, and was seeking to assert her authority over the Illinois country. Under the circumstances, the representatives of England in Canada pressed upon the Colonial Secretary the propriety of separating the western section of Quebec from the eastern section, and of erecting the former into a new province, with a constitution similar to that of the mother country. It was urged that there was every prospect that a considerable number of the American people would leave the confederacy and take up their residence within the territory north of the Ohio. Crimes had also been committed beyond Lake Winnipeg, in the North-West country, by the traders and adventurers of the rival fur companies organized at Montreal and Detroit, and it was considered desirable to place that section under the jurisdiction of some organized government.

These were the circumstances which induced the administration of the day in England to introduce into Parliament a bill to provide a system of government for the two Provinces into which Quebec was to be divided by the King's authority. It will be remarked that the statute did not itself divide the Provinces. It recognized the authority to make the division and determine on the boundaries as being vested in the King. After the Act of 1791 was carried through Parliament, his Majesty, by an Order in Council, made the division, extending the boundary of the new Provinces westerly from the present line of separation between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as already described, and northward to the borders of the Hudson's Bay. The royal proclamation declared that Upper Canada should consist of all the territories southward and westward of the separating line to the

utmost limit of what had hitherto been known, not as Quebec, but as Canada. This would seem to include the whole territory west of the dividing line, which the English had acquired from the French in 1763, for in the Quebec Act of 1774 the word Canada is always used as distinct from the Province of Quebec, and for the purpose of designating the country which France ceded to Great Britain under the Treaty of Paris. There is much in the correspondence of the period to indicate that this extensive Dominion, reaching westward to the Rocky Mountains, was intended to be embraced within the Province of Upper Canada. The settlement of the disputes which had taken place between the North-West and Hudson's Bay Companies, however, in some measure relieved the Government of Upper Canada from the necessity of asserting authority over what might be regarded as the western section of the Province. The arbitrators, therefore, were not disposed to agree to, nor did the Government of Ontario very earnestly press, the cession to Ontario of the territory beyond what had been the westerly boundary of the Province of Quebec under the act of 1774. The Crown undoubtedly had power to alter the boundaries of any royal province if it were so disposed, and the Commissions of Lord Sydenham and Lord Durham seem to have recognized the boundaries of Upper Canada as extending to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Indeed, during the discussions between England and France respecting the Treaty of Ryswick the British themselves offered to accept the Albany river as the southern limit of their Hudson's Bay territories, which the French declined to accept. As will be seen by the following award delivered on the 3rd August, this was practically the limit upon which the arbitrators unanimously determined:

"To all to whom these presents shall come: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Governments of Canada and Ontario as arbitrators to decide as to the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, do hereby determine and decide that the following are and shall be such boundaries, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the southern shore of Hudson's Bay, commonly called James Bay, where a line produced due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike the said south shore, thence along the said south shore westerly to the mouth of the Albany River, thence up the middle of the said Albany River and of the lakes thereon to the south of the said river at the head of Lake St. Joseph, thence by the nearest line to the easterly end of Lac Seul, being the head waters of the English River, thence westerly through the middle of Lac Seul and the said English River to a point where the same will be intersected by a true meridional line drawn northerly from the international monument placed to mark the most north-westerly angle of

the Lake of the Woods by the recent Boundary Commission, and thence due south following the said meridional line to the said international monument, thence southerly and easterly following upon the international boundary line between the British possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior. But if a true meridional line drawn northerly from the said international boundary at the said most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods shall be found to pass to the west of where the English River empties into the Winnipeg River, then and in such case the northerly boundary of Ontario shall continue down the middle of the said English River to where the same empties into the Winnipeg River, and shall continue thence in a line drawn due west from the confluence of the said English River with the said Winnipeg River until the same will intersect the meridian above described, and thence due south following the said meridional line to the said international monument, thence southerly and easterly following upon the international boundary line between the British possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior.

"Given under our hands at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this third day of August, 1878.

(Signed) "Robt. A. Harrison,
"Edward Thornton,
"F. Hincks."

It would be out of place here to enter into any discussion of the subject of the award, but there can be no impropriety in suggesting that convenience may have to some extent influenced the decision of the Commissioners. Had an astronomical boundary been decided upon due west from the southern shore of the Hudson Bay, or had the line been laid down in accordance with the old maps published before the Treaty of Utrecht, the Province of Ontario might have acquired a considerable section of country north of the Albany River and west of the Hudson's Bay, but the expense of laying down such a boundary would have been enormous. The correspondence which took place between the Government of Canada and the United States with respect to the settlement of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, to which reference has already been made, will indicate in a general way how costly it would have been to have established even such a boundary on the west as would have been necessary for purposes of jurisdiction, in case the arbitrators adopted either of the two alternatives last mentioned. The Albany River gives a clear and distinct line of division which can be easily traced, which may be known without expense to either Government, and about which there can be no dispute. The award of the arbitrators, of course, requires legislative sanction and authority before becoming operative.

CHAPTER VII.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE LEGISLATURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DECLARES IN FAVOR OF SEPARATION FROM CANADA, UNLESS THE TERMS OF UNION ARE FULFILLED.—NOMINATIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE GENERAL ELECTION.—SUCCESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—FULL RETURNS FROM ALL CONSTITUENCIES.—JACQUES-CARTIER ELECTION.—THE BALLOT FRAUDS.—MR. CARTWRIGHT ELECTED FOR CENTRE HURON.—SIR JOHN MACDONALD RETURNED FOR VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—RESIGNATION OF MR. MACKENZIE'S CABINET.—SIR JOHN MACDONALD CALLED UPON TO FORM AN ADMINISTRATION.—LORD DUFFERIN LEFT FOR ENGLAND.—DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE HARRISON.—CHANGES IN ONTARIO JUDICIARY.—MR. LANGEVIN ELECTED FOR THREE RIVERS.—THE NEW CANADIAN LOAN.—COMPETENCY OF PROVINCIAL COURTS TO TRY FEDERAL ELECTION CASES.—RECOUNT OF BALLOTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—PAYMENT OF THE FISHERIES AWARD.

The summer was spent by the leaders of both political parties in preparation, by organization and addresses delivered at public meetings, for the impending struggle at the general election; and on the 17th of August Parliament was dissolved.

During the succeeding week the Legislature of British Columbia passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Walkem, leader of the Government, praying Her Majesty for separation from Canada unless the terms of Union were fulfilled by the 1st May, 1879.

On the 10th September, the nominations for the House of Commons took place, and a week later the elections came off, resulting in the defeat of Mr. Mackenzie's Government by a very large majority. The following are the returns, compiled from authoritative official records, the names of unsuccessful candidates being in Italics :—

ADDINGTON.

John McRory, farmer, (Loughborough)	1656
Schuyler Shibley, farmer, (Murvale)	1244

ALBERT.

Alexander Rogers, merchant, (Hopewell Hill)	684
John Wallace, farmer, (Hillsborough)	596
General Domville, R.A., (St. John)	558

ALGOMA.

Simon James Dawson, C.E., (Thunder Bay)..... 885
Arthur Rankin, gentleman, (Windsor, Ont.)..... 480

ANNAPOLIS.

Avard Longley, gentleman, (Paradise)..... 1305
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hallett Ray (Clementsport)..... 1296

ANTIGONISH.

Angus McIsaac, barrister, (Antigonish)..... 833
C. B. Whidden..... 702
John J. McKinnon, barrister, (Antigonish)..... 315

ARGENTEUIL.

Thomas Christie, M.D., (Lachute)..... 919
Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L., (Montreal)... 830

BAGOT.

Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q. C., (Montreal)..... 1387
J. B. Chagnon, M. D., (St. Pie)..... 1226

BEAUCE.

Joseph Bolduc, N. P., (St. Victor de Tring)..... 1523
George Lessard..... 401

BEAUHARNOIS.

Michael Cayley, advocate, (Montreal)..... 879
F. E. Valois, M. D...... 107

BELLECHASSE

Achille Larue, advocate, (Quebec)..... 1042
Guillaume Amyot, advocate, (Quebec)..... 990

BERTHIER.

Edward Octavian Cuthbert, *Seigneur*, (Berthier en haut)..... 1134
Pierre Bellevieau, merchant, (St. Gabriel de Brandon)..... 915

BONAVENTURE.

Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M. D., (New Carlisle)..... 1014
Wm. H. Clapperton, merchant, (Maria)..... 825

BOTHWELL.

Hon. David Mills, LL.B., (Palmyra)..... 1852
John J. Hawkins (Brantford)..... 1567

BRANT, NORTH.

Gavin Fleming, gentleman, (Glenmorris)..... 931
James S. Crawford, (St. George)..... 734

BRANT, SOUTH.

William Paterson, merchant, (Brantford)..... 1496
Alfred Watts, merchant, (Brantford)..... 1298

BROCKVILLE.

Wm. Fitzsimmons, contractor and builder, (Brockville)..... 1033
Lieut.-Col. Jacob Dostader Buell, barrister, (Brockville)..... 906

BROME.

Edmund Leavens Chandler, merchant, (Brome)..... 1272
S. W. Foster, advocate, (Knowlton)..... 991

BRUCE, NORTH.

John Gillies, farmer, (Paisley)..... 1705
Alexander Sproat, P. L. S., (Walkerton)..... 1549

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Alexander Shaw, barrister, (Walkerton)	2673
Hon. Edward Blake, M. A., Q. C., (Toronto)	2598

CAPE BRETON.

Hugh McLeod, barrister, (Sydney)	2057
Wm. McDonald, merchant, (Little Glace Bay)	2051
Newton LeGayet Mackay, Q. C., (Sydney)	1156
Walter Young	696

CARDWELL.

Thomas White, journalist, (Montreal)	1218
Joseph Pattullo, attorney, (Orangeville)	961

CARIBOO.

Joshua Spencer Thompson, journalist, (Barkerville)	Acclamation

CARLETON, N. B.

George Heber Connell, merchant, (Woodstock)	1766
Stephen Burpee Appleby, barrister, (Woodstock)	1447

CARLETON, ONT.

John Rochester, lumber merchant, (Ottawa)	1282
Rev. John May, M. A., Inspector of Schools, (Ottawa)	1196
John A. Grant	86
Nicholas Sparks, barrister, (Ottawa)	14

CHAMBLY.

Pierre Basile Benoit, farmer, (St. Hubert)	887
Samuel Thomas Willett, manufacturer and mill-owner, (Chambly Canton)	843

CHAMPLAIN.

Hypolite Montplaisir, farmer, (St. Marie de la Magdaleine)	1673
Napoleon Fuguere	527

CHARLEVOIX.

Pierre Alexis Tremblay, P. L. S., (Chicoutimi)	1052
J. S. Perrault, advocate, (Murray Bay)	936

CHARLOTTE.

Hon. Arthur Hill Gillmor, jr., mill owner, (St. George)	1522
Hon. John McAdam, lumber merchant, (Milltown)	1284

CHATEAUGUAY.

Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton, gentleman, (Montreal)	936
L. A. Seers	757

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

Ernest Cimon, advocate, (Chicoutimi)	1453
John Bte. Alfred Gagné, advocate, (Chicoutimi)	1158

COLCHESTER.

Thomas McKay, merchant, (Truro)	1829
A. C. Page, M. D., (Truro)	1453

COMPTON.

Hon. John Henry Pope, gentleman, (Cookshire)	1464
Hugh Leonard, merchant, (Stornoway)	1196

CORNWALL.

Darby Bergin, M. D., (Cornwall)	575
Donald Ban McLennan, Q. C., (Cornwall)	537

CUMBERLAND.

Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B., M. D., (Toronto)	2030
Wm. T. Pipes, barrister, (Amherst)	1468

DIGBY.

John Chipman Wade, Q. C., (Digby)	1019
P. W. Smith, ex-Sheriff, (Digby)	1001

DORCHESTER.

François Fortunat Rouleau, advocate, (Quebec)	108_2
Edouard Hospice Marceau, merchant, (St. Henri)	36_1

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

Désiré O. Bourbeau, merchant, (Victoriaville)	2143
Louis Rainville, N.P., (Arthabaskaville)	1981

DUNDAS.

John Sylvester Ross, gentleman, (Iroquois)	1727
A. J. Laflamme	1548

DURHAM, EAST.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Trefusis Heneage Williams, farmer, (Port Hope)	1717
Lewis Ross, merchant, (Port Hope)	1317

DURHAM, WEST.

Harvey Wm. Burk, farmer, (Darlington)	1214
Lieut.-Colonel F. Cubitt, (Bowmanville)	1172

ELGIN, EAST.

Thomas Arkill, merchant, (St. Thomas)	2168
Colin Macdougall, barrister, (St. Thomas)	2128

ELGIN, WEST.

George Elliott Casey, gentleman, (Fingal)	1319
John Hugh Munroe, (Wardsville)	1207

ESSEX.

James Colebrooke Patterson, barrister, (Windsor)	2596
William McGregor, banker, (Windsor)	2318
J. H. Morgan	27

FRONTENAC.

George Airey Kirkpatrick, LL.B., Q. C., (Kingston)	958
John K. Ferris, farmer, (Township of Kingston)	145

GASPÉ.

Hon. Pierre Fortin, M. D., (Quebec)	913
Phillippe LeBoutillier, merchant, (Percé)	116

GLENGARRY.

John McLennan, merchant and banker, (Lancaster)	1330
Archibald McNab, farmer, (Lochiel)	1269

GLOUCESTER.

Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, journalist, (St. John)	Acclamation.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

John Philip Wiser, distiller, (Prescott)	1155
John Dumbrille	1128

GREY, EAST.

Thomas Simpson Sproule, M. D., (Markdale)	1664
A. *Gifford*	1133

GREY, NORTH.

Samuel Jonathan Lane, barrister, (Owen Sound)..... 1607
George Snider, gentleman, (Owen Sound)..... 1394

GREY, SOUTH.

George Jackson, gentleman, (Durham)..... 1163
George Landerkin, M. D., (Hanover)..... 1082

GUYSBOROUGH.

Alfred Ogden, merchant, (Cape Canso)..... 936
Lieut.-Col. John Angus Kirk, farmer, (Glenelg)..... 772

HALDIMAND.

David Thompson, merchant, (Deans)..... 1566
Nicholas Flood Davin, barrister, (Toronto)..... 1400
Thomas Lester..... 30

HALIFAX.

Matthew Henry Richey, Q. C., (Halifax)..... 3532
Malachy Bowes Daly, barrister, (Halifax)..... 3466
Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, merchant, (Halifax)..... 2863
Patrick Power, merchant, (Halifax)..... 2695

HALTON.

Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B., barrister, (Toronto)..... 1708
Wm. McCraney, miller, (Oakville)..... 1690

HAMILTON.

Francis Edwin Kilvert, barrister, (Hamilton)..... 2252
Thomas Robertson, Q. C., (Hamilton)..... 2214
Æmilius Irving, Q. C., (Hamilton)..... 2007
Andrew Trew Wood, merchant, (Hamilton)..... 1961

HANTS.

Wm. Henry Allison, trader, (Newport)..... 1662
Monson Henry Goudge, merchant, (Windsor)..... 1381

HASTINGS, EAST.

John White, yeoman, (Roslin)..... 1060
Wm. R. Aylesworth (Millpoint)..... 1040

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Mackenzie Bowell, journalist, (Belleville)..... 1249
Edmund D. O'Flynn, merchant, (Madoc)..... 1008

HASTINGS, WEST.

James Brown, manufacturer, (Belleville)..... 1306
Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., (Belleville)..... 1055

HOCHELAGA.

T. C. Alphonse Desjardins, journalist, (Montreal)..... 3029
Laurent Olivier David, advocate, (Montreal)..... 2342

HUNTINGDON.

Julius Scriver, gentleman, (Hemmingford)..... Acclamation.

HURON, CENTRE.

Horace Horton, (Goderich)..... 1732
Samuel Platt, (Goderich)..... 1361

HURON, NORTH.

Thomas Farrow, (Bluevale)..... 1933
Wm. Sloan, M. D., (Blyth)..... 1849

HURON, SOUTH.

Malcolm Collin Cameron, Q. C., (Goderich)..... 1874
Robert Porter..... 1709

IBERVILLE.

François Béchard, (St. Gregoire le grand)..... 929
Charles Thibault, advocate, Montreal..... 700

INVERNESS.

Samuel MacDonnell, Q. C., (Port Hood)..... 1284
Hugh Cameron, M. D., (Mabou)..... 1175
Angus McLennan..... 739

JACQUES CARTIER.

Désiré Girouard, Q. C., D. C. L., (Montreal)..... 1010
Hon. Toussaint A. Rudolphe Laflamme, D. C. L., Q. C., (Montreal)..... 1008

JOLIETTE.

Louis F. G. Baby, Q. C., (Joliette)..... 1264
François Benjamin Godin, advocate, (Joliette)..... 905

KAMOURASKA.

Joseph Dumont, (St. André)..... 1249
Chas. François Roy, C. E., P. L. S., (St. Anne la Pocatiére)... 1245

KENT, N. B.

Gilbert Anselme Girouard, merchant, (Buctouche)..... 810
Robert Barry Cutler, (Cocagne)..... 736
George McLeod, lumber merchant, (St. John)..... 510
Henry O'Leary, fish-dealer, (Richibucto)..... 382
M. McInnernay..... 280

KENT, ONT.

Rufus Stephenson, journalist, (Chatham)..... 2502
Hugh McMahon, Q. C., (London)..... 1969

KINGS, N. B.

James Domville, merchant and banker, (St. John)..... 1786
Levi N. Sharp, M. D., (Norton)..... 1452

KINGS, N. S.

Frederick Wm. Borden, M. D., (Canning)..... 1639
Douglas Benjamin Woodworth, LL. B., barrister, (Kentville) ... 1374

KINGS, P. E. I.

Augustine Colin Macdonald, merchant, (Montague Bridge) .. 2264
Ephraim Bell Muttart, M. D. (Souris)..... 2077
Peter Adolphus McIntyre, M. D. C. M., (East Souris)..... 1479
Mr. McFayden..... 1251

KINGSTON.

Alexander Gunn, merchant, (Kingston)..... 991
Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., barrister, (Toronto)..... 847

LAMBTON.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie (Ottawa)..... 2707
John A. Mackenzie, barrister, (Sarnia)..... 2561

LANARK, NORTH.

Daniel Galbraith, farmer, (Almonte)..... 992
Joseph Jamieson, barrister, (Almonte)..... 949

LANARK, SOUTH.

John Graham Haggart, miller, (Perth)..... 1585
Francis T. Frost, manufacturer, (Smith's Falls)..... 1261

LAPRAIRIE.

Alfred Pinsonneault, farmer, (St. Jacques le Mineur)..... 661
S. A. Longtin..... 601

L'ASSOMPTION.

Hilaire Hurteau, N. P., (St. Lin)..... 1021
Ludger Forrest, M.D., (L'Assomption)..... 852

LAVAL.

Joseph Aldric Ouimet, LL.B., advocate, (Montreal)....Acclamation

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH.

Charles Frederick Ferguson, M. D., (Kemptville)..... 857
Francis Jones, C. E., P. L. S., (Kemptville)..... 823

LEEDS, SOUTH.

David Ford Jones, manufacturer, (Gananoque)..... 1904
W. H. Fredenburg, mill owner and lumber merchant, Westport) 1783

LENNOX.

Edmund Hooper, merchant, (Napanee)..... 1358
Hon. Richard John Cartwright, gentleman, (Kingston)..... 1299

LEVIS.

Hon. Joseph Goderic Blanchet, M. D., (Levis)..... 2144
Louis Honoré Fréchette, advocate, (Quebec)..... 2026

LINCOLN.

John Charles Rykert, barrister, (St. Catharines)..... 1893
James Norris, merchant, &c., (St. Catharines)..... 1799

LISGAR.

Hon. John Christian Schultz, M. D., (Winnipeg) .....Acclamation.

L'ISLET.

Philippe Baby Casgrain, advocate, (Quebec)..... 687
Charles Fournier..... 628

LONDON.

Hon. John Carling, brewer, (London)..... 1407
Lt.-Col. John Walker, (London)..... 1343

LOTBINIÈRE.

Côme Isaie Rinfret, M. D., (Ste. Croix)..... 1083
L. A. Coté, merchant, (Quebec)..... 972

LUNENBURG.

Charles Edwin Kaulbach, ship owner, &c., (Lunenburg)..... 1899
Charles Edward Church, merchant, (Chester)..... 173

MARQUETTE.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., Q.C., (Toronto) ..... Acclamation.

MASKINONGÉ.

Frédéric Houde, journalist, (Montreal)	838
A. Lesieur Desaulniers, advocate, (Rivière du Loup, en haut)	296
G. H. Yale, (Rivière du Loup, en haut)	279

MEGANTIC.

Louis Ephrem Olivier, M. D., (St. Ferdinand)	1191
Jos. E. Turgeon	881

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Duncan Macmillan, barrister, (London)	2428
David Glass, Q. C., (London)	2332

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Timothy Coughlin, yeoman, (Offa)	1629
Robert Colin Scatcherd, barrister, (London)	1621

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

George Wm. Ross, Inspector of Schools, (Strathroy)	1635
Nathaniel Currie	1587

MISSISQUOI.

Hon. George Barnard Baker, M.A., Q.C., (Sweetsburgh)	1355
George Clayes, farmer, (Bedford)	1209

MOXCK.

Lachlin McCallum, farmer, (Stromness)	1459
James David Edgar, barrister, (Toronto)	1431

MONTCALM.

Firmin Dugas, mill owner, (St. Liguori)	698
N. Forest, farmer, (St. Jacques)	374
F. Deslongchamps, gentleman, (St. Lin)	240
M. Brouillet, M. D., (St. Esprit)	86

MONTMAGNY.

Auguste Charles Philippe Robert Landry, farmer, (St. Pierre, R. du Sud)	784
Joseph Olivier Carbonneau, merchant, (Berthier, en bas)	746

MONTMORENCI.

Pierre Vincent Valin, ship-builder, (Chateau Richer)	831
Jean Langlois, LL.D., Q.C., (Quebec)	605

MONTREAL, CENTRE.

Michael Patrick Ryan, merchant, (Montreal)	2620
Bernard Devlin, advocate, (Montreal)	1841

MONTREAL, EAST.

Hon. Chas. Joseph Coursol, Q.C., (Montreal)	4626
Francois Xavier Archambault, Q.C., (Montreal)	3234

MONTREAL, WEST.

Matthew Hamilton Gault, merchant, (Montreal)	3345
William Darling, merchant, (Montreal)	1627

MUSKOKA.

Alex. Peter Cockburn, merchant and forwarder, (Gravenhurst)	1259
William Edward O'Brien, barrister, (Shanty Bay)	1196

NAPIERVILLE.

Sixte Coupal, dit La Reine, farmer, (St. Cyrien) 749
J. E. Bureau..... 617

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Thomas Robert McInnes, M.D., (New Westminster) 388
James Robinson 299

NIAGARA.

Patrick Hughes, merchant, (Toronto) 312
Josiah Burr Plumb, gentleman, (Toronto)..... 310

NICOLET.

François Xavier Ovide Methot, gentleman, (St. Pierre les Becquets)..... 1759
Gustave Turcotte, M.D., (St. Celestin) 1018

NORFOLK, NORTH.

John Charlton, timber merchant, (Lynedoch) 1492
Aquila Walsh, (Simcoe)..... 1348

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Wm. Wallace, journalist, (Simcoe)..... 1327
Henry W. Allen, merchant, (Port Rowan) 1310

NORTHUMBERLAND, N. B.

Jabez B. Snowball, merchant, (Chatham) 1585
Hon. Peter Mitchell, merchant, (Montreal)..... 1384

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Joseph Keeler, farmer, (Colborne)..... 1799
James Lyons Bigger, (Murray) 1736

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Hon. James Cockburn, Q. C., (Ottawa)..... 1315
Wm. Kerr, Q. C., (Cobourg) 1227

ONTARIO, NORTH.

George Wheeler, miller, (Uxbridge) 2215
Wm. Henry Gibbs, manufacturer, (Oshawa) 2161

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Francis Wayland Glen, manufacturer, (Oshawa)..... 1867
Hon. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, manufacturer, (Oshawa)..... 1661

OTTAWA, CITY OF

Joseph Merrill Currier, miller, (Ottawa) 1854
Joseph Tassé, advocate, (Ottawa) 1748
Pierre St. Jean, M. D., (Ottawa)..... 1353
Chauncey W. Bangs, merchant, (Ottawa)..... 1239

OTTAWA, COUNTY OF

Alonzo Wright, gentleman, (Hull)..... 3024
John A. Cameron, lumber merchant, (Thurso) 1400

OXFORD, NORTH.

Thomas Oliver, gentleman, (Woodstock)..... 1706
James H. Wood, insurance agent, (Woodstock)..... 803

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Lieut.-Col. James Atchison Skinner, farmer, (Woodstock)..... 1915
Joseph Gibson, gentleman, (Ingersoll)..... 1554

PEEL.

William Elliott, merchant, (Meadow Vale) 1414
Robert Smith, farmer, (Brampton) 1325

PERTH, NORTH.

Samuel Rollin Hesson, farmer, (Stratford) 2533
James Fisher, (Mitchell) 2450

PERTH, SOUTH.

James Trow, gentleman, (Shakspeare) 1796
Edward Hornibrook, M. D., (Mitchell) 1719

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

John Burnham, barrister, (Ashburnham) 1262
Thomas Buck (Asphodel) 1236

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

George Hilliard, lumber merchant, (Peterboro) 1071
John Bertram, hardware merchant, (Peterboro) 874

PICTOU.

Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., (Halifax) 2747
Robert Doull, merchant, (Pictou) 2681
James Wm. Carmichael, merchant, (New Glasgow) 2433
John A. Dawson, merchant, (Pictou) 2378

PONTIAC.

John Poupore, lumber merchant, (Chicester) 1381
Thomas Murray, merchant, (Pembroke) 1174

PORTNEUF.

Roche Pamphile Vallée, journalist, (Quebec) 1628
J. Esdras Alfred de St. Georges, M. D., (Quebec) 1628

PRESCOTT.

Félix Routhier, manufacturer, (Vankleek Hill) 875
Albert Hagar, farmer, &c., (Plantagenet) 870
Lt.-Col. Urquhart 661

PRINCE.

Hon. James Yeo, ship-builder, (Park Hill) 1716
Edward Hackett, merchant, (Tignish) 1655
Hon. Cornelius Howatt (Tryon) 1605
Hon. Stanislaus Francis Perry (Tignish) 1491

PRINCE EDWARD.

James Simeon McCuaig, forwarder, (Pictou) 1991
John Milton Platt, M. D., (Pictou) 1701

PROVENCHER.

Hon. Joseph Dubuc, barrister, (St. Boniface) ..... Acclamation.

QUEBEC, CENTRE.

Jacques Malouin, Q. C., (Quebec) 1001
James Gibb Ross, merchant, (Quebec) 782

QUEBEC, EAST.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, advocate, (Arthabaskaville) 1946
Joseph Vallière, cabinet-maker, (Quebec) 1168

QUEBEC, WEST.

Hon. Thos. McGreevy, contractor and banker, (Quebec). Acclamation.

QUEBEC, COUNTY.

J. P. R. Adolphe Caron, Q. C., (Quebec)	1701
Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, merchant, (Quebec)	1072

QUEEN'S, N. B.

George Gerald King, merchant, (Chipman)	1143
Vincent W. Wiggins, M.D., (Waterborough)	630

QUEEN'S, N. S.

Silas Tertius Rand Bill, (Liverpool)	670
James Fraser Forbes, M. D., (Liverpool)	637

QUEEN'S, P. E. I.

Hon. James Colledge Pope, merchant, (Charlottetown)	3275
Hon. Frederic de Ste. Croix Brecken, Q C., (Charlottetown)	3102
Hon. Peter Sinclair, farmer, (Summerfield)	2392
Hon. Wm. McGill, commission merchant (Charlottetown)	2272

RENFREW, NORTH.

Peter White, lumber merchant, (Pembroke)	1273
James Findlay, lumber merchant, (Beachburg)	920

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Wm. Bannerman, lumber merchant, (Greenlaw)	962
Robert Campbell	738

RESTIGOUCHE.

George Haddow, merchant, (Dalhousie)	Acclamation.

RICHELIEU.

Louis Huet Massue, (Ste. Anne de Varennes)	1227
Georges Isidore Barthe, advocate, (Sorel)	1117

RICHMOND, N. S.

Hon. Edmund Power Flynn, merchant, (Arichat)	666
Rémi Benoit, (Descourse)	552

RICHMOND AND WOLFE, P. Q.

William Bullock Ives, advocate, (Sherbrooke)	1684
Hon. Henry Aylmer, (Melbourne)	1069

RIMOUSKI.

Jean Baptiste Romuald Fiset, M. D., (Rimouski)	2003
Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C. B., Q. C., (Quebec)	1554

ROUVILLE.

George Auguste Gigault, N. P., (St. Césaire)	1073
Guillaume Cheval dit St. Jacques, (St. Hilaire)	1038

RUSSELL.

Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C., (Ottawa)	1612
Ira Morgan, farmer, (Metcalfe)	1097

ST. HYACINTHE.

Louis Tellier, advocate, (St. Hyacinthe)	1181
Honoré Mercier, advocate, (St. Hyacinthe)	1175

ST. JOHN, CITY AND COUNTY OF (N. B.)

Hon. Isaac Burpee, merchant, (St. John)	2686
Charles Wesley Weldon, Q. C., (St. John)	2449
Hon. George Edwin King, A. M., Q. C., (St. John)	2180
Acalus Lockwood Palmer, Q. C., (St. John)	1981

ST. JOHN, CITY OF

Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., (St. John)..... 1475
Jeremiah Smith Boies De Veber, merchant, (St. John)..... 1466

ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

François Bourassa, farmer, (St. Valentin) 780
Charles Loupret 583

ST. MAURICE.

Louis Léon Lesieur Desaulniers, M. D., (Montreal) 811
C. Simon Remington, merchant, (St. Etienne des Grès) 731

SELKIRK.

Hon. Donald A. Smith, gentleman, (Montreal)..... 555
Hon. Alexander Morris, Q. C., (Perth, Ont.) 546

SHEFFORD.

Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, Q. C., (Ottawa) 1414
R. Nichols (Granby)..... 1186
M. Auger..... 272

SHELBURNE.

Thos. Robertson, yeoman, (Barrington)..... 966
R. W. Freeman 899
Hon. Thos. Coffin, ship owner, (Barrington)..... 196

SHERBROOKE.

Edward Towle Brooks, Q. C., (Sherbrooke)..... Acclamation.

SIMCOE, NORTH.

Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., (Barrie)..... 2943
Hermon Henry Cook, lumber merchant, (Toronto)..... 2893

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Wm. Carruthers Little, gentleman, (Allandale)..... 1137
George Fletcher, mill-owner, (Alliston)..... 694

SOULANGES.

Jacques Phillipe Lanthier, farmer, (St. Polycarpe)..... 852
Luc Hyacinthe Masson, M. D., (Coteau Landing)..... 325

STANSTEAD.

Charles Carroll Colby, advocate, (Stanstead)..... 1492
E. R. Johnson, advocate, (Stanstead)..... 738

STORMONT.

Oscar Fulton, merchant, (Avonmore)..... 1082
Cyril Archibald, (Dickinson's Landing)..... 885

SUNBURY.

Charles Burpee, farmer, (Sheffield)..... 558
W. Dell Perley..... 517

TEMISCOUATA.

Paul Etienne Grandbois, M. D., (Fraserville)..... 1079
Jean Baptiste Pouliot, N. P., (Riviere du Loup, en bas)..... 952

TERREBONNE.

Hon. Louis François Roderique Masson, advocate, (Terrebonne)..... 1194
A. B. Longpre..... 181

THREE RIVERS.
William McDougall, Q. C., (Three Rivers)..... 584
Henri Gedeon Malhiot, Q. C., (Three Rivers)..... 436

TORONTO, CENTRE.
Robert Hay, manufacturer, (Toronto)..... 1631
John Macdonald, merchant, (Toronto)..... 1141

TORONTO, EAST.
Samuel Platt, gentlemen, (Toronto)..... 1743
Edward Galley, contractor, (Toronto)..... 1044

TORONTO, WEST.
Hon. John Beverley Robinson, barrister, (Toronto)..... 2165
Thomas Hodgins, Q. C., (Toronto)..... 1528

TWO MOUNTAINS.
Jean Baptiste Daoust, gentleman, (St. Eustache)..... 791
Joseph Chagnon, advocate, (St. Marie de Monnoir)..... 11

VANCOUVER.
Hon. Arthur Bunster, brewer, (Victoria)..... 336
David W. Gordon, contractor, (Nanaimo)..... 267
Alexander McLennan, (Victoria) 74
John Jessop, teacher, (Victoria)..... 40

VAUDREUIL.
Jean Baptiste Mongenais, gentleman, (Rigaud)..... 764
Robt. Wm. Harwood, gentleman, (Vaudreuil)..... 702

VERCHÈRES.
Hon. Félix Geoffrion, N. P., (Verchères)..... 935
M. E. Ducharme..... 880

VICTORIA, B. C.
Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., D. C. L., Q. C., (Toronto)..... 896
Hon. Amor De Cosmos, gentleman, (Victoria) 598
Judah P. Davies, auctioneer, (Victoria) 480

VICTORIA, N. B.
John Costigan, gentleman, (Grand Falls) 831
F. X. Bernier, M. D., (Edmonston)..... 368

VICTORIA, N. S.
Duncan McDonald, gentleman, (Englishtown) 748
Hon. Chas. James Campbell, merchant, (Baddeck)..... 645

VICTORIA, NORTH (Ont.)
Hector Cameron, Q. C., (Toronto)..... 917
James Maclennan, Q. C., (Toronto)..... 741

VICTORIA, SOUTH (Ont.)
Arthur McQuade, yeoman, (Omemee) 1705
John Connolly (Ops) 1281

WATERLOO, NORTH.
Hugo Kranz, merchant, (Berlin) 1412
Isaac Erb Bowman, (St. Jacobs) 1279

WATERLOO, SOUTH.
Samuel Merner, gentleman, (New Hamburg) 1468
James Young, gentleman, (Galt)..... 1424

WELLAND.		
	Christopher Wm. Bunting, publisher, (Toronto)	1926
	Edwin Hershey	1810
WELLINGTON, CENTRE.		
	George F. Orton, M. D	1683
	Mr. Robinson	1677
WELLINGTON, NORTH.		
	George Alex. Drew, Q. C., (Elora)	1713
	Lt.-Col. Nathaniel Higginbotham, (Guelph)	1605
WELLINGTON, SOUTH.		
	Donald Guthrie, Q. C., (Guelph)	1832
	James Goldie, miller, (Guelph)	1529
WENTWORTH, NORTH.		
	Thomas Bain, farmer, (Strabane)	1343
	Thomas Stock, farmer, (Watertown)	1237
WENTWORTH, SOUTH.		
	Joseph Rymal, farmer, (Barton)	1169
	F. M. Carpenter	1095
WESTMORELAND.		
	Hon. Sir Albert James Smith. K. C. M. G., Q. C., (Dorchester)	2572
	R. A. Chapman	1928
YALE.		
	Edgar Dewdney, C. E	Acclamation
YAMASKA.		
	Charles Ignace Gill, LL.B., advocate, (Sorel)	1029
	F. Gouin	706
YARMOUTH.		
	Frank Killam, ship owner, &c., (Yarmouth)	1343
	Thos. B. Flint, barrister, (Yarmouth)	802
YORK, N. B.		
	John Pickard, lumber merchant, (Fredericton)	1490
	Charles H. B. Fisher, barrister, (Fredericton)	834
YORK, EAST (Ont.)		
	Alfred Boultbee, barrister, (Toronto)	1526
	James Metcalfe, capitalist, (Toronto)	1460
YORK, NORTH (Ont)		
	Frederick Wm. Strange, M. D., (Toronto)	1782
	Alfred Hutchinson Dymond, journalist, (Toronto)	1772
YORK, WEST (Ont.)		
	Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, merchant, (Woodbridge)	1326
	David Blain, LL.D., barrister, (Toronto)	1142

Mr. R. Laflamme, Minister of Justice, the Liberal candidate for the Electoral District of Jacques Cartier, was at first declared to have been elected; but on a scrutiny and recount of the ballots, Mr. Girouard, Q. C., Conservative, was adjudged to have received a majority of votes, and was awarded the seat. Further inquiry revealed a most flagraut case of ballot-stuffing in connection with

this election, the facts respecting which may be stated as follows:—A Mr. Valois, was appointed returning officer for the District, but becoming ill, his clerk, Mr. Olivier, by the operation of the law, was charged with the duties of returning-officer. For polling sub-division No. 2, the deputy returning-officer was Mr. A. P. Forget, and the polling-place was at the house of one Adolphe Lamarche. On the election day the voting at polling sub-division No. 2 proceeded till three o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly Mr. Forget was taken violently ill with cramps in the stomach. Dr. Daoust, who represented Mr. Girouard at the poll, impressed with the appearance of suffering on the part of Mr. Forget, invited him to go to his house, where he promised to make every effort to give him relief. The question then arose—what was to be done with the ballot-box in the absence of the deputy-returning officer? Mr. Forget found a way out of this difficulty by having the box placed in a side-board in the room, which was locked up and the key carried by Mr. Forget while he went to Mr. Daoust's house. They were away about ten minutes, and on returning Mr. Forget opened the side-board and took the ballot box from the spot where he had placed it before leaving, and the remainder of the voting, which was small, was proceeded with. When the ballots came to be counted at this polling place, the small proportion marked for Mr. Girouard—only 14 in all—and the equally large proportion apparently polled for Mr. Laflamme—119 in all—at once attracted attention. On "comparing notes," Mr. Girouard's friends came to the conclusion that a very much greater number of votes must have been cast for him than was shown by the return, and suspicions of fraud were at once aroused. Mr. Daoust, Mr. Girouard's representative at the polling booth, feeling much chagrined, and having some idea that the trick was performed through the instrumentality of the side-board in which the ballot box was deposited during the absence of himself and the deputy returning officer, took advantage of an entry into the premises by a bailiff for the purpose of making a seizure under execution, to examine that article of furniture, and found upon pressing the part where the ballot box had been placed, that it yielded. From this clue the police, who were immediately placed in charge of the case, succeeded in tracing up the fraud in apparently all its bearings. Mr. Kerr, Q. C., one of the counsel engaged in the interest of Mr. Girouard, thus stated in court the mode of procedure, as nearly as could be judged from the evidence produced:—

"The floor of the sideboard on which this ballot box had been placed was arranged in such a manner that by removing the floor beneath it, and putting in place of it a species of hinged spring, it would be quite possible for a person in the cellar underneath to touch the spring, the bottom of the sideboard would fall out, and the ballot box would tumble into the cellar. As soon as the ballot box arrived in the cellar, apparently, the party in the cellar having evidently had information as to the precise number of votes registered up to that time, took out all the ballot papers, and replace them with others, which had been prepared, thus altering the result so as to show but 14 votes for Mr. Girouard, and over a 100 for Mr. Laflamme. So soon as this was done, the ballot box was re-locked, put upon the floor of the side board and sent up, the spring making everything look perfectly correct when Forget came back with Daoust." In order to accomplish this part of the fraud, three thousand *fac similes* of the ballot papers to be used in the election were printed in Montreal, and it was alleged that some of the persons acting in official capacities in connection with the election were the instruments by which these fraudulent ballots were distribued. Charges were laid against Adelard P, Forget, Alphonse Christin, Eustache Lemay, Adolphe Lamarche, Isaie Pilon, and Godfroi Madore, of complicity in the affair, and on the 11th October they were arraigned before the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal—Mr. Justice Ramsay presiding—on three indictments—one for frauduently putting into the ballot box thirty-four ballot papers—one for fraudulently and unlawfully destroying thirty-four ballots, and the last for unlawfully opening the ballot box. On the 22nd of that month the trial began, and on the 6th of November, Mr. Justice Ramsay charged the jury—strongly against the accused. The jury were out a comparatively short time, and found a verdict of "guilty" against Adelard P. Forget, Adolphe Lamarche, Alphonse Christin, and Isaie Pilon on all the three counts of the indictment. Pilon was recommended to the clemency of the Court. Godfroi Madore and Gustache Lemay were acquitted. The four convicted made default when called upon to receive sentence.

On the 12th October, Mr. Horace Horton, M. P.—elect for Centre Huron, having accepted an office in the Department of the Auditor-General, for the purpose of rendering his seat vacant, Mr. R. J. Cartwright, who was defeated in his old constituency, Lennox, was nominated by the Liberal party to contest the seat—the candidate of the Conservatives being Mr. S. Platt, who

had already unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Horton at the General Election. Mr. Cartwright was returned by a majority of 401. The election took place on the 2nd November.

On the 22nd October, Sir John Macdonald was returned for the City of Victoria, British Columbia. Sir John having chosen to sit for that constituency, Mr. Joseph Ryan, the former mem ber, was subsequently elected for Marquette without opposition. Some discussion had in the meantime arisen in the press as to Sir John Macdonald's eligibility to represent Marquette, the law requiring that none but voters are qualified to be elected to the House of Commons for any Manitoba constituency, and the Provincial Statutes having enacted that non-residents are not entitled to vote.

On the 16th October, Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet resigned. The ground was taken by some authorities that no Government has the right, under our system, to anticipate the verdict of Parliament, at whose bidding they undertook the responsibility of conducting the country's affairs, and at whose bidding only they should hand that responsibility over to others. To count up the result of an election according to the success of certain candidates who were represented to hold certain views on public affairs, and to accept that result as the will of the people constitutionally expressed, was declared to be a dangerous approach to the plebiscite; and it was urged that Parliament should be convoked immediately for the purpose of testing in a way consonant with the spirit of the Constitution what was the actual state of public opinion. There were many objections to urge against the application of any such rule in Canada, the chief one being the long distances by which numbers of the constituencies are separated from the Capital, and the expense and inconvenience of bringing members so far, when there was no prospect of a business session being held. At any rate, Mr. Mackenzie resigned, and on the 17th Lord Dufferin called upon Sir John Macdonald to form a new Administration. The task was accepted, and Sir John was the same day sworn in Premier, with the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. By the 8th October, the new Cabinet was complete, and consisted of the following: Mr. Samuel L. Tilley, C.B., M.P., Minister of Finance; Dr. Chas. Tupper, C. B., M. P., Minister of Public Works; Mr. J. H. Pope, M. P., Minister of Agriculture and Immigration; Mr. John O'Connor, Q. C., M. P., President of the Council: Mr. James Macdonald, Q. C., M. P., Minister of Justice; Mr. Hector L. Langevin, C. B., M. P., Postmaster-General;

Mr. L. R. F. Masson, M. P., Minister of Militia and Defence; Mr. J. C. Aikins, Senator, Secretary of State; Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., Minister of Customs; Mr. J. C. Pope, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. L. F. G. Baby, M. P., Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. A. Campbell, Senator, Receiver-General; and Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Senator (President of the Senate), without portfolio.

On the 18th October, Lord Dufferin left for England. and General Sir P. L. Macdougall, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, was appointed to administer the Government.

On the 1st of November died Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, very greatly lamented by the Bar and the general public. By the operation of a Statute passed in that behalf by the Province of Ontario, Chief Justice Moss, of the Court of Error and Appeal, became Chief Justice of the Province. Chief Justice Hagarty, of the Court of Common Pleas, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in room of Mr. Harrison; Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., M. P. P., was appointed to the vacant puisné judgeship; and Mr. Justice Wilson, of the Court of Queen's Bench, was transferred to the Common Pleas as Chief Justice.

Mr. Langevin having been defeated in Rimouski at the General Election, was without a seat in Parliament when called to Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, and in order to make way for the honorable gentleman, the member for Three Rivers, Mr. William Macdougall, Q. C., nominally accepted an assistant postmastership, thus rendering the representation of the City vacant. Mr. Langevin was thereupon returned by acclamation on the 21st November.

On the 24th November, the new Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise, landed at Halifax. A full account of their reception there and elsewhere on the way to, and after their arrival at, the Capital will be found in another portion of this volume.

On the 18th November, Mr. Tilley, the Finance Minister, left for London, to negotiate a new Canadian loan. The funds were wanted to meet indebtedness maturing about the beginning of the year 1879, consisting of $7,500,000 on debenture account, $3,500,000 on interest and sinking fund account, and $6,000,000 for other liabilities—in all, about $17,000,000. On the 10th December, it was officially announced in Canada that the loan had

been placed at 96½—one-half being guaranteed by the Imperial Government, as a part of the £4,000,000 sterling 4 per cents which they agreed to guarantee in consideration of the construction by Canada of the Intercolonial Railway.

On the 11th December, judgment was rendered in the Ontario Court of Common Pleas on an objection taken by Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., to the trial of Dominion controverted election cases in a Court established and maintained by a Provincial Legislature. Mr. Justice Galt and Mr. Justice Gwynne upheld the jurisdiction of the Court in all such cases. Chief Justice Wilson was of the opinion that the Dominion Parliament might not have power to authorize a Provincial Court to try election cases; but it was possible that the Provincial Court might have an inherent or statutory right to try such cases outside of any act passed by that Parliament. In order that there might be no mistake about the matter, he suggested that it would not be out of place for the Local Legislature to pass an Act confirming the action of the Dominion Parliament in referring election petitions to Provincial Courts, as Parliament itself could not give Provincial Courts jurisdiction in such matters. Mr. Hodgins wished to know if an appeal could be had to the Supreme Court, but the Court ruled that its own decision was final, although if there was an appeal, the respondents would not be deprived of it. In the South Huron petition, a preliminary objection to which was that the petitioner had been guilty of corrupt practices at a prior election, and therefore could not petition, the Court ruled that there was no objection to the petitioner, unless he had, as a matter of fact, been tried and found guilty of corrupt practices—which was not the cases.

Similar decisions were given in the Courts of Quebec, with respect to the competency of Provincial Courts to try Federal election case.

In New Brunswick, the St. John election protest evoked a good deal of interest. Mr. Tilley's majority was only nine, and Mr. DeVeber, the Liberal candidate, demanded a recount of the ballots. Mr. Justice Watters, before whom the application was made, decided that he could not proceed, as the law only empowered County Judges to preside at a recount, and there were no County Judges in New Brunswick within the meaning of the Statute. The only course, therefore, left for Mr. DeVeber was to lodge a protest against the election, and on the trial demand the seat and a scrutiny of the ballots; and the election was protested accordingly.

Perhaps the last political event of the year of any great moment was the payment by the Minister of the United States in London, on behalf of his Government, of the $5,500,000 awarded by the Halifax Commission for the use by Citizens of the United States of the Fisheries of Canada, under the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Welsh, however, accompanied the payment with the following protest, addressed to Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Secretary:—

"My Lord,—I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to Her Majesty's Government the sum of $5,500,000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries Commission lately sitting at Halifax under authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington, to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

"I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in treaties and the security and value of arbitration between nations above all questions in its relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government as with all other Governments. Under this motive the Government of the United States desires to separate the question of withholding the payment from the considerations touching the obligation of this payment which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon.

"I am besides instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deem it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two Governments in all future treatment of any questions relating to the North American fisheries, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of value of participation by our citizens in the in-shore fisheries of the British Provinces, and it protests against the actual payment now made being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measures, or as warranting any inference to that effect."

CHAPTER VIII.

MEETING OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE—WORK OF THE SESSION—REPORT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—PROVINCIAL FINANCES—NEW ELECTIONS.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—COMPOSITION OF THE JOLY GOVERNMENT—LEGISLATION.

NOVA SCOTIA AFFAIRS—LEGISLATION—GENERAL ELECTION—NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED.

NEW BRUNSWICK—LEGISLATION—CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT—GENERAL ELECTION—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE—THE BALLOT ACT REPEALED—RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT—DISSOLUTION AND GENERAL ELECTION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ASSEMBLY—DEFEAT OF THE ELLIOT GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE—DISSOLUTION AND GENERAL ELECTION—THE OPPOSITION CARRY THE PROVINCE—MEETING OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE—THE CHINESE QUESTION—THE TERMS OF UNION.

Having summarized the leading political events of the year 1878 which were common to the whole Dominion, it is proposed to devote this concluding chapter to a brief review of such as concern more particularly the several Provinces.

Beginning with Ontario, we remark that on the 9th January the Legislature met for the despatch of business. The measures foreshadowed in the Speech delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald in opening the Session, were an Act to confirm the Revised Statutes, one to provide for the employment of hard-labor prisoners outside of gaol walls, a Landlord and Tenant Act, a Joint Stock Companies Act, and a Civil Service Act. All these were passed, except the bill respecting landlords and tenants. There was also a great deal of important Government legislation not promised in the Speech, among which may be mentioned the Statutes respecting the establishment of the new Maritime Court, the preservation of forests from destruction by fire, the appointment of police magistrates in rural districts, the finality of voters' lists for election purposes, Union School Sections, mechanics' liens, the registration of railway aid scrip, the issue of Government loans for tile draining purposes, to amend the license law, and to grant aid to certain railways. Upon most

of these bills there was considerable discussion, and some of them met with a good deal of opposition. Intersting debates also occurred upon many subjects not directly connected with the legislation proposed, chiefly on motions for returns, and abstract resolutions involving condemnation of the policy of the Government. The example set by the House of Commons some years ago, of opening each day's proceedings with devotional exercises, was followed, but the system differed in this respect, that while in the Commons the prayers are read by the Speaker, clergymen of the difierent denominations officiate in turn in the Assembly of Ontario. The question of the exemption of certain classes of property—chiefly church property—from taxation, which has been the subject of very general discussion through the press of the Province, and had previously occupied not a little of the attention of the Assembly, was again considered, and a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject; but the enquiry was not completed, nor had any report been made by the Committee, when the Session closed. The bills to incorporate the Orange Grand Lodges of Eastern and Western Ontario, which have been brought up every Session for the past few years, and successfully resisted by the Government on the ground that a general Act exists under which the association in question may be incorporated, without resorting to special legislation, were not submitted this Session, on account of a miscarriage with respect to the publication of the usual notice in the Provincial *Official Gazette*. The Toronto Central Prison and the Guelph Model Farm came in for a good deal of hostile criticism, although the latter institution seemed rather to have grown in the favor of the House. A Select Committee was appointed to consider the general question of public health, but like the Exemptions Committee, made no report. Certain charges of miscouduct made against the Central Committee and other officers of the Education Department, which had been investigated by a Judge and pronounced not well founded during the previous summer, created some debate, which, however, was barren of result, for no expression of opinion in the form of a resolution was offered for the consideration of the Assembly by the Opposition. Mr. S. J. Dawson, member for Algoma (now member of the House of Commons for the same constituency), discussed the northern and northwestern boundary question with much profit to members and those who may have read the reports of his speeches, but generally in a tone not favorable to the confirmation of the award

of the arbitrators, his view apparently being that the proposed extension of the boundary was unjustifiable, and that between the eastern boundary of Algoma and the Province of Manitoba two new Provinces should be erected. In railway legislation, a strong tendency was shown to protect individual rights against the encroachments of corporations. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend the jury law, and a measure proposed by Mr. Bethune, with a view to conferring greater power of controlling municipal affairs upon property owners, by making real estate more completely the basis of the municipal franchise, was not very favorably received.

The educational system of Ontario having commanded so much attention and approbation from all who have had the opportunity to examine its operation, and having brought so much credit to Canada in connection with the exhibit of the Education Department at the American Centennial, a few facts gleaned from the Report of Mr. Crooks, the Minister, for the year 1876-77, laid before the Legislature during this session, may be of more than passing interest. The total receipts for Public and Separate School purposes, from all sources, during the year, amounted to $3,393,654, an increase of $28,201 over the receipts of 1875. This sum was made up of $249,956 from the Legislative grant, $793,161 from county municipal assessment, $1,553,574 from trustees' school assessment, and $776,344 from Clergy Reserve moneys and other sources. One of the most striking statements in the report is the table showing the rate at which the self-imposed burdens of the people for school purposes have been increased. For the year 1867, the amount derived for the support of education from local sources amounted to $1,503,610; for 1871, to $1,930,300; and for 1876, to the enormously increased sum of $3,123,078. The legislative grants for the same years were $185,730, $194,196, and $270,576 respectively, so that while the latter have the increased less than fifty per cent, in the decade since the Confederation, the people's own contributions have been all but doubled. In connection with Public Schools, the total amount spent in payment of the salaries of teachers during the year was $1,838,321, while the number of teachers employed was 6,185. The average annual salary per teacher over the whole Province was a trifle under $300, which was a slight increase over the previous year; the total school population of the Province (between 5 and 16 years old) was 502,250; the number on the school rolls was 464,364; the number between 7 and 12 reported

as not attending any school was 9,260; the average daily attendance was 212,483; and the number of sections reported was 5,092, of which 5,042 kept their schools open.

The number of Separate Schools was 167, and the total amount received from all sources for Separate School purposes was $106,483. The number of pupils enrolled was 25,294, an increase of 2,621, and the average attendance was 12,779. The whole number of teachers employed was 302. It is worthy of note that the number of Roman Catholics employed as Public School teachers was 477. The development of High Schools was quite as rapid in proportion as that of Public Schools since 1867, the number of them at the date of the report being 8,541, and the amount expended in salaries $195,906. The contribution from the Provincial fund towards libraries during 1876 was $5,434, and the number of volumes supplied was 7,796. The value of public free libraries at the end of the year was $163,464; the number of libraries 1,450; and the number of volumes in them 281,586. The number of libraries of all kinds in the Province was 4,171, and of volumes therein, 812,297. The amount expended by the Education Department in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize-books was $43,284; purchased from book sellers, $396. The whole number of educational institutions of every kind in the Province in 1876 was 5,467; the number of pupils and students in attendance, 510,740; the amount expended for all educational purposes, $3,838,501; and the total amount available $4,241,883.

From the statement of the Treasurer (Mr. S. C. Wood), made on the 24th January, we learn that the Provincial revenue for the year amounted to $2,452,077, and the expenditure to $2,368,315. Of this $350,877.06 was on capital account, leaving $2,017,438.38 chargeable to ordinary current expenditure for the year. The excess of receipts over disbursements amounted to $83,762.14, which was the amount of the surplus on the transactions of 1877. The total assets of the Province the Treasurer showed to be $6,262,374, the liabilities chargeable to contra account $1,509,576, and the net surplus $4,752,798. The revenue for 1878 was stimated at $2,457,069, and the expenditure at $2,342,353.

Five new elections to the Legislature of the Province took place during the year. Four of these were caused by the resignatiod of sitting members to contest constituencies at the general election for the House of Commons, namely: In South Simcoe, where Mr. W. McDougall, C. B., resigned his seat in order to

seek election to the Commons, in the Conservative interest, for the county of Halton, and was successful; and Mr. W. Parkhill (Conservative) was returned to the Legislature in his place. In West Elgin, where Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q. C., resigned, unsuccessfully contested West Toronto in the Liberal interest for the Commons, and was succeeded by Mr. David McLaws (Liberal). In North Essex, where Mr. J. C. Patterson resigned, successfully contested the county of Essex for the Commons in the Conservative interest, and was succeeded by Mr. Solomon White (Conservative); and in Algoma, where Mr. S. J. Dawson was elected for the Commons, and was succeeded by Mr. R. D. Lyon (Liberal). In the early part of December, Dr. Haney, member for Monck, died, and on the issue of a new writ, Mr. J. Harcourt (Liberal) was elected to fill the vacancy. In each case, the elections resulted in the return of members of the same party proclivities as those who sat for the several constituencies previously, and there was therefore no change in the political complexion of the Legislature.

Most of the incidents of importance connected with the political affairs of the Province of Quebec have been reviewed in previous chapters, and comparatively little remains therefore to be noticed at this stage. The Government which, on the 8th March, succeeded that of Mr. DeBoucherville, consisted of Messrs. H. G. Joly, Premier and Minister of Public Works; D. A. Ross, Attorney-General; F. C. A. Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands; A. Chauveau, Solicitor-General; F. G. Marchand, Provincial Secretary; P. Bachand, Provincial Treasurer; and Mr. H. Starnes, President of the Council. The Treasurership and the representation of St. Hyacinthe were both rendered vacant, by the death of Mr. Bachand, and neither had been filled up at the close of the year. The Legislature held two sessions during 1878. The first was opened on the 19th December, 1877, and prorogued on the 9th March, 1878, and passed laws relating to licenses, the consolidated railway fund, phosphate lands, public instruction, proof of heirship, and the municipal code. The second session was opened on the 4th June, 1878, and prorogued on the 20th July, having passed the estimates, reduced the members' indemnity to $500—the speaker's salary to $2,000; attached the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway to the Department of Public Works, abolishing the Railway Commission; amended the license law and the laws respecting public and phosphate lands; and giving power to the Lieutenant-Governor

in Council to abolish such of the District Magistrates' Courts as might be deemed advisable. The Insurance law was remodelled, and an Act was passed to prevent party processions, which has been noticed, and a summary of its provisions given, in a previous chapter. The Provincial Police Force was also disbanded.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 21st February, and prorogued on the 4th April. The session was quite fruitful of legislation, none of which, however, involved any radical change. Some slight amendments were made to the license and election laws, and an Act was passed to enable purchasers under Sheriffs' sales to go into possession. The law respecting trials in civil cases in the Supreme Court for Halifax County was so amended that juries may try actions for libel, slander, crim.-con., seduction, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment, unless the parties waive such trial—all other issues of fact in civil action in the court in question, to be tried by a judge, without the intervention of a jury, unless the judge in his discretion shall otherwise direct. This act does not apply to any other county than Halifax. Some new provisions were added to the revised statutes on the subject of the relief of debtors imprisoned under process issuing out of the County Court, and Acts were passed to establish a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, to amend the law respecting the preservation of useful birds and animals, to give the Superintendent of Education a salary of $2,000 a year and $400 to pay his expenses, and to vest the duties of the Provincial Treasurer in the Provincial Secretary, by virtue of his office. A number of Acts were also passed respecting local railways and other local matters, and there was the usual quota of private legislation. During the year, some changes were made in Mr. Hill's Government, resulting in Mr. Robert Boak being called to the Executive Council, and Mr. J. N. Mack to the Speakership of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature was dissolved and the provincial general elections brought on at the same time as the federal general elections; and federal and provincial governments shared a common fate on the 17th September. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Hill's Cabinet resigned, and on the 22nd October, the new Government was sworn in, with Mr. S. H. Holmes as Premier and Provincial Secretary, Mr. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General, Mr. Samuel Creelman, Commissioner of Mines and Works, and Messrs. C. J. McDonald, W. B. Troop, J. S. McDonald, N. W. White, C. J. Townshend, and H. F. McDougall, members of the Executive Council, without portfolio.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on the 26th February, and was prorogued on the 18th April, having spent an active and useful session. An Act was passed in amendment of the law of evidence, making it permissible, but not compulsory, for any person to testify in his own defence in any prosecution under a Provincial Statute, the Act being applicable also to cases of husbands or wives of persons against whom the prosecution is taken. Some amendments were made to the law of Probate, in respect of the powers of judges to remove executors or administrators, and making regulations as to fees in such cases. The school law was also amended so that the Governor-in-Council and municipal corporations have the power of appointing each an additional member of school boards in cities and towns, and giving the right to the latter to fill up vacancies in boards occurring out of the usual course, for the remainder of the unexpired term. Acts were also passed relating to the settlement of the poor, imposing a penalty for bringing a pauper into a parish where he has no settlement; making provision to compensate the owners of lands taken for railway purposes; providing that copies of bills of sale may be furnished in certain cases by registrars; making provision for the apprenticement of emigrant children having no parents in the Province, by a guardian to be appointed in each county by the Governor-in-Council for that purpose; amending the license Act; and for the protection of birds and game animals and the punishment of poachers. In the month of June the Government of New Brunswick was reconstructed,—Mr. G. E. King, the Attorney-General, resigned, in order to contest the city and county of St. John, as colleague to Mr. A. L. Palmer, in the Conservative interest (in which contest they were both unsuccessful), and Mr. Fraser, the Provincial Secretary, became Attorney-General, being in turn succeeded in the office of Secretary by Mr. Wm. Wodderburn, Q.C., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Michael Adams became Surveyor-General, *vice* Mr. B. R. Stevenson, who retired; Mr. P. A. Landry, Commissioner of Public Works, *vice* Mr. Wm. M. Kelly, retired; and Mr. D. L. Harrington, a member of the Executive Council, without portfolio, *vice* Mr. Angus McQueen, retired. Immediately afterwards, the Legislature was dissolved, and the general elections were held, the result being that the Government was sustained.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island met on the 14th March, and was prorogued on the 18th April. The School

Act was amended in a few unimportant particulars, merely touching its operation, and in no way affecting its principle. Acts were also passed amending the Assessment Law—all the more important as affecting the Island because it is the principal means for raising the Provincial revenue; to facilitate the removal of encroachments upon public highways; to amend the Ballot Act and the Act respecting the registration of electors in several minor particulars; and to amend the Act for preventing frauds by secret bills of sale. A law was also passed enabling the inhabitants of a school district, if they think fit, to make regulations at their annual meeting to prevent domestic animals from running at large; also giving them power at such meeting to elect a reeve, whose powers were defined. There were a number of existing Acts relating to these subjects—limited in their operation to certain districts, however,—which were repealed. Under the Land Purchase Act of 1875 (which was compulsory) and the amendments thereto (which were permissive), the greater proportion of the landed estates in the Province were purchased by the Government; some, however, were held by trustees, who had no power to convey, and others were vested in minor children. An was Act therefore passed (also permissive as to its operation), giving trustees power to convey to the Commissioner of Public Works, making due provision at the same time to guard the interests of minors and lunatics. The practice of the Court of Chancery in the Province had become somewhat cumbersome and behind the age, and in 1868 an Act was passed to simplify the same. It required a rule of the Court to bring this measure into operation, which was never done, and an Act was accordingly passed this session to put the statute of 1868 into force at once. The jurisdiction of County Courts was raised so as to include cases involving amounts up to $150, and a number of amendments were made as regards the practice of these tribunals. The work of consolidating the statutes of the Province was in progress, and the consolidated statutes, so far as completed, received legislative sanction. An Act was passed respecting the solemnization of marriage in connection with the Church of England in the Island, and to incorporate the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge, both of which were reserved. The Government of Prince Edward Island was a coalition, and was formed in September, 1876, with a view to administer the Provincial school system on an entirely non-sectarian basis. The Premier, Mr. L. H. Davies, Q.C., was a Liberal, and as the general

elections for the House of Commons approached, and the contest between the nominees of the opposing parties in the various constituencies in the Province became keener, Mr. Davies and some of his Liberal colleagues took an active part in favour of the Liberal candidates, which led to a rupture in the Cabinet, and the resignation, during the month of August, of the three Conservative Ministers—Mr. G. W. DeBlois, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Daniel Gordon, John Lefurgy, and Samuel Prowse, members of the Executive Council. Mr. Davies then appointed Messrs. T. W. Dodd (Provincial Secretary and Treasurer), James E. Robertson, Angus McMillan, and Donald Farquharson, all Liberals, to take the places of the gentlemen who resigned. In this position the close of the year 1878 found the affairs of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba opened on the 10th January, and was prorogued on the 2nd February. Among the measures passed were Acts to amend the Jurors' Act; authorizing the consolidation of the statutes; respecting the partition of real estate; respecting infants and the administration of their estates; to compel creditors to proceed to judgment without delay after causing the arrest of a debtor other than a judgment debtor; amending the registration Act in certain particulars; respecting the service of process and garnishment; giving the Court of Queen's Bench jurisdiction to decree alimony to any wife who would be entitled to alimony, or to divorce and alimony as incident thereto, under the law of England; imposing a tax of five cents per acre on all lands owned by non-residents, whether cultivated or not (which provision was afterwards decided by the Chief Justice to be unconstitutional), and one cent upon lands in excess of 600 acres owned by resident individuals or corporations, with a view to create a fund for educational purposes; a licence Act; amending the school Act in several important particulars; enabling children of half-breed heads of families of the age of eighteen, with the consent of both parents, and upon the certificate of a judge as to the free and voluntary character of the Act, to convey their land; with respect to ferries, statute labour, public roads, agricultural societies, prairie fires, native cattle, surveyors, the preservation of game, and the destruction of wolves; and to amend the Act respecting the Law Society. Besides, the Election Law was amended, the use of the ballot for recording the votes of electors abandoned, and the system of open voting again instituted—a change which was made in

obedience to the demands of the native population of the Province. who did not take kindly to secret voting. In the month of October, Mr. R. A. Davis, the Provincial Premier, retired from the Administration and public life; and Mr. John Norquay, the Minister of Public Works, was called upon to form a new Government. Under the new *regime*, Mr. Norquay became Provincial Treasurer; Mr. Joseph Royal continued a member of the Executive Council, with the portfolio of Public Works; Mr. D. M. Walker, a prominent Winnipeg barrister, was called into the Ministry to succeed Mr. Royal as Attorney-General; Mr. C. P. Brown, a surveyor, miller, and agriculturist, of Palestine, was also sworn of the Executive Council, as Provincial Secretary—the duties of which office had previously been performed by the Attorney-General; and Mr. James McKay, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, on account of ill-health and domestic affliction, retired from all participation in public affairs—being succeeded in the Government at a subsequent period by Mr. Pierre DeLorme.

Ontario was the only Province of the Dominion in which either a complete change of Government or a reconstruction of the existing Ministry did not take place during the year. British Columbia was among those which witnessed the downfall of one Cabinet and the formation of an entirely new one. There were two sessions of the Legislature held during the year. The first was convened on the 7th February and prorogued on the 10th April. In addition to a considerable amount of private legislation, Acts were passed to facilitate the formation of joint stock and limited liability companies; to facilitate the drying of lands overflowed by the Fraser River; amending the voters' Act, so that judges, magistrates, and peace and police officers should not be entitled to vote at Provincial elections; amending the ballot law so far as regards personation; protecting game; regulating the traffic on highways; amending the coal mines Regulation Act; authorizing the advancement of $15,000 to the Cariboo Quartz Mining Company, on the fulfilment of certain conditions; amending the Act relating to minerals; amending the School Act; providing that merchants and others, being employers of labour, shall pay the school tax for those in their employment; and making provision as to the jurisdiction of sheriffs in the Province. During this session, Mr. Elliott's Government met with a reverse in the Legislature, which brought the proceedings to a termination sooner than expected. The

prorogation, as has been stated, took place on the 10th April; during the month of May, the Legislature having been dissolved, a general election was held, at which Mr. Elliott suffered personal defeat in the city of Victoria, and the result all over the Province was disastrous to his Government, which resigned in July; whereupon Mr. G. A. Walkem, Q.C., leader of the successful party, was called on to form an administration. This Mr. Walkem succeeded in doing, calling to his assistance Mr. T. B. Humphreys, as Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Robert Beaven as Minister of Finance, while he himself undertook to perform the duties of Attorney-General and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, thus reducing the Executive Council of the Province from four members to three, and securing the saving of the salary of one Minister. Mr. Walkem's Government met the new Legislature on the 29th July. A measure was submitted and passed providing for the redistribution of seats on the Mainland, by which the new electoral district of Cassiar was erected, one of the two representatives allotted to Kootenay to be taken away on the first vacancy occurring, and the seat then to be given Cassiar; also one of the two representatives allotted to Cowichan to be be taken away on the first vacancy occurring, and an additional member to be given to Nanaimo. Provision was made for the appointment by the Dominion Government of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Judges then to preside over the County Courts, which of course requires legislation by the Federal Parliament before becoming operative. An Act was passed excluding judges, magistrates, sheriffs, police officers, and employees of the Dominion Government, to whose offices annual salaries are attached (except Post Office officials), from exercising the franchise in Provincial elections; another respecting the Crown Lands of the Province; and another amending the License Law. An Act was also passed authorizing the employment, outside the walls of common gaols, of prisoners sentenced under authority of any Provincial statute; and one to authorize the benchers of the Law Society to admit barristers and attorneys called to the bar in Great Britain, the other Provinces of Canada, or any of the British colonies, and clerks who have acted in such capacity in any of the countries and colonies mentioned for a period of ten years, to the practice of the legal profession in British Columbia. But the most important legislation of the session was an Act requiring every Chinese person in the Province over twelve years of age to take out a license every

three months, for which he was to pay a sum of ten dollars, in advance. This law was the subject of a good deal of discussion in the press of Canada and the United States, but the Provincial Courts decided that it was unconstitutional, and it has therefore become inoperative. The first session of the Third Legislature of British Columbia was prorogued on the 2nd September, having been in session somewhat over one month.

JOURNAL OF
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

1st.—The season so far is remarkably mild, there being little or no snow or frost. To day it is recorded that "John Canadian," the Indian *voyageur*, and lacrosse player, accompanied by another Indian and a French Canadian, successfully ran the Lachine Rapids in an open row boat; and that the steamer *Longueuil* carried an excursion party from Montreal to Boucherville and return.

4th.—The resignation of Lt. Col. Cumberland as A. D. C. to the Governor General is accepted.

" —The following gentlemen are admitted as cadets at the Royal Military College at Kingston. The total number of marks obtained by the candidates at the examination is given after each name :—
Huntly Brodie Mackay, Jr. Montreal, 8,200 ; Henry Hunt Hogan, do, 4,643 ; Robert Cartwright, Kingston, 4,613 ; Burton Wynn Yates, Brantford, 3,881 ; James W. Sears, St. John, N. B., 3,246 ; Wm. John McIlhinney, Brockville, 3,100.

8th.—While "tobogganing" at Rideau Hall, Hon. Mr. Ward, a guest of Lord Dufferin fractures his leg (see OBITUARY).

9th.—The Workingmen of Toronto entertain Sir John A. Macdonald at a public dinner, and present the Right Honorable gentleman with a handsome gold watch and chain in token of their appreciation of his services to them and the Canadian public generally.

15th.—The fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, P. of H., takes place in Albert Hall Toronto. There is a large attendance of members from different parts of the Dominion, with the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia. Worthy Master S. W. Hill, of Ridgeville, Ont., presides and delivers the annual address.

" —Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Convention at Toronto (see *ante*).

" —The annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade opens at Ottawa, the President (Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton) in the chair. A delegation, composed of the following gentlemen viz :—Messrs. J. D. Hayes, Detroit; Captain E. P. Dorr, Buffalo; Hon. Fred. Frayley and J. P. Wetherell Philadelphia is present from the National Board of Trade of the United States. Mr. A. Joseph is elected President for the ensuing year.

" —The jury in the case of the Oka Indians, tried for arson before Judge Johnson at Terrebonne, fail to agree, and are discharged.

16th.—Lord Dufferin presents Colonel G. T. Denison of Toronto, with a large medal, containing a suitable inscription, in recognition of the latter's achievement in winning the prize of the Emporer of Russia for the best essay on Cavalry*.

17th.—Captain Chisholm, U. S. Vice-Consul at St. John, N. B., is presented with a gold watch and chain by the Queen Insurance Company for gallantry in saving life and property during the "great fire" in St. John. Lieutenant-Governor Tilley presides at the presentation.

" —The extension of the Western Departmental Building, Ottawa, (which has been erected during the administration of Mr. Mackenzie) is placed in occupation by the Public Works and Post Office Departments.

" —A deputation of workingmen from the Lachine Canal wait on the Prime Minister at Ottawa, with a petition relating to the method of paying persons employed on public works by contractors; the result of several interviews being that the Minister promises to see that in all future contracts, provision shall be made for the payment of laborers in cash.

19th.—Mr. Burgin, a reputed English barrister, commits suicide at L'Orignal, Ont., while laboring under temporary insanity.

22nd.—Sir John A. Macdonald addresses a large gathering of his political friends at Galt. Lady Macdonald is presented with a handsome oil painting by the workingmen of the town.

31st.—The American Geographical Society give a reception to Lord Dufferin at Chickering Hall, New York, the occasion being the discussion of Captain Howgate's plan for the exploration of the Arctic Ocean. Chief Justice Daly, President of the Society, presides, and there are present many of the leading scientific and literary men of the United States. Lord Dufferin is elected an honorary member, and Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, a corresponding member, of the Society.

" —Major L. A. Huguet-Latour, the well known *litterateur*, of Montreal, is created a Chevalier of the order of St. Gregory the Great, by the Pope.

FEBRUARY.

5th.—A Convention of the Reform Party of Ontario assembles in Toronto. Several hundred delegates are present. (See *ante.*)

8th.—Parliament is opened at Ottawa. In the evening Lord and Lady Dufferin hold a Drawing Room in the Senate Chamber which is largely attended.

10.—Smart's machine shop at Brockville is destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $50,000, with an insurance of about $20,000.

11th.—A farmer named Reerdon, with his wife and four children, are burned to death in their house at Lewis Cove, Wickham, Queen's County, N.B.

12th.—Lord Dufferin, while the guest of the City of Montreal, formally opens the Mackay Institution for the education of Deaf-Mutes, founded by Mr. Joseph Mackay of Montreal. In the evening he is entertained at a public ball at the Windsor Hotel, opening the ball with Mrs. Senator Ryan, while Lady Dufferin dances with Sir Francis Hincks.

* See *History of Cavalry, from the Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future*, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Denison, commanding the Governor General's Body Guard. London, 1877.

13th.—Lord Dufferin receives the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University. Brief addresses are delivered on the occasion by Principal Dawson, Lord Dufferin and Chief-Justice Moss, of Toronto.

14th.—The sixth and last ballot for the election of a Coadjutor Anglican Bishop for Toronto is taken in the Diocesan Synod there assembled, with the following result:—

	Clerical.	Lay.
Archdeacon Whitaker	69	42
Bishop of Rupert's Land	0	31
Lost Votes	2	13

The requisite number for a choice being 52 clerical and 58 lay. After consultation with the Chancellor, Bishop Bethune said it was inexpedient to make any further attempt at an election of a Coadjutor Bishop, and he adjourns the Synod.

16th.—Revised regulations relative to periodical examinations at Royal Military College, Kingston, are published in Canada *Gazette*.

18th.—Mrs. Catherine Jarvis died at Digby recently, 110 years old. She was born in slavery in the United States, and brought to Nova Scotia by a Loyalist in 1782.

" —The Russian Sloop of War *Crayesser*, Capt. Nasimoff, arrives at Esquimalt, B. C., from Callao.

MARCH.

3rd.—The laborers employed on Sections 33 and 34, Welland Canal, strike for an increase of 25 per cent. on their wages, viz.: $1.25 per diem. They form in procession about three hundred strong, and march to Port Colborne.

" —John Sammon, foreman of Riordan's Paper Mills at Merritton, is instantly killed by the explosion of dynamite cartridges for blasting. Another man named Madill, and a boy named O'Neil, suffer severe injuries by the same explosion. The shock of the explosion is heard at a considerable distance.

" —Rev. Llewellyn Jones, Rector of Little Hereford, England, is appointed to succeed the late Dr. Field as Bishop of Newfoundland.

10th.—A man named Wm. McElnea is burned to death in his house at Rochesterville, Ottawa.

15th.—Mr. D. I. K. Rine, a well known temperance lecturer, is arrested at Mitchell, Ont., on a charge of having made an indecent assault on a young girl there. He is subsequently acquitted at the trial of the case.

18th.—O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, lectures in Toronto, and there is considerable public disturbance in consequence. He escapes with difficulty through the mob assembled outside the lecture hall.

" —An O. C. cancels paragraph 56 of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, 1870," and substitutes the following therefor:—

"56. The rank of Brevet Major will be granted after ten years service as Captain of a corps of Active Militia which is efficient in every respect, and to Adjutants who have held the rank of Captain in a corps of Active Militia ten years.

Brevet promotion will be granted only to officers who are duly qualified."

21st.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario is held in Ottawa. Auditor's report shows total receipts to have been $38,425.96, against an expenditure of $33,371.81 on year's operations. Mr. Thomas Stock is elected President, and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., Vice-President.

" —Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the well-known American landscape painter, presents one of his pictures, "Sunset in the Sacramento Valley," to the Montreal Art Association. He accompanies the picture with the following note to Lord Dufferin :—

"NEW YORK, March 21st, 1878.

"MY DEAR LORD DUFFERIN,—I send you to-day my contribution to the Montreal Art Gallery, the foundation of which has already been laid by the generous donation of the late Mr. Gibb.

"After the delightful hours I have spent in Canada, and which are linked in my remembrance with the great kindness shown me by Lady Dufferin and yourself, I esteem it a privilege to be permitted to leave, through you, some permanent reminder of my regard, with a people who have shown so much public spirit in such a good cause.

"When once this Museum of Art, which speaking the tongues of all nations in hieroglyphics of form and color, and thus forming a sort of permanent Art Congress, is fully established, there will be other and more valuable contributions than mine, and in the future not the least amongst the attractions of Montreal will be its Gallery of Art.

"To your share in its foundation you will in after years (which I pray may be many) look back with as sincere a satisfaction as to any of your numberless efforts to promote the honor of your country and the welfare of its people.

I remain, yours most sincerely,

(Signed,) ALBERT BIERSTADT.

22nd.—Order-in-Council passed rescinding the O. C. of 2nd March, 1877, prohibiting importation into Canada from Europe of cattle, etc., as susceptible of conveying the rinderpest.

" —The funeral of the late General Sir Wm. O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces, takes place at Halifax with imposing military ceremonies. The body is interred in the Military Cemetery at Fort Massey. The pall bearers are: Lt.-Col. Cockburn, R.A.; Major O'Neill, 20th Regt.; Asst. Com. General Murray; Col. Lovell, C B., R. E.; Lt.-Col. Quill, Asst. Mil. Sec'y; Deputy Surgeon General Shelton.

" —Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of the Prime Minister, is presented with a magnificent gold necklace with diamond pendants, on the occasion of her birthday. The donors are ladies of Senators and members of the House of Commons supporting the Government.

27th.—The libel case of John O'Donohue, barrister, *vs.* J. A. Donovan, barrister, for $10,000 is tried at Toronto. The jury fail to agree and are discharged.

APRIL.

2nd.—In the case of Leprohon *vs.* the City of Ottawa, the Court of Appeal of Ontario decides that the incomes of officials appointed by the Dominion Government are exempt from municipal taxation.

2nd.—A man named Goodwin is tried at Cobourg for the abduction of two boys, aged respectively 12 and 10, sons of a Mr. Keith, at the instigation of their mother (a Roman Catholic), who is separated from her husband, the father of the children. The jury fail to agree and are discharged.

4th.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Don Mount, dies, aged 102. She was a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and came to Canada 40 years ago.

7th.—Captain Vancleaf, of Jersey City, is presented with a valuable binocular glass by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for rescuing the crew of the Nova Scotian brigantine *Sabine* during a terrific gale.

15th.—The monster map of the Dominion, prepared under the superintendence of Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General, for exhibition in the Canadian Department at the Paris Exposition, is exposed to view in the Western Department Building, Ottawa, and is viewed by nearly two thousand persons.

16th.—The joint address voted to Lord Dufferin by the two Houses of the Dominion Parliament is presented to His Excellency in the Senate Chamber, the address being read by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Prime Minister. The following members of the Privy Council are present on the occasion, in additio i to the members of the Cabinet, viz.: Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Campbell, Aikins, Tupper, Robitaille, Gibbs, Blake and Geoffrion.

" —Lord Dufferin on the same day, at three o'clock, gave the Royal assent to sixteen Bills in the Senate Chamber.

18th.—A Militia General Order confers designation of "Royal Military College" on the Military College at Kingston.

19th.—The case of the Queen vs. Stuart A. McVicar and Robert A. McAdam, proprietors of the Sarnia *Canadian* newspaper, on a criminal information for libel, laid by Hon. A. Mackenzie, is tried at Sarnia before Mr. Justice Armour. The alleged libel was contained in a leading article, published on 28th February, 1879, headed "A Friend at Court." Mr. James Bethune, Q. C, and Mr. J. F. Lister appear for the Crown, and Mr. Thos. Ferguson, Q. C., for the defendants. The jury fail to agree and are discharged.

22nd.—The corner-stone of a new Masonic Hall, situated at the corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets, Victoria, B. C., is laid with Masonic honors, by M. W. Grand Master Eli Harrison, Sr.

24th.—Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, chairman of the Boaad of Governors of Dalhousie College, is presented with an oil portrait of himself, by the Senate of that institution.

25th —The funeral of Major Montgomery, R. A., who died suddenly on board H. M. S. *Sirius* at sea, takes place at Halifax. The cortege embraces the men of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 97th and 20th Regiments.

" —The Windsor House at Cobourg, Ont., is destroyed by fire, and three firemen, Geo. Stevenson, Chas. Patterson and James Forrest, lose their lives by the falling of the front wall of the building, while several other firemen are wounded.

MAY.

1st.—The University of Glasgow confers the degree of D. D. on Rev. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston.

2nd.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch to the Governor-General, acknowledges the offers of service from officers of the Canadian Militia and others in the event of war, and transmits a despatch from the War Office in which the English Government expresses its high appreciation of the patriotic spirit dictating the offers; that the time has not arrived for taking them into consideration, but that should circumstances render it necessary for England to defend the interests of the Empire, they will not be forgotten.

4th.—Two heavy Palliser rifled cannon, presented by the inventor (Sir Wm. Palliser) to the Dominion Government, arrive at Quebec.

10th.—The sculling match between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and F. A. Plaisted, of New York, for $1,000 a-side, takes place on Toronto Bay over a straight away two-mile course, resulting in an easy victory for the former. No official time was taken.

16th.—The Governor-General disallows three Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia, viz.: "An Act to provide for the better administration of Justice," "An Act to incorporate the Alexandra Company (Limited)," "An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Insurance Compuny (Limited)."

19th.—The 6th Provincial Council of the R. C. Bishops of Quebec, is opened in the City of Quebec by the celebration of Mass in the Basilica, at which are present the Most Revd. Dr. Conroy, Archbishop Taschereau, and Bishops Lafièche, Langevin, Fabre, Racine, Duhamel and Moreau. The sermon is preached by Bishop Lafièche.

20th.—Lord Dufferin opens the Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists at Toronto. The Exhibition is said to be the finest since the establishment of the Society.

21st.—A terrible explosion occurs in the new wing of the old Sydney Mine, Cape Breton, N.S.; six men are killed and a large number wounded.

" —Gunner Robinson, of the Ottawa Field Battery, has the whole of his left hand, and part of the right, shot off while out at gun practice with the battery.

" —Mr. W. H. Coulclough, agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Trenton, commits suicide by swallowing a quantity of vitriol solution taken out of the telegraph battery in his office.

22nd.—Laval University confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. Justices Monk and Loranger, Hon. Messrs. Chauveau, Chapleau and Langelier, and Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., R. Alleyn, Q. C., L. A. Jetté, E. J. Flynn and Alphonse Ouimet.

" —The Grand River, Ont., is the scene of an accident to a pleasure boat, by which five persons are drowned, one of them being Mr. Harry Jeffries, of the Galt *Reporter* newspaper.

23rd.—The ceremony of translating the mortal remains of Mgr. de Laval de Montmorency, first Bishop of Quebec and of New France, from the

Basilica of Quebec (where they were interred on 9 May, 1708), to the Chapel of the Seminary of the same place, takes place with imposing religious services. The remains are carried from the Basilica to all the Roman Catholic Churches in the city, thence to the Bascilica (where Mass is celebrated), and thence to the Seminary, where they are solemnly deposited. The day is generally observed as a holiday.

24th.—General Sir P. L. Macdougall, K.C.M.G., the new Commander of the Forces, arrives at Halifax by the Allan steamer *Hibernian*.

" —The Queen's Birth-day is loyally observed throughout the Dominion. A special feature in the celebration this year is a military review and shamfight at Montreal before Lord Dufferin. Volunteer battalions are present from Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa, and these, with the Montreal volunteers and a company of militia from St. Albans, Vt., compose the force on the field, the whole being under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.

" —Private Ford, of the 49th Battalion of Volunteer Militia, is presented at Belleville with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society of England for gallantly rescuing two young girls from drowning in 1876.

25th.—A Proclamation is issued directing Mr. Blake's Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence, to take effect from 1st June in the city of Montreal and county of Hochelaga.

" —The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch announcing that the Queen had conferred marks of honour upon Sir A. T. Galt and Hon. A. J. Smith, says:—"I had much satisfaction in bringing under the special notice of Her Majesty the valuable assistance rendered by these gentlemen to the Imperial Government and to that of the Dominion in connexion with the Halifax Fisheries Commission; and I feel confident that the manner in which Her Majesty has been pleased to recognize their services will be highly appreciated by their fellow-subjects in Canada."

29th.—Mr. Edouard B. Major, advocate, of Buckingham, P.Q., commits suicide at Papineauville by shooting himself in the head. He was twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

" —The corner-stone of a new city-hall is laid in St. John, N.B., by M. W. R. F. Clinch, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of New Brunswick. The estimated cost of the new building is $32,500.

31st.—Sir E. Selby Smyth, commanding the militia, in General Orders, expresses his extreme approbation, of the soldierlike appearance, steadiness under arms and discipline of the volunteers who took part in the review at Montreal on the Queen's Birth-day.

JUNE.

5th.—"King George," 4 years, owned by Mr. J. Peters, wins the Queen's Plate at the London, Ont., races.

" —Mr. James F. Dickson, of the Huron *Signal* newspaper, and Mr. R. D. Carey, law student, are accidentally drowned at Goderich, by the upsetting of a boat.

7th.—Lord and Lady Dufferin take their departure from Ottawa *per* steamer *Peerless*.

10th.—A ship labourer named Plante, and a Quarter-master named Melmay lost their lives on board the Allan steamer *Sarmatian* at Quebec, by exposure to foul gas in the hold of the vessel.

12th.—Extensive labour riots occur in the City of Quebec. "B" Battery is called out, the riot act is read, and the troops fire on the mob, killing Edouard Beaudoire, a Frenchman, lately arrived in Canada. Volunteers are despatched from Montreal to the assistance of the Quebec authorities.

14th.—Bishop Williams of Quebec consecrates St. Mark's Memorial Chapel, Lennoxville, P.Q.

15th.—The Canadian Wimbledon rifle team, under the command of Lt.-Col. E. B. Beer, 74th Batt. of New Brunswick, and Lieut. John B. Fitch, 78th Batt. of Nova Scotia, sail for England by the Allan steamer *Polynesian*. The following are the names of the gentlemen of the team, with their corps and place of residence:—

Name.	Corps.	Residence.
Sergt.....James Pallen	Battery No. 7....	Chatham, N.B.
Bugler ....J. T. Twining Hartt .	N. B. Engineers..	St. John, N.B.
Trooper ...George Langstroth ..	8th Cavalry	King's, N.B.
Ensign ....John M. Kinnear....	74th Battalion ...	King's, N.B.
Bty. S. Mj...James Riddle	M. G. A	Montreal.
Capt .....L. Thomas	54th Battalion ...	Melbourne.
Cpt. & Adj. O. R. Arnold	74th Battalion ...	Sussex, N.B.
Sergt .....W. Holtby.....	M. G. A.	Montreal.
Sergt .....C. W. Weyman	8th Cavalry	King's, N.B.
Sergt .....Richard' Power.....	63rd Battalion ...	Halifax, N.S.
Sub-Lt. ...Thomas G. Loggie ..	71st Battalion ...	Fredericton, N.B.
Capt.....Donald Gibson.....	Gar. Artillery....	Toronto.
Pte .....J. D. Perkins.....	71st Battalion ...	N. B.
Sergt.....James Shand.....	1st Gar. Artillery.	Halifax.
Trooper ...Jno. J. Ryan	8th Reg. Cavalry .	Sussex, N.B.
Lieut .....Byron A. Weston....	66th Battalion ...	Halifax, N.S.
Le.-Corp ..Frank Newby	G. G. F. G	Ottawa.
Capt .....Alexander Nelson ...	78th Battalion ...	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Sergt.....Jno. H. Edwards	3rd Battalion	Montreal.
Corpl.....Geo. F. Thompson ..	Engineers	St. John, N.B.

The team arrive at Liverpool on the 24th June.

Subjoined is a list of the Prize Winners, taken from the *Report of the Dominion Rifle Association*:—

RANK AND NAME.	PROVINCE.	MATCH.	Range.	Points.	Amount of Prize. £ s d	Remarks.
Sergt. Weyman	N. B	Alfred	200	32	2 0 0	
Lieut. Loggie	"	"	200	31	2 0 0	
Sergt. Riddell	Que.	Queen's	200 / 500 / 600	86	4 0 0	
Lieut. Weston	N. S	"	600	95	3 0 0	
Sergt. Weyman	N. B	"	600	85	3 0 0	
Trooper Ryan	"	"	600	83	2 0 0	
Lieut. Kinnear	"	Alexandra	500 / 600	55	3 0 0	
Capt. Nelson	N. S	"	600	53	3 0 0	
Trooper Langstroth	N. B	"	600	52	3 0 0	
Corp. Pallen	"	Extra 1st Series	200	33		Prize in kind.
Lieut. Weston	N. S	Prince of Wales	200 / 500 / 600	92	5 0 0	Individual Prize.
Sergt. Power	"	S-o'y of State for War	900	90	2 0 0	Prize in kind.
Holtby	Que.	Extra 2nd Series	500	51		
Lieut. Loggie	N. B.	Pigou, Wilks and Lawrence	500	33	3 0 0	
Col. Sergt. Edwards	Que	Colonial Match	500	94	10 0 0	
" Holtby	"	"	500	30	5 0 0	
Bugler Hartt	N. B	"	500	30	5 0 0	
Trooper Langstroth	"	Arthur	600	94	5 0 0	
Capt. Thomas	Que.	John Hall	600	29	2 0 0	
Corp. Thompson	N. B	Consolation	500	28	1 0 0	
Capt. Gibson	Ont	"	500	26	1 0 0	
Sergt. Weyman				91		
Lieut. Kinnear				51		
Sergt. Pallen				77		
Bugler Hartt			200	74		
Capt. Thomas	2nd Prize	"Kolapore"	500	74	80 0 0	
Sergt. Riddell			600	74		
Lieut. Weston				73		
Corp. Thompson				67		
					£144 0 0	

17th.—The following cablegram, respecting the Canadian trophy in the Paris Exhibition, is received by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie:

"LONDON, June 17, 1878.

"Hon. A. MACKENZIE,

"Ottawa, Canada:

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales desires me specially to cable his gratification with the Dominion trophy, and to state that it reflects great credit on Canada and all concerned in its construction and arrangements. He went to the top, and inspected it minutely with great interest.

"JOHN ROSE."

17th.—Hon. R. Laflamme receives from the Pope an acknowledgment of the congratulatory address sent to his Holiness by the Catholic members of the House of Commons, on the occasion of his elevation to the Pontificate. The document, which is in Latin, is translated as follows :—

"To our well beloved sons, the Hon. Rudolphe Laflamme, Minister of Justice, and to the other Catholic members of the Council of the Governor-General at Ottawa, our well beloved sons, greeting and apostolic benediction.

"If the manifestation of affection on the part of the faithful always inspires us with the most agreeable emotions, surely we must give a first place in importance to those emanating from men intrusted with the management of public affairs, for we have good reason to expect from their pious counsel and their good works a substantial profit not alone for the Catholic religion but for society, because 'justice elevates the people;' and we, whose every wish is for the people's good, were greatly pleased with your expressions of attachment, and as acknowledgment we ask for you assistance from heaven as well as its favors. In the meantime, as surety for these favors and, at the same time, as evidence of our paternal and special watchfulness, *benevellance*, we very affectionately bestow upon each one of you well beloved sons the apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peters, the 6th day of May, 1878, 1st year of our Pontiff

"(Signed,) "LEON, P.P. XIII."

20th.—The five mile single scull race between Edward Hanlan of Toronto and Evan Morris of Pittsburgh, for a purse of $2,000 and the Championship of America, takes place on the Alleghany River, Pittsburgh, and is won easily by Hanlan. Official time, 37 minutes.

" —The corner stone of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Union and Hazen Streets, St. John, N.B., is laid by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Gilbert Murdock.

21st.—The Musical Jubilee opens in Montreal, the principal bands of Ontario and Quebec being present to compete. Much dissatisfaction is caused owing to the alleged unfairness of the Judges in their awards.

22nd.—The Legislature of the Province of Quebec present an address to the Earl of Dufferin on his departure from Canada. The address is read in English by Mr. Starnes, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and in French, by Mr. Turcotte, the Speaker of the Assembly.

" —Grand Lacrosse Match at Toronto between representative teams from Ontario and Quebec—the "Shamrocks" of Montreal, and the "Torontos" of Toronto—for the championship of the world. Victory declared for Toronto.

" —William Vaughan is executed in the Jail Yard, St. John, N.B., at 8 A.M., for the murder of Mary Quinn, an old woman 70 years of age, who lived in a hut on the Loch Lomond Road near Little River, on 13th February last. Vaughan was tried before Judge Wetmore in April. He confessed his crime.

" —An extensive fire takes place in Montreal, originating in the establishment of H. R. Ives & Co., iron founders and manufacturers of hardware. Aggregate loss estimated at $165,000.

28th.—At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held in London, England, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is elected President of the Institute, replacing His Grace the Duke of Manchester therein, who resigns.

JULY.

1st.—"Dominion Day," as the 1st of July has come to be called, owing to the Queen's Proclamation establishing the New Dominion of Canada in 1867 having come into force on that day, was loyally and heartily observed everywhere throughout the country, sports and pastimes being the order of the day. The most important of the celebrations took place in Brockville, where there was a regatta; at Ottawa, where a long and varied programme of amusements was provided, commencing at 10:30 with a display of the City's Water Power and a parade of the Fire Department, and ending at night with an exhibition of fireworks; at Montreal, where there were several picnics, horse races, &c.; and at Kingston, where there were lacrosse and cricket matches and another regatta. At the Brockville regatta Hanlan, of Toronto, won the all-comers sculling race, four miles and a turn, against Elliot, Plaisted, Kennedy, Teneyck, Luther, McKen and Riley. Time (non-official) 27.46¾. At the inspection of the 12th Battalion of Volunteers ("York Rangers"), which have been in camp for a week, at Aurora, Ont., Mr. Nathaniel W. Wallace, Warden of the County of York, on behalf of the County, presented the Battalion with a stand of colors.

4th.—Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, wins the scull race at the Cape Vincent regatta by three lengths, against Plaisted, Kennedy and McKen. Time, 33 minutes.

" —Three men enter the office of the Assistant Receiver-General in Toronto, and engage the teller in conversation. A confederate then slips into the vault, which is open, and steals three packages of money, containing in all $12,600, viz., $10,000 in $2 bills, $2,400 in $1 bills that had never been issued, and $600 in silver. The men escape.

" —The 6th Fusiliers of Montreal, Lt.-Col. Martin, visit St. Albans, Vt., by invitation, and are hospitably entertained by the "Barlow Greys" of 1st Regiment of National Guard of Vermont.

5th.—The following gentlemen are admitted as Cadets at the Royal Military College at Kingston, viz.: Edward Thornton Taylor, Montreal, 7858; William Henry Hewitt, Mount Forest, Ont., 4838; Ernest Frederick Wurtele, Montreal, 3192; Alexander King Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont., 2996; Fred Hamilton Powell, Ottawa, Ont., 2478; Ralph Dinkins Avery, Niagara, Ont., 2330; George Mowat Duff, Kingston, Ont., 2277; William G. Stairs, Halifax, N S., 2132; Herbert Clarke, Prescott, Ont., 2075; Walter Goldsbury Jones, Halifax, N. S., 2048; Frederick Charles Anderson, Ottawa, Ont., 1977; Sidney Francis Gordon, Kingston, Ont., 1840; Henry Smith Greenwood, Kingston, Ont., 1711.

" —Mayor Beaudry calls a meeting of the Magistrates of the City and District of Montreal, to take into consideration the position of affairs, in consequence of the determination of the Orange Body to walk in Montreal on the ensuing 12th July, which is attended by about one hundred Magistrates. Resolutions condemnatory of the proposed action of the Orange Association, and calling on the civic authorities to ensure peace and good order, and also favoring the passage of an Act by the Local Legislature for the suppression of all party processions, are adopted.

6th.—Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., sails for Liverpool per Allan steamer *Moravian*.

9th.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association takes place at Guelph, Ont., Mr. James Innes, of the Guelph *Herald*, in the chair. The officers elect are Mr. James Shannon, president; Prof. Goldwin Smith, 1st vice-president; Mr. John B. Trayes, 2nd vice-president; Mr. W. R. Climie, secretary-treasurer.

12th.—Great excitement and alarm prevail in Montreal and throughout the country in consequence of the determination of the Montreal Orangemen to walk in procession to-day. The Volunteer Militia of Montreal, with several Battalions from the Eastern Townships, in all about 2,500 men, are called out and placed under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Edward S. Smyth. Mayor Beaudry, in addition, calls into requisition a force of 500 Special Constables. Riot and bloodshed are happily averted by the arrest of the leaders of the Orange Body, as follows, viz.: David Grant, County Master; Fred. Hamilton, Chief Marshal; Thos. Ingraham, Assistant Marshal; Wm. Gevin, Alexander Gibson, John Cromwell, and John Lilburn.

16th.—Pope Leo XIII. appoints Mgr. Chas. John Seghers, Bishop of Vancouver Island, to be Deputy Co-Adjutor, with future succession, to Mgr. François Norbert Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon.

18th.—A large International Temperance Demonstration takes place at the Grimsby (Ont.) Camp Grounds, between eight and nine thousand people being present. Addresses are delivered by Mr. G. E. Foster of Fredericton, Hon. Frank Leland, Rev. Ezra Haskell, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Francis Murphy and Mrs. Youmans.

" —The corner-stone of Wesley (Congregational) Church in St. Catherine street, Montreal, is laid by Mrs. G. B. Burland.

19th.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Quebec Assembly, is presented with a handsome testimonial, consisting of oil paintings of Canadian scenery, by his Parliamentary supporters, as some acknowledgement of his distinguished political services during the recent session.

" —The monument erected by the *Conseil Général* of Charente-inferieure at Brouage, France, to the memory of Champlain is completed. It bears the following inscription: "Samuel Champlain, né à Brouage vers 1570. Fondateur de Québec 1608. Relations de voyage 1632. Mort en 1635."

23rd.—Hon. E. B Chandler, Q.C., is sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, before Judge Weldon.

24th.—James Smith, aged about 21, eldest son of George Smith, a farmer, living near the village of Rockford, Norfolk, Ont., deliberately kills his father by striking him on the head with a wooden club, and then endeavors to murder his two sisters and a brother, the eldest of the sisters receiving very severe injuries at his hands. On assistance being procured the murderer is traced to his father's barn, where his body is discovered hanging by a rope to a beam, the unfortunate young man having followed up murder by suicide. The cause of the dreadful crime is believed

to have been an altercation with his father about money matters. George Smith, the father, was 49 years of age.

30th.—The extensive saw mills of Messrs. Batson & Currier at Hull, P. Q., are destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, $150,000.

" —The National Amphitheatre at Toronto is opened, over six thousand persons being present. Addresses on the "National Policy" are delivered by Sir John Macdonald and Messrs. Robert Hay, N. F. Danin, W. H. Fraser, Alfred Boultbee, &c.

31st.—After repeated postponements the boat race between Edward Hanlan and Wallace Ross takes place on the Kennebeccasis River, N. B., five miles and a turn and $1,000 a side. At the first mile stake Ross falls overboard, resulting in a walk over for the Toronto champion.

AUGUST.

1st.—The Act providing for the better auditing of the Public Accounts comes into operation by Proclamation.

2nd.—Græme Sym Duffus of Halifax, N.S., 9,645, is admitted a cadet at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

" —Jacob Amer, dies in the County of Grey, Ont., aged 100 years, 4 months and 10 days. Deceased was a native of Glengarry, Ont.

" —The Arbitrators appointed to determine the North Western Boundary of Ontario meet in the Supreme Court Room, Ottawa. Chief Justice Harrison occupies the centre seat, having Sir Edward Thornton on his right, and Sir Francis Hincks on his left. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., Attorney-General, and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., M.P.P., represents the Province of Ontario, and Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C., and Mr. Edward C. Monk, the Dominion. Arguments are heard, and the labours of the Commission are concluded on the afternoon of the 3rd, when the award is agreed to and signed.

3rd.—Lieutenant-Governor Richards presents Master P. M. H. Gray, youngest son of Hon. Mr. Justice Gray of Victoria, B.C., with the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England, for gallantly rescuing Master Arthur Good, a cripple and a fellow pupil at the Collegiate School, from drowning on 16th January last.

4th.—An extraordinary rainfall, amounting to 3½ inches in three hours, occurred at Toronto. The cellars of wholesale stores on Front Street are much injured by the flood. The damage done by the storm generally is estimated at $100,000.

" —Rev. Dominique Racine is consecrated first Bishop of Chicoutimi, at the Basilica, Quebec, His Grace Archbishop Taschereau officiating, assisted by all the Bishops of the Province. Rev. Dr. Hamel preaches the sermon on the occasion.

8th.—The criminal prosecution against the Montreal orangemen is commenced at the Montreal Police Court.

12th—There is considerable alarm and street disturbances in Ottawa, caused by a visit of Orange Young Britons from Montreal.

12th —Lord and Lady Dufferin leave Quebec on a tour through the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and meet with a most hearty and enthusiastic reception everywhere along the line. Their Excellencies reached Sherbrooke at night, and become the guests of Mr. E. T. Brooks, Q.C., M.P On the following day they visit Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

14th —Lord and Lady Dufferin arrive at Compton, and become the guests of Hon. Senator Cochrane at "Hillhurst," whose famous stock farm they ride over and inspect.

21st.—Hon. Dr. Fortin addresses the Montreal Board of Trade on the subject of a telegraphic system for the Lower River, and Gulf, of St. Lawrence

22nd.—Lord and Lady Dufferin return to Montreal from their tour in the Eastern Townships.

" —Mr. J. Lorn McDougall, the new auditor General is entertained at a public dinner, and presented with a parting address, by the people of Renfrew, on the occasion of his leaving that place to take up his residence in Ottawa.

23rd.—The following appears in the newspapers, telegraphed from Quebec:

"Already amongst the vaults of the old Jesuit Barracks the remains of three bodies have been disinterred, and with the assistance of reliable data furnished by the '*Relations des Jesuits*,' two of them at least have been conclusively identified by Dr. Hubert Larue, under whose intelligent supervision, by order of Mr. Premier Joly, the work of searching for more, and carefully preserving them for re-interment, is being actively prosecuted upon the site of the chapel in question, which seems to have been the depository of the dead of the institution, and is located immediately to the south of the old main entrance of the barracks facing the whilom Upper Town market, and directly in a line with the sidewalk running up to the old shambles. The two bodies already recovered and fully identified are these of Father De Grier, the discoverer of Lake St. John, and Brother L. Pigeon, the architect of the convent, who was beheaded by the fierce and sanguinary Iroquois during the Sillery massacre on the 17th of August, 1655. The third body is evidently that of a female, and is presumed to be the mortal remains of a nun spoken of in the '*Relations*' as having been sick in the infirmary of the Hotel Dieu at the time that the institution was burned, and who, on being consigned to a place of safety in the Jesuit Convent, died of fright and excitement. It has been suggested to the Government to set apart a portion of the ground for the re-interment of these remains with benefitting ceremonies."

25th.—Mr. Duncan Macdonald, contractor, refuses to hand over the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, to the Goverment Engineer, until his claims against the Government are satisfied.

" —Francis Conway a farmer, living at St. Catharines, Portneuf, P.Q., is brutally murdered by a neighbour, Michael Farrell, as the former is returning home, accompanied by his two children. Farrell proceeds to Quebec and gives himself up to the authorities. The prisoner is subsequently tried for the murder before Mr. Justice Monk, and on 5th Nov. is convicted, and sentenced to be executed on 10th January, 1879.

28th.—In a despatch to Lord Dufferin, relating to the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as his successor in the governorship of Canada, the Colonial Secretary says :—

"The Marquis of Lorne wishes to reach Canada in the beginning of November, and although I cannot expect that you will be able to remain in Canada so late in the year, I trust that you will be able to continue to administer the Government to within as short a period of his arrival as may be consistent with your own convenience.

"I am glad to learn that in any case your Lordship will be able to remain until after the approaching Parliamentary Elections."

31st.—The Government of Quebec seize the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway simultaneously at Hochelaga, St. Therese and Hull. The volunteers are also called out, and take possession of the railway stations at those places on behalf of the Government.

" —The Countess of Dufferin sails from Quebec for England by the Allan steamer *Sardinian*.

SEPTEMBER.

2nd.—The old building on the Gugy Farm at Beauport, Quebec, in which the French General Montcalm spent his last night before his return to Quebec, is destroyed by fire.

3rd.—The Prize Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association commences at Rideau Ranges, Ottawa. The number of entries for the several matches are as follows: All-comers (19 medal men, free), 126; Dominion, 119; Macdougall Challenge Cup, 118, (won by Pte. Morrison, G. G. F. G.); Provincial (3 teams of 7 each), 21; Provincial (individual entries), 118; Battalion (9 teams of 5 each), 45; Affiliated Association Match (18 teams of 3 each), 54; Affiliated Association Match (individual entries, 19 medal men free), 107; Skirmishing Match (5 teams of 5 each), 25; extra series, 191; small bore, 28; grand aggregate, 100. The Citizens' *Corps* of Utica, N. Y., visit the ranges during the progress of the matches.

5th.—Representatives of various Municipal Corporations in Ontario arrive in Quebec, and present Lord Dufferin with a farewell address. The ceremony takes place at the Citadel, where Mr. T. M. Daly, Mayor of Stratford, introduces the other gentlemen of the deputation, some forty-seven in number.

6th.—A labourer named Alexander Faulkner falls a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in the main tower of the new extension of the Western Departmental Building, Ottawa, and is instantly killed.

10th.—A violent rain storm visits the greater portion of Western Ontario, lasting for three days. The fall of rain is excessive, making a total in Toronto of 5.01 inches, and causing considerable damage to property. Five bridges across the River Don at Toronto, and the iron bridge connecting Brantford and West Brantford, are swept away by the flood. Four persons are reported drowned.

11th.—The honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Letters are conferred upon Lord Dufferin by Laval University.

11th.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Canada Medical Association takes place in Hamilton, the president (Dr. Workman) in the chair A large number of representatives are present. On the 12th, Dr. J. D. Macdonald of Hamilton is nominated as President of the Association. The next place of meeting is fixed at London, Ont., for first Wednesday in September, 1879.

12th.—At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada, held in Toronto, M. W. Brother W. H. Weller of Cobourg is re-elected Grand Master; J. A. Henderson, D. C. L., Q. C., of Kingston, Deputy Grand Master; Bernard Saunders of Toronto, G. S. W.; and J. H Tracey of London, G. J. W.

18th —Adélard Racicot, a merchant of Montreal, who had previously attempted suicide by shooting, throws himself on the railway track before an approaching train, and is instantly killed by the cars passing over his body.

19th.—The inhabitants of Lévis, P.Q., celebrate the election of Hon. Dr. Blanchet to the House of Commons by a magnificent demonstration. After nightfall the hon. gentleman is escorted by a torchlight procession throughout the town to the music of many bands, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and other tokens of rejoicing, the ladies taking a large share in the celebration. Bonfires are lit, houses are illuminated, and addresses are presented at several points on the route of the procession. Upwards of six thousand persons are present at the *finale* at 1 a.m. on Thursday.

19th.—Mr. Thos. White, member elect to the House of Commons for Cardwell, meets with an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival in Montreal by the night train. A grand torchlight procession escorts him from Bonaventure Station to Dominion Square, where he, in common with the members elect for Montreal, returns thanks for the ovation. Upwards of forty thousand persons turn out to witness the scene, and the line of the procession is decorated and illuminated.

23rd.—Lord Dufferin is presented with a toddy kettle, made of Canadian silver, by the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Society.

" —David Grant and the other Orangemen, arrested for walking on the 12th July, are committed for trial by the Police Magistrate of Montreal.

" —Mr. Thos. White, M. P., is entertained at a public dinner at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to celebrate his recent election to the House of Commons. Mr. Alex. McGibbon occupies the chair, and there are present many of the leading representative men of Montreal and the Province of Quebec.

" —Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. James McDonald, members elect for Cumberland and Pictou respectively, on their return to Halifax, are greeted by a magnificent demonstration, the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in Halifax. The honorable gentlemen are escorted by a torchlight procession through the principal streets, brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, to the Skating Rink, where they return their thanks for the honor done them. They subsequently cross the harbor to Dartmouth, where a similar ovation awaits them.

24th.—Lord Dufferin formally opens the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto.

25th.—At the annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association, held in Toronto, it is resolved to hold the next Exhibition at the City of Ottawa.

" —The Conservatives of Montreal celebrate the recent victory at the polls by a picnic at St. Helen's Island. About two thousand persons are present, and among the speakers are Messrs. Coursol, Ouimet, Chapleau and Thomas White.

26th.—Mr. Thomas White, M. P., is presented with an address of congratulation on his return to Parliament, by the members of the press of Montreal, irrespective of party.

28th.—Grand political demonstration at Newcastle, N. B., in favor of Hon. Peter Mitchell. About 2,000 persons in the torchlight procession. Mr. Mitchell declares that though defeated he is not vanquished.

30th.—The Liberal Conservatives of the Province of Quebec meet in large numbers at Three Rivers, to celebrate their recent victory at the polls. The proceedings are opened at the College Grounds, where eloquent addresses, pertinent to the occasion, are delivered by Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. H. L. Langevin, Mr. Thos. White, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Hon. Dr. Blanchet, Hon. Mr. Baby, and Messrs. Caron, Coursol, Costigan, Tassé, &c. In the evening a grand banquet is given in the City Hall, which is attended by over 500 guests. Hon. Mr. Langevin, in eloquent terms, responds to the toast of the absent chief, Sir John A. Macdonald.

OCTOBER.

2nd.—H. M. S. *Bellerophon*, carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir. E. A. Inglefield, K.C.B., Commander in Chief on the North American and West India station, arrives at Quebec from Halifax. H. M. Ships *Sirius* and *Argus* accompany the flagship.

3rd.—The great five mile sculling match between Edward Hanlan of Toronto, and Charles E. Courtney, of New York, for $2,500 a side, a citizens purse of $6,000, and the championship of America, takes place at Lachine, and is won by Hanlan. Official time 36.22.

4th.—Arthur Edward Hodgins, of Toronto, 3,189, is admitted as a cadet at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

5th.—Dr. Murcott, V.S., of Ottawa, is instantly killed, by being thrown from the horse "Squire," while riding in a steeplechase at Montreal.

" —"Jean Baptiste" and two other Indians, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Frank Bond, of Montreal, and Mr. Halm, of New York, successfully pass over the Lachine Rapids in a row boat.

8th.—Hanlan, the champion oarsman, whose progress from Montreal to his home in Toronto has been a continued ovation, reaches Toronto at night. He meets with an exceeding hearty reception, fully 20,000 people being present at the Union Railway Depot to greet him. He is presented with a gold medal from Lord Dufferin.

9th.—Cricket match at Toronto between the Australian team and a Canadian 11 resulting in favour of former.

9th.—Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, institutes a commission to promote the cause of the canonization of Mgr. Laval, first Bishop of Quebec.

10th.—The Australian cricket team play a Canadian 22 at Montreal and win.

" —Mr. Stephen M. Chandler, eldest son of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is killed by falling over an embankment at Bulmer's Mill, near Sackville, N.B.

16th.—Very Revd. A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, arrives in Toronto, and is received at the Railway station by Very Rev'd. Dean Grasett.

" —Very Rev'd. Dean Bond of Montreal, is elected Bishop of Montreal, by the Anglican Synod of that diocese, *vice* Dr. Oxenden who had resigned on the 2nd September last. The vote stood

	Clerical.	Lay.
Very Rev'd. Dean Bond	53	49
Bishop of Rupert's Land	26	13

17th.—The body of Robert McAuley, a fireman at No. 1 station of the Ottawa Fire Brigade, who had been missing since the night of the 1st inst., is found in the Ottawa River, a short distance below the city, with a pistol shot wound in the head. The jury render the following verdict, "That the deceased came to his death from the effect of a pistol shot wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown on the night of 1st October, 1878." The Ottawa corporation offer a reward of a $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer.

18th.—Lord Dufferin lays the corner stone of the Kent memorial gate, Quebec, and subsequently, the foundation stone of Dufferin Terrace, in the same city. Dean Stanley is present at the latter ceremony.

" —Sir John A. Macdonald receives a most enthusiastic reception from the Club Cartier of Quebec. Many leading Conservatives representatives are present.

" —In the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, before Mr. Justice Ramsay, a verdict of "not guilty" is returned against the Montreal Orangemen, Mr. Carter, Q.C., the prosecuting counsel being satisfied with the decision declaring Orangeism illegal.

" —Mr. L. R. Masson, M.P. arrives at New York from Europe.

19th.—Sir P. L. Macdougall is sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Canada, at Quebec, before Chief Justice Meredith.

" —Lord Dufferin takes his departure from Quebec for England, per steamer *Polynesian*. Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Aikins, Pope, Bowell and Joly, besides many other leading representative men, and several ladies, are present to bid his Lordship farewell. A salute is fired from the Citadel. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather the assembly of citizens to witness Lord Dufferin's departure is not so large as it would have been under other circumstances.

21st.—The Mayor and inhabitants of Fraserville, P.Q., present Hon. Justice (H. E.) Taschereau with a congratulatory address on his elevation to the Supreme Court.

24th.—A despatch is published from Colonial Secretary in which decision of Imperial Government is conveyed that "in future Public Officers will not be allowed to act in a consular capacity for a Foreign State."

" —H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Chairman of the British Commission at the Paris Exhibition, is presented with an address by the Colonial Commissioners expressing their acknowledgements to His Royal Highness, and suggesting that the exhibits from the various Colonies, which form so remarkable a feature in the English section, should not be dispersed; but should be installed in some public building, with a view to the establishment of a permanent Colonial Museum in London.

This address, which is read by Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.E., Commissioner for Canada, is signed by the following gentlemen:—Mr. Edward Combes, New South Wales; Mr. C. P. Layard, Ceylon; Mr. G. C. Levey, Victoria; Mr. Spencer Todd, Cape of Good Hope; Mr. J. Boothby, South Australia; Mr. L. Adams, Mauritius; Mr. A. Hodgson, Queensland; Mr. W. Walker, British Guiana; Mr. P. Russell, New Zealand; and Mr. A. J. Court, Trinidad.

The Prince delivers the following reply:—

"MR. KEEFER AND GENTLEMEN—I receive with great satisfaction the address you have presented to me on behalf of your respective Colonies. In your loyal mention of Her Majesty the Queen is expressed that sentiment which is felt by every subject of the Sovereign, and nowhere more dovotedly than in her Colonial dominions. I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my warm acknowledgments to the Governments of the various Colonies you represent for the cordiality with which they acted on my invitation, as President of the Royal Commission, to participate in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; and my thanks are no less due to you and your fellow Commissioners for the hearty and efficient co-operation afforded during its progress. The remarkable display of Colonial produce and manufactures cannot but have impressed all who have witnessed it with the rapid progress which the different Colonies have made, and with the great future which awaits them. But while the Colonial Courts are a fitting illustration of the enterprise and advancement which exists in the outlying portions of Her Majesty's dominions, even higher results will flow from your participation in the Paris Exhibition. It has given the Colonies opportunities of becoming better acquanted with one another—opportunities of which you and your colleagues have made such worthy use. It has brought more prominently under each other's notice your varied products and resources, and, above all, it has tended to promote unity of Colonial feeling, and to strengthen those ties of loyal affection that now happily bind together all portions of her Majesty's dominions. I most heartly thank you for the share you attribute to me in achieving the measure of success we have together attained, notwithstanding the many difficulties which have beset so vast an enterprise, I am equally gratified at your appreciation of the service of the Secretary, Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, to whose efforts, and those of the able and zealous staff engaged with him, we all owe so much. I agree with you in thinking that many advantages would flow from the establishment in London of a museum displaying in an adequate manner the varied and rich products of the Colonies. The practicability, however, and the mode of carrying into effect such a scheme, must necessarily require mature deliberation on the part of your respective Governments, and its success must depend upon their readiness to provide means to found and support it: but wishing to promote an idea containing so much to recommend it, and presented to me by my fellow workers in the Exhibition, it will give me pleasure in the meantime to apply to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to place at your disposal the space requisite for the preservation during the ensuing year of such goods as you may desire to retain as a nucleus for a permanent collection. During this interval time will be afforded to your

Governments for the necessary consideration of the scheme, and meanwhile I can but assure you of the warm interest with which I shall continue to regard every proposal tending to knit more closely the Colonies with each other and the Empire at large. (Loud applause.)"

His Royal Highness then announces that the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George had been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—The Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, late Minister of Agriculture, Canada, and President of the Canadian Commission; Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, Executive Commissioner for Canada; the Hon. Edward Combes, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales; the Hon. J. J. Casey, President of Victoria Commission; Mr. George Collins Levey, Secretary and acting Commissioner in charge of the Victoria Section; Mr. Josiah Boothby, Executive Commissioner for South Australia; Mr. Spencer Todd, Executive Commissioner for the Cape Colony; and Mr. Arthur Hodgson, Commissioner for Queensland.

31st.—Day fixed by Proclamation for submitting the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to the electors of Fredericton, N.B. The bill is carried by a majority of 201.

" —Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphen, is appointed apostolic delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States, *vice* Conroy deceased.

" —In a despatch to the Governor General the Colonial Secretary approves of precedence being given to Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, next after the Speaker of the Senate, and to retired Judges of whatever Courts next after the present Judges of their respective Courts.

" —The following list of Canadian awards at the Paris Exhibition is published. The awards are of seven kinds:—1st, Grand Diplomas of Honour, given only to governments and corporate bodies. 2nd. Diplomas having the value of gold medals (given under the same conditions as above). 3rd. Diplomas having the value of silver medals (given also under same conditions as above). 4th. Gold madals. 5th. Silver medals. 6th. Bronze medals. 7th. Honourable mentions.

GRAND DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR.

Education Department of Ontario; Education Department of Quebec; Geological Survey, Montreal; Department of Agriculture, Food Products; Department of Public Works, canal models; Department of Agriculture, cereals. Total, 6.

DIPLOMAS HAVING VALUE OF GOLD MEDALS.

Education Department, Ontario; Minister of Education, Quebec; Minister of Interior, large map of Canada; Geological Survey, Montreal, minerals. Total, 5.

DIPLOMAS HAVING VALUE OF SILVER MEDALS.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal; Education Department, Ontario; McGill University, Montreal; Commissioner of Agriculture, Ontario: Minister of Education, Ontario; Education Department, Ontario, maps; Department Public Works, Quebec, photographs of public works; Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, plan River St. Lawrence; Geological Survey, Montreal, collection of marble, &c. Total, 9.

GOLD MEDALS.

Canadian School Apparatus Co., Toronto; Chauveau, Hon. Mr., collaborateur; Hodgins, J. G., Toronto, collaborateur; Education Department, Toronto; Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co.; Hind, Prof., Windsor, N.S., fish maps; Bastien, B., Montreal, timber; May, Dr. S. P., Toronto, collaborateur: Waterman Bros., petroleum products; Watson, John, Ayr, agricultural implements; Keefer, S., Brockville, plan Suspension.

Bridge, Niagara; Howland, W. P. & Co., Toronto, flour; Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, whiskey. Total, 12.

SILVER MEDALS.

Polytechnic School, Montreal; Langelier, L. S., Quebec, reading apparatus, maps, &c.; Monpetit, M., Quebec, reading books; Macoun, Prof., Belleville; Henderson, Alex., Montreal, photographs; Notman & Sandham, Montreal, photographs; Dundas Cotton Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, cottons; Gault Bros., Montreal, tweeds, flannels; Mills & Hutchinson, tweeds, flannels; Paton Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, tweeds, flannels; Barrington & Son, Montreal, trunks; Malcolm, R., Toronto, postal bags; Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company; Forsyth, R., Montreal, marble monuments; Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry; Selwyn, Alfred, Montreal, rocks and fossils; Somerville, T., Arnprior, monument; Dobell, R. R., & Co., Quebec, timber; McMurray & Fuller, Toronto, woodenware; Oil Cabinet and Novelty Co., Montreal, woodenware; Sanson, J. S., Wooton wood; Mosely & Ricker, Montreal, leather; Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, crucibles; Grant, Peter, Clinton, hay fork; Barter, Benj., Toronto, middlings purifier; Kennedy, Wm., & Sons, Owen Sound, water wheel; Malcolm, R., Toronto, saddles; Rennie, Wm., Toronto, seeds; Argyle Packing Company, Argyle, lobsters; Burhn, J., Halifax, lobsters; Forrest & Co., Halifax, lobsters; Gray, Young, & Sparling, Seaforth, salt; Kingston, C. J., Warwick, salt; Lefebvre, M., Montreal, vinegar. Total, 34.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Rolph, Smith, & Co., Toronto, 1 thography; Chanteloup, E., Montreal, school desks; Catholic Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (males), Montreal; Catholic Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (females), Montreal; School of Art and Design, Montreal; May, Dr., Toronto, typical zoology; Hunter, Rose, & Co., Toronto, books; Lafrance, Quebec, bookbinding; Hunter & Co., Toronto, photographs; McLaughlin, Ottawa, photographs of public buildings; Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville; Hearne and Harrison, Montreal, optical instruments; Copp, Clark, & Co., Toronto, maps; Genest, P., Quebec map; Harbour Commissioners, Montreal; Tache, E., Quebec, maps; Moorhead Manufacturing Co., London, furniture; White, J., Woodstock, mosaic centre table; Haycock, Ed., Ottawa, iron mirror frame; Chanteloup, E., Montreal, lamps; Gurney & Co., Hamilton, stoves; Stewart, J., & Co., Hamilton, stoves; Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, Cornwall; Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte; Willett, S. T., Chambly, flannels; McCrae & Co., Guelph, woollens; Gault Bros., Montreal, woollens; Strathroy Knitting Co., Hamilton, knitted goods; Coristine, J., & Co., Montreal, hats; Denton, J. M., London, clothing; Minister of Agriculture, Indian clothing; Shorey, H. & Co., Montreal, clothing; Skelton, Tooke, & Co., Montreal, shirts, etc; Allan & Humphreys, Ottawa, apatite; Dominion Tile Works, Montreal; McDougall, John, & Co., Montreal, iron ore; New Rockland Slate Co.; Silver Islet Co., Silver ore; Pictou Coal Association; Star Manufacturing Co., Halifax, Acme skates; Goulette, O. V., Gananoque, woodenware; Provencher, Abbe, Quebec, wood; Withrow & Hillock, Toronto, doors and sashes; Dartmouth Rope Co., Dartmouth, N. S.; Harvey & Co., Hamilton, sheepskins; Lyman, Clare, & Co., Montreal, linseed oil, etc.; Morse & Co., Toronto, soap; Saunders, Wm., London, chemicals; Gunn & Co., Kingston, leather; Hallam, John, & Co., Toronto, leather; Elliott, John, London, reaper; Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, reaper; Whiting Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, steel implements; Elliott, Thomas S., Guelph, washing machine; Burrows, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton, scales; Raymond, Chas., Guelph, sewing machines; Dew, John, & Co., St. Catharines, wheels; DeWolf, John, Halifax, carriages; Kraft, E., Hamilton, saddlery; Lugsdin & Barnett, Toronto, saddles, &c.; Chanteloup, E., Montreal, nickle-plated goods; McDougall, John, & Co., Montreal, car wheels; Commission, Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, ship models; English, William, Peterboro', canoes; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, models of boats; Brodie & Harvey, Montreal, flour; Noble, B., Richibucto, canned fish; Ogden, A., Cape Canso, lobsters; Lockport Packing Co., Halifax, lobsters; Postlethwaite, Ridsdale, & Co., Toronto, canned vegetables; Blackwood, R., Montreal, syrup; Kingston Bonded Vinegar Works; McCormack, T., London, confectionery; Tester, T. W., Montreal, pop corn; Troop, O. V., & Co., St. John, vinegar; Canada Vine Growers' Association, wine; Hamilton, Dunlop, & Co., Brantford, wine; Labatt, John, London, ale and porter. Total, 79.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Baillairge, C., Quebec, stereometrical tableau; Carter, J. B. Toronto, school desks; Copp, Clark, & Co., Toronto, collection of school books; Miller, Adam, & Co., Toronto, books; Novelty Works, Brockville, school desks; Rolland & Sons, Montreal, school books; Copp, Clark, & Co., Toronto, books; Hunter, Rose, & Co., Toronto, books; Miller, Adam, & Co., Toronto, school journal; Mowat, Hon. O., revised statutes; Perrault, & Co., Montreal, printing; Warwick, Wm., Toronto, printing; Dominion Leather Band Company, Montreal; Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, book-binding; Taylor Bros., Toronto, paper; Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal, drawings; Livernois, J. E., Quebec, photographs; Poole, E., St. Catharines, photographs; Notman & Fraser, Toronto, photographs; Inspector of Asylums, Ontario; Canadian Commission, Ottawa, birdseye view of Ottawa; Rolland, & Sons, Montreal, maps; Sicotte, L. W., Montreal, plans; Lee, William, Toronto, inlaid table; Lemieux, Ed., Ottawa, inlaid table; Cobban & Co., Toronto, picture frame mouldings; Ewing & Co., Toronto, mouldings; Schulder Hy., Paris, stoneware; Chown & Cunningham, Kingston, stoves; Prowse Bros., Montreal, stoves; Brown Bros., Toronto, diaries, &c.; Boeckh, C., Toronto, brushes; Wilson, H. A. & Son, Montreal, woodenware; Hudon Cotton Co., Montreal, cotton goods; Oxford Mfg. Co., N.S., tweeds; Russell, Miss B., Ottawa, lacework; Strickland, Misses, Oshawa, fancy work; Berlin Felt Boot Co., Berlin; Ledras, Jos., Montreal, boots; Garret, John, Hamilton, boots; Mullarky & Co., Montreal, boots; Mckenzie, John, Summerside, P. E. I.; Kraft, E., Hamilton, trunks; Peacock, W., Montreal, cricket bats; Albert Mfg., Hillsboro', N.S., plaster of Paris; Buckingham Mining Co., Montreal, hepatite; Burrell, Ellis, Belleville, axes; Jones, D. F., & Co., Gananoque, shovels; Miller & Henshaw, Templeton, hepatite; Waterman Bros., London, petroleum; Hood, A. W., & Sons, Montreal, soap; Lyman Bros., Toronto, chemicals; Pett, James, Hamilton, sheepskins; Abell, John, Woodbridge, reapers; Green Bros., Waterford, reapers; Vary, B. W., Strathroy, plough; Wilkinson, Geo., Aurora, plough; Willett, Gilbert, Coaticook, clothes-wringer; Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal; Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, lubricating stock; Dominion Type Founding Company, Montreal; Armstrong, J. B., Guelph, carriage; Armstrong, J. B., Guelph, Carriage springs; Begg, Alex., Orillia, carriages; Gananoque Spring Company, Gananoque; Lyons, Woods, Brantford, carriages; Ramsay, Wm., Orillia, sleigh; Robinson, G. W., Kingston, sulky; Semmers, Jno., Hamilton, baby carriages; Herald, Dan., Gore's Landing, canoe; Power, Wm., & Co., Kingston, ship models; Perrault, J. E., Montreal, bayonet; Catilli Bros., Montreal, maccaroni; Muirhead & Grey, London, grain; Philips, George, London, flour; Sentiner, John, Earl River, barley; Andrews, & Co., Halifax, lobsters; Bain, Jas., Restigouche, canned fish; Betcher, W. J., Halifax, bacon and hams; Christian, N. O., Halifax, lobsters; Holbrook & Co., New Westminster, (B.C.), salmon; Johnston, J. L., Sherbrooke, fluid beef; Stayner, Chas., Halifax, canned lobsters; Shand, M., Barrington, canned lobsters; Betcher, J., Halifax, marmalade; Charlton, A. L., Hamilton, vinegar; Cosgrave & Sons, Toronto, ale and porter; Joy & Co., Tilsonburg, wine. Total 88.

RECAPITULATION.

Grand diplomas of honor	6
Diplomas—gold medal	5
Diplomas—silver medal	9
Gold medals	12
Silver medals	34
Bronze medals	79
Honorable mentions	88
Grand total	233

NOVEMBER.

2nd.—The funeral of the late Chief Justice Harrison, under the direction of the Law Society of Ontario, takes place at Toronto, and is largely attended by members of the legal and medical professions, by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, and by citizens generally. According to the

report in the *Globe:* "The coffin was placed in the library, where hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to take a final look at the remains. The countenance bore a happy expression of repose. On the breast rested a garland of *immortelles;* similar flowers, wrought into elegant wreathes and crosses, lay on the coffin, which was of walnut. Upon the plate was engraved the following words:

'The Honourable
ROBERT ALEXANDER HARRISON, D. C. L.,
Chief Justice of Ontario,
Died Nov. 1st, 1878.
Aged 45 years, 2 months, 29 days.'

"Shortly after three o'clock the coffin was borne to the hearse by the pall-bearers, eight in number, viz.: Chief Justice Moss, Chief Justice Hagarty, Chancellor Spragge, Justice Morrison, Justice Galt, Justice Wilson, Justice Gwynne, and Attorney-General Mowat. Then the hearse moved off followed by a long line of carriages, and proceeded by way of Spadina Avenue, Queen Street, York Street, and King Street to St. James' Cathedral, being accompanied by a detachment of police. At the cathedral a brief service was conducted by Very Rev. Dean Grasett. The rev. gentleman recited a prayer and read the 90th Psalm and the 15th Chapter of first Corinthians. The coffin having been replaced in the hearse, the *cortege* reformed and wended its way to St. James' Cemetery. At the grave the burial rites of the Anglican Church were performed by the venerable Dean amid an impressive and sorrowful stillness, after which all that was mortal of the lamented departed were lowered to their last resting place."

Previous to the funeral, a meeting of the Bar was held in Osgoode Hall, when the following, among other resolutions, was moved and adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Cameron, Q.C., seconded by Mr. Hodgins, Q.C., and

Resolved, That the members of the Bar now assembled, on behalf of themselves and of their professional brethern throughout the Province, express their deep regret at the loss the community has sustained in the death of the Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, at the early age of 45 years, after a short but brilliant judicial career. At the Bar he became a successful counsel, and ever conscientiously maintained the integrity of the true lawyer. As a judge he was clear in his exposition of legal principles, and honest and upright in his administration of his judicial duties. In social life his genial disposition won for him the affection and respect of all who knew him. As a law writer he gave to the profession and to the public municipal bodies in this Province, legal works of great learning and of great practical value; and in his active and busy life he set an example of the attainment of distinction at the Bar and on the Bench by earnest work united to high intellectual qualifications.

4th.—The last spike in the Pembina branch railway, which connects Manitoba with the railway system of the United States, is driven in by Mrs. W. H. Lyon and Mrs. George Brown, the latter a daughter of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., M.P.

6th.—In the Jacques Cartier ballot box "stuffing" case, before Mr. Justice Ramsay, at Montreal, a verdict of "guilty" is returned against Adelard P. Forget, Adolphe Lamarche, Alphonse Christin, and Isaie Pilon, on all

the three counts of the indictment. The whole four of the convicted make default, and are supposed to have left the city.

8th.—Judge Ramsay gives judgment in the Jacques Cartier ballot box "stuffing" case, on the motion of Mr. Carter, Q.C, for arrest of judgment, throwing out the first count of the indictment. He then delivers sentence on the other two counts. Adelard P. Forget is fined $200 or two months imprisonment; Alphonse Christin, $100 or forty-five days' imprisonment; Adolphe Lamarche, $100 or forty-five days' imprisonment; Isaie Pilon, $50 or thirty days' imprisonment. The honorable Judge impresses upon the defendants the enormity of their offence. He says that if Forget had taken his oath of office as deputy returning officer, he would have fined him $1000 with the alternative of three years' imprisonment.

11th.—The troopship *Orontes* arrives at Halifax, from Cyprus *via* Malta and Bermuda, with the 101st Regt., and draughts for the R. A. and R. E. on board. The men, of course, were at their worst after such a long sea voyage, many of them being scaarcely convalescent from long illness. As they marched to barracks nearly every man carried two rifles, which in itself told a tale, for every extra rifle meant a comrade sick. The 101st were at Cyprus for three months. During their stay they only lost five men by death, but the 42nd (the Black Watch) and the 71st stationed there suffered greatly from Cyprus fever, losing many men. When the 101st went to Cyprus it was at its full fighting strength, about a thousand men, but only six hundred and fifty of that number landed at Halifax. They embarked in the *Orontes* and sailed from Cyprus on the 8th of October. At Malta about two hundred and fifty men, suffering from the fever, were landed and placed in hospital. They then proceeded to Gibraltar, where about a hundred more invalids were placed in hospital. The *Orontes* then sailed to Bermuda, where a battery of Royal Artillery was embarked, and proceeded to Halifax. On their arrival here eighty-six men were laid up with the Cyprus fever.

13th.—Cyrille Dugal is convicted at Quebec of manslaughter, in having caused the death of his father, Ignace Dugal, in May last.

" —An extensive fire takes place at the Central Prison, Toronto. Damage about $100,000.

14th.—A passenger train on the New Brunswick Railway is thrown off the track at Peel, below Florenceville, N.B; the passenger car rolls down an embankment, catching fire at the same time. Four men, Isaac Hacker, Nathan Perry, Chas. Beattie, Wm. Beattie (a boy), and an unknown woman, are burnt to death.

16th.—Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., the new Finance Minister, sails for England, to negotiate new loan. Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., sails on same steamer, on a mission to open fresh trade relations with France and Spain. Lt.-Col. Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G., is associated with Sir Alexander Galt, as assistant Commissioner.

" —Hon. Mr. Baby, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, is entertained at a public dinner by his political friends, at Joliette, in token of their

gratification at his recent appointment, and of their appreciation of his services to the Conservative cause. Many Parliamentary representatives from a distance are present.

18th.—Thomas Dowd and Eliza Ward are convicted at St. Andrews, N.B., of the murder, on 9th September last, of Thomas Edward Ward, a farmer, and husband of the female prisoner, and sentenced to be executed on 14th January next. When asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them, Dowd said:—"I have nothing to say, only what I said before. I stand before the Lord not guilty." Mrs. Ward said:—"I declare, before God, I do not know anything about my husband, as God is my judge." Dowd subsequently acknowledges his guilt, and asserts the innocence of Mrs. Ward, who is reprieved, and ultimately pardoned.

19th.—The new swing bridge, over the Rideau River at Wellington Village is opened for traffic, with the name of Lorne Bridge.

20th.—At interesting ceremony takes place at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, the occasion being the nineteeth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lynch His Grace celebrates Pontifical High Mass, at which the Bishops of Hamilton, London and Sarepta, and the students of St. Michael's College, and of the De La Salle Institute, are present. In the afternoon the Clergy present the Archbishop with a congratulatory address, to which His Grace makes a suitable reply.

28th.—Mr. T. D. Harrington, late Deputy Receiver General, is presented with a testimonial, consisting of a silver claret jug and salver, by his friends in the Civil Service, on the occassion of his retirement, after completing 46 years in the public service.

DECEMBER.

2nd.—The following announcement is made in the newspapers:—

"The French Government has just conferred upon U. E. Archambault, of this city, the title and insignia of '*Officier d'Academie*,' in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him, as Special Commissioner for the Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, at the Paris Exhibition, and member of the International Jury of Primary Instruction. The 'Academie Palms,' with the title of '*Officier d'Instruction*,' have likewise been conferred by the French authorities on Dr. J. B. Meilleur and the Honorables P. J. O. Chauveau and G. Ouimet, successively Superintendents of Public Instruction for this Province."

4th.—This day having been set apart by Proclamation of the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion as a "Public holiday to be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving for an abundant Harvest and continuance of peace," the public offices, banks, and places of business generally are closed, and divine service is held in all Protestant Churches.

6th.—The Mile End Station on the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, near Montreal is destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000.

8th.—The Marquis of Lorne encloses a cheque for $500 to Mayor Beaudry, for the relief of the poor of that city. His Excellency also subscribes handsome sums for the relief of the poor of other cities of the Dominion.

11th.—The office of Turnball & Co., Ward St., St. John N. B., is entered by party or parties unknown, and bonds, stock certificates and other papers representing over $100,000, are taken.

" —A large gathering of the workingmen of the Capital takes place at the Opera House, Ottawa, the occasion being the presentation of congratulatory addresses to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, editor of the *Citizen*, on the success attending the Conservative cause at the recent general election. On the same occasion the Conservitaves of Ottawa present Hon. Dr. Tupper with a portrait of himself, painted in oil, by Forbes, of Toronto.

13th.—Cyprien Costafrolaz de Mirabel, a Savoyard, is executed at St. Johns, P.Q., for the murder of Mathieu Mathevon, a silk merchant from Lyons, France, in July last, in the neighbourhood of Rouse's Point. The prisoner dies protesting his innocence.

26th.—The members of the temperance fraternity in the city of Ottawa and vicinity assemble in great force in the Dominion Methodist Church, for the purpose of welcomining Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., on his return, as a resident of Ottawa, and of testifying their profound respect and admiration at the honest and upright course pursued by him as a temperance man. Rev. E. A. Stafford occupies the chair and there are present on the platform leading representative men of all classes and creeds. An address embsdying the sentiments of the conveners of the meeting is read, to which Mr. Tilley makes a long and eloquent reply. Speeches are also made by Hon. Dr. Tupper, C. B., and Mr. John Heney, of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society.

" —Mr. P. A. Tremblay, M. P. for Charlevoix in the House of Commons, sends the following letter to the public, from his dying bed:—

"*To the Public.*—In view of the eternity which it may soon please the Almighty God to bid me enter; remembering that precept which commands the Christain man to have no enemies and to ask forgiveness for wrongful acts, as also to make reparation for whatever he may have done against others; and to assure myself of the Grace of God and his eternal pity in the solemn hour of death, I desire to make, in Christain humility and all sincerity of heart, the following declarations:—

"(1.) I forgive with all my heart all those who in my public or private life have either in word or deed given me any offence or done me any injury whatsoever.

"(2.) I ask forgiveness myself from those who in my private or public career, in political contests or in public writings, I may have wronged. If the heat of discussion or the bitterness of the moment has carried me beyond the bounds of moderation and charity, I sincerely regret it, and recant it with all my heart.

"(3.) If lastly, against my better self, and contrary to the sentiments of respect and obedience that I have always entertained for the Holy Mother Church, my speeches or writings contain anything that might be regarded as contrary to that spirit of submission and love which a Christain ought to have for her whom he regards as the Mistress of Truth and her only authorised mouthpiece on earth, I now recant it wholly, and express my wish that it should be regarded as though it had not been uttered. In the situation in which I find myself to-day, in view of that eternity whose confines I am fast entering, a man judges best the value of things human. If he feels any regret, it is that he has given too much attention to the affairs of this world, and pursued with too little ardour those things which a Christian ought always to subordinate to the vast interests of the Hereafter. Let my friends, as well as those who have been politically opposed to me, pray for me to the common Father of Christians, and if He call me to Him, let them not refuse my soul the charity of their prayers.

(Signed,) P. A. TREMBLAY.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW VICEROY AND HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VICE-REGAL PROGRESS FROM HALIFAX TO OTTAWA.

Never before in the history of Canada were the people so loth to part with a Governor-General as they were with the Earl of Dufferin; never before had so general and spontaneous a burst of regret gone forth from the whole body of the people at the departure of one who, six years ago, had been a stranger to them, and who, in that brief period, had made his name a household word and his fame reach from one end of the wide Dominion to the other; and never before was there more anxiety felt as to who could be chosen by Her Majesty as a fitting successor to him who had done so much to elevate the standard of Royalty, and to knit in strong but tender cords the ever-faithful hearts of Canadians in still closer bonds to the Motherland. It almost seemed as if with Lord Dufferin we had reached the acme of Governors-General, and that we should, for a period, have to experience a descent from the high standard to which he had accustomed us; but there was one way in which to console Canadians for their loss and to show them that our Governors-General were still to be in the ascending scale in social position, and that way was taken by the appointment of one closely allied to Her Majesty by ties of relationship, and who would bring with him the first Royal Princess who has ever graced this western continent with her presence. No appointment could have been more popular than that of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and no Governor-General has ever more worthily sustained the good opinion formed of him in advance than he has. Eight years ago, when the marriage of the Marquis to H.R.H. the Princess Louise was announced, it was suggested that he should be appointed as the successor of Lord Lisgar, but the Imperial Government did not see fit to offer him the position at that time, and it was a pleasant surprise to know, when it became evident that Lord Dufferin would not remain for another term, that the Marquis had been offered, and had accepted the office which the people were so pleased to see him selected to fill.

His Excellency's departure was somewhat delayed on account of the impending General Election in Canada, as it was thought most advisable to have that completed before his arrival, and it was not until the fourteenth of November that he sailed from Liverpool on the Allan steamship *Sarmatian*, Captain A. D. Aird, which had been chartered and specially fitted up for the voyage. The entire vessel was occupied by the Royal party, which consisted of sixteen,

with twenty-three servants,* and no pains had been spared to render the disagreeableness of a sea voyage as little noticeable as possible; but, unfortunately, the weather was not on its good behaviour, and the stormy autumnal winds of the North Atlantic joined with the tempestuous waves to render the passage unpleasant,—and although the voyage was not a dangerous one it was far from agreeable, so much so that Her Royal Highness did not appear on deck until land was almost in sight. Amongst the improvements which had been introduced into the *Sarmatian*, and which, it was thought, would add very greatly to the comfort of the Royal party, were some newly invented swinging cots, but they proved utterly useless, and on the second day out they had to be removed and beds made up on the floor, which were found much more comfortable.†

For weeks before the arrival of the Marquis and his Royal consort, notes of preparation had been heard at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, and all along the route of the Intercolonial Railway, and the loyal hearts of Canadians beat with kindly anticipation to tender a right royal welcome to the illustrious pair. Halifax being the port at which they would disembark was the chief point of attraction, and days before the *Sarmatian* could possibly arrive, her hotels were filled and her streets crowded with visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States anxious to participate in the reception festivities; whilst the ring of hammers and the buzz of busy workmen engaged on the triumphal arches announced the preparations which were being made on a scale of lavish magnificence never before equalled.

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*The following is a list of the passengers:—H.R.H. the Princess Louise; the Marquis of Lorne; Lady Sophia MacNamara; Hon. Mrs. Moreton; Miss Moreton; Major De Winton; Mrs. De Winton; Miss De Winton; Miss V. De Winton; Master De Winton; Colonel McNeill, C.B., C.M.G.; Hon. C. Harbord, A.D.C.; Captain Chater, A.D.C.; Dr. Andrew Clark; Miss Bogle; Mr. Sidney Hall; and twenty-three servants.

†The following official log of the steamer *Sarmatian* shows what heavy weather was encountered:—

Friday, November 15th.—190 miles after leaving Moville, experienced heavy weather from the north-east, which continued during the whole night and part of the next day. The ship rolled heavily and took in large bodies of water.

Saturday, 16th.—140 miles.

Sunday, 17th.—331 miles. Ran into finer weather, and the sea moderating, the ship made a good run. Wind N.N.E. to W.N.W. The Princess suffering severely.

Monday, 18th.—311 miles. The morning broke with a strong breeze from the south-west, accompanied by heavy squalls. These gradually increased till noon, when the gale became a hurricane, carrying away the main trysail and foretopsail, and causing also a very heavy cross-sea, which broke over the ship fore and aft. One sea stove in the smoking-room. The ship rolled and pitched heavily, nearly all on board suffering from sea-sickness. The gale moderated about 3 p.m.

Tuesday. 19th.—174 miles. All night and next morning the sea was very high. Towards evening the wind had died away.

Wednesday, 20th.—335 miles. Blowing fresh from the south-east. Her Royal Highness better. Carried all sail.

Thursday, 21st.—322 miles. Fresh from the south-east. The Princess and suite better.

Friday, 22nd.—310 miles. Strong breeze and cloudy throughout. Wind south-east to north-west.

Saturday, 23rd.—319 miles. Fog and strong breeze from the south-east. Her Royal Highness on deck for the first time, and, though she has suffered severely during the voyage, it is confidently hoped she will soon regain her accustomed health. The rest of the party are all well.

On the eighteenth H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the ironclad *Black Prince*, and the whole of the North Atlantic Squadron assembled at Halifax, making the largest gathering of British men-of-war which had appeared in the harbor for many years.

About seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the twenty-third, the *Sarmatian* arrived off the mouth of the harbor and signalled for a pilot; but the pilots were all so busy looking out for her that none of them saw her and she put to sea again. Returning in about an hour and still failing to find a pilot. Captain Aird determined to take the vessel in himself, and shortly before nine o'clock the *Sarmatian* dropped anchor under St. George's Island and was soon after boarded by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The following day being Sunday was passed in comparative quiet, only Vice-Admiral Inglefield, Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Macdougall, Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, Sir Hugh Allan (one of the owners of the vessel), and a few favored ones, being permitted on board. The Royal party lunched on board the *Black Prince* with the Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards landed quietly about three o'clock and drove to the residence of General Macdougall; returning to the *Sarmatian* to sleep.

The official landing was appointed to take place at one o'clock on Monday, the twenty-fifth, and at half-past ten the *Sarmatian* got up steam and proceeded slowly up the harbor. The six war vessels in port had been ranged in double line, and as the steamer came up to them she was greeted with lusty cheers, the yards were manned, and Royal salutes fired, which were taken up by the batteries at York Redoubt, Mount Pleasant, St. George's Island, and the Citadel, while the *Sarmatian* made her way to the head of the line. After a delay of about two hours, the lowering of the Royal standard which had been floating over the *Sarmatian* notified the vast assemblage on shore that the Royal party had left the steamer, and shortly after the boats reached the landing amid the firing of another Royal salute.

The landing took place at the dockyard, within a short distance of the spot where a commemorative stone marks the place where H.R.H. the Prince of Wales landed on the thirtieth of July, 1860. The dockyard was exquisitely decorated with evergreens, bunting and flowers, which added to the brilliant uniforms of the officials and the gay costumes of the ladies, tended to make up a scene of unusual brilliancy. A short distance from the main landing a floating raft was moored, covered with carpet, and a slightly inclined passage-way, surrounded on either side by various designs of flags, led up to the wharf, on which was erected an arch of evergreens surmounted by the British ensign.

On the wharf was one of the most brilliant and distinguished assemblages ever seen in Canada, gathered to welcome the first English Princess to our shores, amongst whom were Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Macdougall, Administrator of the Government, and suite; Vice Admiral Inglefield; the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; Hon. C. Tupper; Lieut.-Governor Archibald; Hon. J. C. Aikins; Hon. James Macdonald; Hon. L. R. Masson; Hon. John O'Connor; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Hon. L. F. G. Baby; Hon. W. Ross; Hon. W. B. Vail; Hon. A. G. Jones; Hon. T. W. Anglin; Senators McLelan, Macfarlane, Dickey, Botsford, Miller, Kaulbach, and Northup; all the members of the Local Government; Mayor Tobin, in his official robes, and

members of the Corporation; and many leading members of the clergy and laity.

On reaching the landing stage the suite landed first; then H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; next H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and then His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. At the moment of landing, H. R. H. the Princess was presented with an exquisite bouquet by Miss May Archibald, the youngest daughter of the Lieut.-Governor, and the Royal party at once made their way to the carriages and proceeded to the Province Building—where the oaths of office were to be administered—in the following order:

Grand Marshals.
Detachment of City Police.
Mayor and Corporation and General Reception Committee in Carriages.
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.
H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh and the Admiral.
Carriage containing H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.
Staff of the General Commanding-in-Chief.
The Archbishop.
Dominion Cabinet Ministers in Carriages.
Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity.
Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet, in Carriages.
Members of the Senate of Canada.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Puisne Judges.
Members of the House of Commons.
Members of the Provincial Executive Council.
Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Superintendent of Education.
Judges of the County Courts.
Foreign Consuls.
President and Members of the Legislative Council.
Members of the Legislative Assembly.
Custos and County Magistrates.
Corporation of Dartmouth.

The various societies turning out lined the streets from the dockyard to the military lines in the following order:

North British Society.
Charitable Irish Society.
St. George's Society.
Manchester Unity Oddfellows.
Anglo-African Society.
Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
St. Joseph's Society.

On the procession—which is computed to have been a mile and a half ong—passing out of the gate the societies wheeled inwards in succession and followed.

Along the route the line was kept by the men of the 97th Regiment; but although at least 20 000 were gathered on the sidewalks and in the windows

of the houses, they were so orderly that the military might almost have been dispensed with. The streets were tastefully decorated with spruce boughs and bunting, and the ringing cheers of the assembled multitude rent the air all along the route to the Province Building. In the Assembly room the oaths of office were administered to the Marquis by Acting Chief Justice Ritchie,* at the conclusion of which the ringing of all the church bells and the booming of seventeen guns announced that our new Governor-General had been duly installed in office.† During the ceremony of swearing in General Sir Patrick Macdougall, Administrator of the Government, occupied the throne, with H. R. H. the Princess Louise on his right, and the Duke of Edinburgh on his left; and as soon as the oath was administered he vacated his seat, which was taken by the Marquis. Sir John A. Macdonald and the other Ministers then made obeisance, after which the Mayor of Halifax advanced and read the following address of welcome:

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, etc., etc.

May it Please Your Excellency:—

We, the Mayor and Coporation of the City of Halifax, respectfully tender to your Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, a sincere and cordial greeting. The intelligence that your Excellency and Her Royal Highness have reached our shores in safety and in good health, is a source of true rejoicing to the people of Canada, and the words of welcome we

* Sir William B. Richards being absent in Europe on leave.—Ed.

† The following is the oath of office taken by the Marquis

I, Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, Crown or dignity, and I will use my utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and survivors, all treason and treacherous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend to the utmost of my power the succession to the Crown, which succession, by an Act entitled "An Act for the Limitation of the Crown and Better Securing of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State and potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority or authority, gubernatorial or spiritual, within the realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God.

Having appended his signature, Judge Ritchie addressed His Excellency:

You shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Governor-General of Canada and the territories extending thereon, and duly and impartially administer justice therein. So help you God.

You shall do your utmost endeavor that all the clauses, matters and things contained in the several Acts of Parliament heretofore passed and now in force relating to trade, and her Majesty's colonies and plantations be punctually and *bona fide* preserved according to the true intent and meaning thereof. So help you God.

You shall well and truly execute the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of her Majesty's Dominion of Canada according to the best of your knowledge and ability. So help you God.

are permitted to utter, but feebly express the sentiments which animate our fellow-countrymen in every portion of the land. We are sensible of the privileges conferred upon us in the fact that your Excellency has been pleased to make your formal entry into the Dominion through the medium of our thus favored city, and we record with the fullest appreciation the further and auspicious circumstance that on this day and in this city for the first time in the history of British North America, a daughter of our beloved Queen has set foot upon Canadian soil. We pray the event may be followed by every happiness to your Excellency and Her Royal Highness, as it is hailed with joy by all Her Majesty's subjects on this side of the Atlantic. We are most thankful that the choice of a successor to the noble Earl who has governed us for the past six years has fallen upon a statesman who holds such a high place in the personal surroundings of the Sovereign, and one whose illustrious birth, cultivated mind, and Parliamentary experience so eminently qualify him to preside over this important dependency of the Empire. We accept it as an earnest of the increasing good-will of Her Majesty towards Her faithful people of Canada as an assurance of additional strength in the ties that bind us to the Mother Country, and a guarantee that our material interests will be actively promoted and securely guarded. To Her Royal Highness, whose presence amongst us is a mark of trust and honour which we gratefully acknowledge, we offer the tribute of our respectful and loyal affection. Her distinguished virtues, her rare accomplishments, and her gracious bearing towards all classes, constitute a reputation which has long been known to the people of Canada, which has made the Princess Louise loved in England, and will ensure for her the truest devotion of those with whom she has now so graciously consented to identify herself.

We pray that the Almighty may shower upon your Excellency and Her Royal Highness His choicest blessings, that your home in Canada may be a home of happiness and contentment, and that you may be long spared to enjoy the privileges of the high state to which you have been called.

In reply, His Excellency read the following in clear, distinct tones:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX,—

I thank you as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen and in Her name for the loyal words contained in your address, which express well the sentiments of devotion to Her throne and person which have ever characterised the people of the Provinces of British North America, and which I am persuaded are nowhere more truly felt and more universally shared than in this city, the capital of the ancient Colony of Nova Scotia. Your community has been, I may say, already long associated with the history of the family of our gracious Sovereign, for it was here that H.R.H. the Duke of Kent passed many years of a soldier's life. It is to your city that two of his grandchildren come to-day. You have with you, I regret, for only a very short time, the Prince who has made the honored profession of a seaman, that in which in every quarter of the globe he has already had an opportunity of serving Her Majesty. He has already visited North America, and let us hope that when he again comes the occasion may be made then more auspicious by the presence of Her

Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh. In no part of the British Empire are the perils and the honors of the naval profession better understood than on the shores of Nova Scotia, for here, although much attention is given to the successful cultivation of the land and to the miner's art, the dangers of the sea are braved as on the coasts of the other Maritime Provinces of this country by thousands of intrepid seamen; its pathless fields are made the highways of commerce by your hardy sailors, its wealth gathered by your gallant fishermen, and the arts of navigation are familiar to many among your population. Although sons of the Sovereign have before this day visited these shores, this is the first occasion on which a daughter of the reigning house has seen the New World. I rejoice that the Princess lands on this continent among a people so loyal and thoroughly worthy of the British name as are the inhabitants of this famous colony, and I speak but feebly for her when I say that she is much moved by the kindness of your welcome. For my own part, I thank you for the flattering manner in which you have spoken of my acceptance of this high office, and I can only hope that I shall in some measure be able to follow in the footsteps of your late Governor-General. I shall at all events always entertain the greatest solicitude for the welfare and the interests of these Provinces. Let me add, in conclusion, that the congratulations you have addressed to us, the earnest and enthusiastic loyalty shown in our reception make the day on which we enter your noble harbor—the hospitable and ever-open gate of your Province and of the wide Dominion beyond—a day to remain long in grateful remembrance. And I assure you we consider ourselves most fortunate in having cast in our lot with so generous, warm-hearted and devoted a people.

After the ceremony the procession re-formed and proceeded to the Admiralty House, where the Vice-regal party resided during their stay, as the guests of Vice-Admiral Inglefield. All along the route triumphal arches were erected, and almost all the buildings were decorated. To give any description of decorations would occupy more space than we can afford, but we may mention the arch of the North British Society, which was manned by Highlanders in costume, and the ladder arch, manned by firemen, as attracting particular attention. The Royal party dined with Lieutenant-Governor Archibald;* and in the evening a State Drawing Room was held at which an immense number of the leading citizens, not only of Halifax but of the Dominion, and many representatives of the United States, were presented. Her Royal Highness stood in the centre of the room, with the Marquis on her right hand and the Duke of Edinburgh on her left, and bowed graciously to each lady and gentle-

*The following is a list of the guests;—H.R.H. the Princess Louise; His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh: Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield and Lady Inglefield; General Sir Patrick Macdougall; Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; Hon. Dr. Tupper; Major-General Sir Selby Smyth; Chief Justice Sir William Young; His Grace Archbishop Hannan; the American Consul; Hon. James McDonald and Mrs. McDonald; Judge Ritchie; Captain and Mrs. Darcy (flagship); Mayor Tobin and Mrs. Tobin; Hon. W. B. Vail and Mrs. Vail; Chancellor Hill; Lady Sophia Macnamara; Colonel E. G. P. Littleton; Major De Winton; Colonel and Mrs. Laurie; Hon. Mr. Moreton and Mrs. Moreton; Mr. and Miss Henry; Hon. C. Harbord; Colonel McNeill; Colonel and Mrs. Clarke.

man as their names were announced, winning the hearts of all by her easy and graceful graciousness.

On the following day, the twenty-sixth, it had been intended that His Excellency and the Princess should drive about the city, but the weather proved too unpleasant, and they remained indoors most of the day. At half-past three o'clock His Excellency held a Levee in the Legislative Council Chamber in the Province Building, which was attended by upwards of five hundred persons, after which a number of addresses from various societies and organisations were presented, and graciously replied to by His Excellency.* Space will not permit us to insert these addresses and replies, but we may say that the replies of His Excellency were exceedingly happy, and greatly raised him in the estimation of all who heard or read them.

In the evening there was a general illumination and a torchlight procession of the firemen to escort the Royal party to the residence of General Sir Patrick Macdougall, where they dined.† The illumination was by far the

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* We have not space at our command to give more than the names of the different bodies presenting addresses, with those who signed them:—

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Winburn Laurie, President; W. C. Silver, Vice-President; William Murray, First Assistant Vice-President; John Overy, Second Assistant Vice-President.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY OF HALIFAX.—Hon. W. Ross, President; James B. Forgan, Secretary.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.—William Compton, President; R. L. Sutcliffe, Vice-President; Patrick M. Duggan, Assistant Vice-President; John Esd, Second Assistant Vice-President; John M. Inglis, Treasurer; P. F. Broydrick, Secretary.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—James Thompson, *Custos Rotulorum*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Hon. S. H. Holmes, Provincial Secretary; Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General; Hon. Samuel Creelman, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines; Hon. Messrs. N. W. White; W. B. Troop; H. F. McDougall; J. S. McDonald.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin.

SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.—Rev. Alex. Ross, Moderator: P. M. Morrison, Clerk.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Rev. Peter Galbraith, Moderator; Robert McCann, Presbytery Clerk.

INHABITANTS OF DARTMOUTH.—W. H. Weeks, Warden; James A. Crichton; William R. Foster; Stephen S. Thorne; James G. Foster, Q.C.; W. S. Symonds; J. L. Bell; G. A. V. Paw; James W. Johnston; Sydney Harrington; John Kelly; Hon. Alex. James, J. F. Stairs.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.—Hon. George W. Hill, D.C.L., Chancellor; William J. Stairs, Vice-Chancellor; Malachy B. Daly, M.P., Chairman of Convocation; F. C. Sumichrast, Registrar.

UNDERGRADUATES OF KINGS COLLEGE.—R. F. Uniacke; J. O. Crisp; T. W. Vroom; T. Rutherford; J. Jennings; T. Wood; L. W. Watson; W. B. King; A. E. Silver.

CALEDONIAN CLUB OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AND HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF ANTIGONISH.—Hon. William McGill, Chairman of Delegates from Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island; Angus McGillivray, Chief of Highland Society of Antigonish, N.S.

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB.—John Pugh, Commodore; Abner W. Hart, Vice-Commander; Cuthbert C. Vaux, Secretary.

MICMAC INDIANS.—An interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the presentation to His Excellency after the addresses, of a deputation of Micmac Indians, who were introduced by Mr. J. T. Bulmer.

† About sixty guests sat down to dinner, amongst whom were: His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne; H.R.H. the Princess Louise; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Vice-Admiral Sir R. A. Inglefield and Lady Inglefield; Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Archi-

grandest and most complete thing of the kind that was ever seen in Halifax. Miles on miles of lights, transparencies, illuminated arches, brilliant mottoes and splendid fireworks greeted the sight of their Excellencies as they drove from the Admiralty House to Maple Wood, and so general was the illumination that the fact of *one* house on the route showing no more than its usual lights caused considerable comment. After dinner a reception was held, which was followed by dancing until an early hour of the morning, their Excellencies retiring shortly after midnight.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the twenty-seventh the Royal party left Halifax by special train for Montreal. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was unable to accompany them, as had been at one time intended, but took leave of his sister and brother-in-law at the depot, and sailed the same day for England. An immense crowd assembled at and near the depot, and as the train moved slowly out hearty cheers rent the air and testified. to the loyalty and good lung power of the Haligonians. The reception was most thoroughly successful throughout; the weather, except on one day, was all that could be desired, and none of those little *contretemps* occurred which will sometimes happen, even with the best of Reception Committees, to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The wind on Tuesday night was unfortunately rather high and the gas illuminations suffered a little, but otherwise everything passed off most satisfactorily. Their Excellencies were particularly well pleased with their reception, and the Marquis caused the following letter to be sent to Mayor Tobin :—

Sir,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General to convey to you on the occasion of his departure from the City of Halifax, the Princess's and his own deep gratitude for the reception they have been accorded here.

The welcome given has appeared to them as a general and spontaneous demonstration of the sense entertained by the whole people of the affection shown towards them by Her Majesty the Queen, and a proof of the devoted loyalty with which that affection is returned.

It has been pleasant indeed for them to receive such a welcome on first landing in the Dominion.

His Excellency and Her Royal Highness were also much touched by the thought, care and kindness shown by all the inhabitants of the city in the beautiful decorations and illuminations with which the streets have been so gay during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and themselves at Halifax.

His Excellency requests that you will be good enough to make known his expressions of the gratitude with which he and the Princess have regarded the magnificent and loyal reception awarded to them.

In conclusion, I am further to beg you to convey to the Firemen his admiration of the display made by them, and to thank the Divisions on His

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bald: Chief-Justice Sir William Young; His Grace Archbishop Hannan; Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; Hon. Dr. Tupper; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Hon. A. G. Jones; Judge Ritchie; General Sir E. Selby Smyth; Col. Laurie; Col. Lovell, R.E.; Archdeacon Gilpin; Captain Barnardiston, H.M.S. *Rover;* Lady Sophia Macnamara; Hon. and Mrs. Moreton; Col. E. G. P. Littleton; Col. McNeill; Hon. C. Harbord; Capt. Chater, &c., &c.

Excellency's behalf for the procession which was so successfully organized and so ably conducted last evening.

I have the honor to be,

Worshipful Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

(Sd.) F. DeWINTON,

Major R.A.,

Sect'y to Governor-General.

A special train was provided for the Royal party, and every possible precaution and pains taken to render the trip to Montreal—and afterwards to Ottawa—both safe and comfortable. As the train had to pass over two roads, the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk, there was for sometime a little friendly rivalry as to which road should furnish the car in which His Excellency and the Princess should travel, the Grand Trunk claiming that their Directors car was the finest in Canada and therefore should be used, while Mr. Brydges, Government Superintendent of Railways, held that the Superintendent's car of the Intercolonial was quite as good, or could be made so. Finally the Intercolonial gained the day, and the Superintendent's car, with four Pullman cars—the *North Star*, *Clifton*, *Rover* and *Quebec*—were thoroughly overhauled, repainted, repaired, and put in first-class order at Moncton, and, with the dining-room car *Brevoort*, a car for the press representatives, and two baggage cars, formed the Royal train. The two engines and cars were handsomely decorated with flags, &c., and all along the route a most enthusiastic welcome was extended, the people turning out *en masse* as the train sped by.

The first stoppage was made at Truro, where her Royal Highness was presented with an elegant bouquet by Mrs. Longworth, wife of the Mayor; and His Excellency was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation. The station here was handsomely decorated, with a fine arch across the track, etc., and the 78th "Colchester and Hants" Volunteers (a Highland Regiment) was in attendance and was inspected by his Excellency, who expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the men.

From Truro the run to Amherst was made in two hours, and there another ovation took place. A triumphal arch had been erected across the track under which the Royal car halted, and an address of welcome from the inhabitants of the County of Cumberland was read by the Rev. Canon Townsend, and a suitable reply made by His Excellency.

The next stopping place was Moncton, N.B., which was reached at 5.05 o'clock, and here the train stopped twenty minutes. The station building and general offices were handsomely decorated, and a fine arch was erected on the platform where the Sunday School children were posted and sang one verse of the National Anthem. An address from the Chairman and members of the Town Council was read and replied to.

At Newcastle a similar demonstration was made, and an address from the inhabitants of Northumberland County presented. At several places along the line bonfires were lighted and salutes fired as the Royal train passed by.

It had been arranged that the train should not run through the night, and it accordingly laid over at Metapedia from 12 o'clock until 8 next morning

It may be well to record here that the first official act of His Excellency was one of clemency, and was performed while on the train on the 27th. It was the pardon of a deserter* from the passenger steamer *M. A. Starr*, of Halifax. The necessary papers were made out on the train, and a telegram sent from Newcastle to the Sheriff ordering the man's release.

The morning of the 28th broke raw and miserable, with a damp wet wind and driving sleet which made the rails slippery, but still the Royal train continued to run on time and reached the various stations at very nearly the hours announced.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Royal train started, and at St. Flavie, in the Province of Quebec, was met by a special train conveying Lieut.-Governor Letellier and the members of his Cabinet, who were introduced to His Excellency and the Princess but left the train at Rimouski, which station was reached about noon. Here their Excellencies had their first experience of a Lower Canadian winter, the sleighing being fair, and although the weather was far from inviting the *habitans* turned out in large numbers, and displayed the utmost enthusiasm in welcoming His Excellency and his Royal spouse. An address in French, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation, and His Excellency gained the hearts of his hearers by replying in excellent French.

At Riviere du Loup another address was presented; and at Trois Pistoles, L'Islet, and other places on the line the stations were handsomely decorated and large crowds assembled to cheer the Royal train as it passed.

At St. Anne's the students of the college presented an address, which was suitably responded to; and at St. Thomas, Mr. Landry, M.P., presented an address on behalf of the County of Montmagny, to which his Excellency made a very happy reply in French.

The people of St. Thomas have the honor of being the first to whom Her Royal Highness made a personal reply to the loyal welcome extended to her; and the few words spoken by her, "*Au nom de la Reine je vous remercie de delicates allusions que contient votre addresse, et je vous remercie en mon nom des bonnes choses que vous m'avez dites*,"† will long be remembered with pride and pleasure.

The second night on the way was spent at Kingsey, a few miles below Richmond Station; and early on the following morning the train started for Montreal, which was reached at noon, only two stoppages having been made, at Richmond and St. Hilaire, where the usual addresses were delivered.

Montreal had made grand preparations for the reception of the distinguished pair. The report of the brilliancy of the Halifax reception had stimulated the hearts and loosed the purse strings of the citizens of the Metropolis of Canada, and every effort had been made to render the welcome tendered by the Commercial Capital worthy of the city and of the noble pair who received it.

For many days workmen had been busy erecting arches, putting up gas

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* Stephen Burns.

† Translation: "In the name of the Queen I thank you for the delicate allusions contained in your address, and I thank you in my own name for the happy things that you have said to me."

pipes for illumination, and otherwise decorating the city; while the wand of the magician seemed to have been waved over that dreary old structure known as the Bonaventure Street Depot, and its hideous ugliness was most effectually concealed by graceful festoons of flags and plentious masses of evergreens, which hid the ordinary dreariness of its blank walls. The interior was fitted up as a square, and at the eastern end a handsome throne was erected, to which His Excellency and the Princess were conducted immediately on leaving the train. Upwards of five thousand persons, comprising the wealth, beauty and fashion of the city, were assembled in the station and almost unroofed the old building with the vehemence of their cheers as their Excellencies appeared. His Worship Mayor Beaudry then read the following address:

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne.

May it please Your Excellency:—

It is with feelings of unalloyed pleasure and pride that we, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal, welcome your Excellency and H. R. H. Princess Louise in our midst, and we avail ourselves of the early opportunity to express to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen our deep sense of gratitude for the distinguished honor she has conferred upon us in selecting your Excellency to preside over the political destinies of the Dominion of Canada. From your Excellency's personal fame, which has long since reached our shores, we are prompted to anticipate the many benefits which will ultimately be reaped from your administration, and we confidently hope that your Excellency will not fail in the course of the high duties you are about to enter upon, to see how universal are the respect and the loyalty entertained towards our beloved Queen by all the inhabitants of the Dominion. Your Excellency's noble predecessor, the Earl of Dufferin, has, no doubt, carried home with him ample proofs of the profound love Canada bears to the Mother Country and to Her illustrious Sovereign, and the inauguration of your Excellency's Government which we have the signal honor to celebrate on this auspicious day in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion is hailed by us as a special favor bestowed upon us inhabitants. May He who presides over the destinies of the world have your Excellency and your beloved Consort, H. R. H. the Princess Louise, in His holy keeping, and bestow upon your Excellency's administration all the blessings which from the innermost depths of our hearts we call upon you both, and may those blessings also conduce to the progress, welfare and happiness of this Dominion of Canada. We pray your Excellency and H. R. H. the Princess Louise to accept our hearty welcome and our feelings of profound respect and devotion.

(Signed) J. L. BEAUDRY.

(Signed) CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

His Excellency read the following reply:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—In the name of our Queen I ask you to accept our thanks for your loyal and eloquent address, and I need hardly say with what pleasure her Royal Highness and myself have listened to the courteous expressions with which we are now greeted and for the most hearty and cor-

dial welcome. We consider ourselves fortunate that so soon after our arrival in the Dominion we have an opportunity of passing this great city, and while halting for a short time within its walls, and while on our journey to Ottawa, to make the acquaintance at all events of some among the community which represents so large and important a centre of population and industry. Your beautiful city sits like a queen enthroned by the great river, whose water glides past in homage, bringing to her feet with the summer breezes the wealth of the world. It is the city of this continent, perhaps the best known to the dwellers of the old country, and not only is it famous for the energy, activity, and prosperity of its citizens, but it is here that the gigantic undertaking of the Victoria Bridge has been successfully carried out, and the traveller in crossing the mighty stream feels, as he is borne high above it through the vast cavern, that such a viaduct is a worthy approach to your great emporium of commerce. Its iron girders and massive frame are worthy of the gigantic natural features around, and it stands spanning the flowing sea as firm and as strong as the sentiments of loyalty for her whose name it bears, and which unite in more enduring bonds than any forged in the products of the quarry or the mine, the people of this empire. It seems but a short time ago since the Prince of Wales struck the last rivet in yonder wonderful structure, and yet what wonderful strides have been made in the progress of this country since that day. Every year strikes a new rivet, and clenches with mighty hand that enduring work, that mighty fabric, the prosperity of the Dominion. Long may your progress in the beautiful arts and industries continue, and far be the day on which you may point to any marks but those which tell of the well earned results of indomitable energy and determined perseverance. The people of this country may be well assured that the Earl of Dufferin has carried home with him ample proofs of the profound love Canada bears to the Mother Country, and these assurances have been conveyed by him personally to her Majesty. We wish, in answering you address, to acknowledge the extreme loyalty exhibited by the French-Canadian population as well as the population of the Maritime Provinces through whose country we have, during the last two days, travelled, and to thank them once again, as we have the opportunity this morning, for the kindness shown towards us personally. This scene, the magnificent reception of your great city, we shall ever remember with pride and gratitude.

After the reading of the address the members of the Corporation were introduced to their Excellencies, and also Mngr. Fabre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal.* No other presentations were made.

It had been decided that during their stay in Montreal the Royal party should occupy a portion of the newly erected Windsor Hotel—the largest and best appointed hotel in Canada,—and the entire second floor was set apart for them.

On leaving the depot the procession proceeded along Bonaventure Street and up Beaver Hall Hill to the hotel, the streets being thronged with spectators and gaily decorated with flags, banners, arches, &c, the most noticeable

*There was no Anglican Bishop of Montreal at this time, the successor of Dr. Oxenden —Dean Bond—having been elected, but not yet installed.—Ed.

of the latter being that erected by the Montreal Snow Shoe Club, which was decorated with snow shoes and manned by members of the Club dressed in their picturesque costume, and the arch of the Caledonian Societies near the Windsor. At Victoria Square the horses attached to the carriage in which was the Marquis and Princess became restive, and in a few seconds had been unhitched from the carriage and their places taken by a number of the snow shoers and others, who pulled the carriage the remainder of the distance to the hotel. A guard of honor consisting of detachments of the Prince of Wales Rifles and other city regiments accompanied the Royal party; and His Excellency afterwards reviewed all the Volunteer regiments of the city from the balcony of the Windsor.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, but the effect was somewhat spoiled by the high wind which prevented the gas work from showing well. About nine o'clock His Excellency and the Princess drove about the city for a short time, viewing the illuminations, and then returned to their temporary abode, where a grand ball was given by the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

The ball was the most brilliant held in Montreal for many years, and, probably, has never been greatly excelled by any gathering of the kind in that city. The grand dining hall of the hotel was used as the Ball-room, and about six hundred guests were present, including many of the most prominent citizens from the principal cities of the Dominion. The ball was opened by H.R.H. the Princess, with Col. A. A. Stevenson, President of the St. Andrew's Society, for a partner, His Excellency and Lady Macdonald being *vis-a-vis*. During the evening His Excellency danced two reels, and showed himself a most finished and competent exponent of the national dance of his country. It is one of the peculiarities of the Scotch reel that it requires to be *danced*, it cannot be walked or trotted through like so many other dances can be, and His Excellency seemed to throw his whole spirit into his heels, and danced with an easy grace and *abandon* which is seldom seen in our fashionable drawing-rooms. So excellent was his performance that he may be said—without intending a pun—to have danced his way into the hearts of his spectators. After supper Her Royal Highness also danced a reel, having for a partner Mr. E. McLennan, ex-President of the St. Andrew's Society, and showed herself quite as graceful and skilful a dancer as the Marquis.

Previous to the commencement of dancing the following address from the St. Andrew's Society was presented by Col. Stevenson :—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ETC., ETC.

May it Please Your Excellency :—

The members of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, a charitable and national society established in the year 1835, and which had the honor of congratulating your Excellency on the auspicious occasion of your marriage, desire now to offer to your Excellency and to your illustrious consort, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, a hearty welcome to this city, and to assure you that your appointment by our gracious and beloved Sovereign to the office of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada has been regarded

by them with peculiar satisfaction. As loyal subjects, we hail the presence of the Princess among us, and we respectfully express the hope that her residence in the Dominion may be a pleasant one. It must knit still more closely all classes of the community in feelings of devotion to the throne and person of our beloved Sovereign. As Scotchmen we look upon your Excellency's assumption of the office of Governor-General with a satisfaction which is bound up with our love of the land of our origin, and we especially feel that your Excellency has additional and personal claims to our honor and regard as heir to the historic house of Argyll, as descendant of the Macallum More, as the son of a distinguished statesman, and as the possessor of those personal qualities which command esteem and success. We thank you and Her Royal Highness for the honor of your presence at this annual festival, and we renew the expression of our earnest hope that your residence in this Dominion may be signalized by uninterrupted health and happiness, and by the esteem of a loyal and united people.

On behalf of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal,

(Signed) EWEN McLENNAN,
President.

(") FREDERICK J. LOGIE,
Secretary.

His Excellency, who spoke impromptu, made the following reply :—

COLONEL STEVENSON AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,—

I accept your address, which tells of so much loyal feeling, with gratitude as Her Majesty's representative, and I ask you to accept my thanks which are also due to you for the manner in which you have given the Princess and myself a personal welcome. To me I need hardly say it is a great pleasure to find myself to-night among so many of my countrymen who hail from Scotland, and in saying this I am certain I shall have with me the sympathy of all Canadians of whatever race, English, French or Irish, for all these nationalities wish you well. As for the English it is impossible for them to feel anything but good will, for they have as a people been so grateful for the last two centuries to Scotchmen for giving them a king that they have ever since been only too happy to see Scotchmen getting their way everywhere. The French population shares in the good will felt towards you, for they remember that in the old days it was a Scots regiment—the King's bodyguard —which was the most popular corps at Paris, and that the French troops who guarded Edinburgh were there as the allies of Scotland. It is impossible for Irishmen to feel anything but the most cordial feeling of love for you, for what is Scotland but an Irish colony? But it is a colony of which Ireland as a mother country may well be proud. Gentlemen, as one bearing the name of one of the first of those old Irish colonists and civilizers of Scotland, I feel I have a right to be proud of the position taken by Scotsmen in Canada. We have had the good fortune since leaving England to be constantly under the guidance or tutelage of Scotsmen. The owner of the great line of steamships, in one of whose vessels we came here, is a distinguished Scotsman well known to all in this hall. I am happy to say that the captain of our steamer was a Scotsman, the chief engineer was a Scotsman, and best of all the

stewardess was a Scotswoman. Well, as soon as we landed we were met by a Scots Commander-in-Chief and by a Scots Prime Minister, who had succeeded a Prime Minister who is also a Scotsman. What wonder is it that Canada thrives when the only change in her future is that she falls from the hands of one Scotsman into that of another? Our countrymen are fond of metaphysical discussion, and are apt to seek for subtle reasons for the cause of things. Here it is unnecessary for them to do more, in enquiring the reasons of the prosperity of the country, than to look around them and to note the number of their countrymen and the existence of such societies with such chiefs as the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal. But it is time to put an end to such light discourse and proceed to the graver terpsichorean duties of the evening.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning His Excellency received and replied to a number of addresses, a list of which is given below,* after which, accompanied by the Princess, he visited the Ville Marie Convent and McGill College.

While His Excellency was receiving addresses H. R. H., whose interest in educational matters is so well known, was pleased to receive the following address from the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal :

To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Marchioness of Lorne.

May it please your Royal Highness—

The members of the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal beg leave to approach your Royal Higness with the expression of their cordial welcome not only as the daughter of their Most Gracious Queen and the consort of her representative in this Dominion, but as known throughout the Empire as extending a true and earnest patronage to every judicious effort for the educational elevation of women. They would therefore ask permission to present to your Royal Highness a copy of the published records of the Association in the hope that its work during the eight years of its existence may meet with your approval. They would further humbly request that your Royal Highness will graciously permit them to enroll your name as the Patroness of the Association, with the assurance on their part that should this privilege be granted it will not only be valued as a high honour, but will be an additional

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* The following is a list of the addresses presented with the names of the signers :—

Church of England.—W. B. Bond, LL.D., Dean of Montreal (Bishop Elect.)

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., Moderator.

Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland—Rev. John Davidson, Moderator; Rev. Robert Burnet, Clerk of Synod.

Natural History Society—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., President; Abraham De Sola, LL.D., Vice-President; G. L. Marler, Vice-President and Chairman of Council; Maurice S. Baldwin, V.P.; J. H. Joseph, V.P.; P. J. Darey, V.P.; James Ferrier, Jr., V.P.; Charles Robb, V.P.; M. H. Brisette, V.P.; D. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.; J. B. Godie; B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.; Geo. M. Dawson; Robert Bell, M.A., M.D., F.R.G.S.; J. F. Whiteaves; R. W. McLaughlan; L. A. H. Latour, M.A.; Wm. Osler, M.D.; J. B. Caulfield, Curator; F. W. Hicks, M.A., Corresponding Secretary; J. Baker Edwards, D.C.H., Recording Secretary.

The Bar of Montreal—W. H. Kerr, Q.C., *Batonnier;* P. H. Roy, Secretary.

incentive and encouragement to aim at greater usefulness in the important work in which the Association is engaged. With the humble assurance of their earnest good wishes and prayers that prosperity and blessings may attend the residence of your Royal Highness in this Dominion, they have the honour to subscribe themselves, your Royal Highness' obedient servants,

(Signed) JANE REDPATH,
President.
ANN ANDERSON,
MARGARET A. G. DAWSON,
Vice-Presidents.
MARY A. N. MERCER,
Hon.-Secretary.

In answer to this the following reply was read by Her Royal Highness:—

THE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL:

I am much flattered by your kind expressions and also by your wish to number me among your patronesses. I have read your last report with much interest and satisfaction. Education is one of the greatest objects of the age and most important, not only because it is the noblest in itself, but because it is the means of the complete development of our common nature and a due discharge of the duties of life in their bearing on the future destiny of the race. The fruits of education are so attractive that we are often tempted to force them prematurely without sufficient tillage, and thus lose sight of the true objects of education, which consist much more in the development of the intellect than in the mere putting in of superficial knowledge and of "cramming." Hence our necessity of grounding in the rudiments of knowledge and thoroughness in all that is done. Knowledge thus got never dies. Knowledge got otherwise never lives. Again, it has struck me whether there is not a fear of our making, through our very facilities of teaching, the acquisition of knowledge too easy for the pupils, for it is from the meeting and mastering of difficulties that intellectual strength grows and increases, just as physical exercise develops physical strength. May I venture to suggest the importance of giving special attention to the subject of domestic economy, which properly lies at the root of the highest life of every true woman.

(Signed) LOUISE.

At Ville Marie Convent their Excellencies were presented with a poetical address by the scholars, H. R. H. also receiving a very beautiful bouquet. An entertainment was given by the young ladies which seemed to please Their Excellencies very much, and they expressed themselves as highly gratified with their visit. On leaving the convent they proceeded to McGill College where another address was presented.

In the evening a State Drawing Room was held at the Windsor Hotel which lasted two hours, and it is computed that over nine hundred ladies and gentlemen were presented.

Sunday was passed very quietly, their Excellencies attending the Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican) in the morning, when Dean Bond (Bishop Elect) preached; and in the afternoon His Excellency attended St. Andrew's Church,

where the Rev. Gavin Lang preached. Her Royal Highness did not attend in the afternoon.

The morning of the second of December dawned raw, rainy and unpleasant, and throughout the day the weather continued to be about as disagreeable for travelling and the reception of addresses in the open air as it well could be.

Sharp on time, the Royal party reached the Bonaventure Street depot at ten o'clock, to take the special train for Ottawa, and here a large crowd had assembled, in spite of the steady downpour of rain. Here the last address was presented, being one from the Caughnawaga Indians, delivered in Iroquois, to which His Excellency made a brief extemporaneous reply.

The train was the same that had come up from Halifax, except that the Directors' car of the Grand Trunk Railway had been substituted for that of the Superintendent of the Intercolonial.

Previous to leaving the city, His Excellency had caused the following letter to be addressed to the Mayor, expressing the pleasure which the Princess and himself had derived from their visit to the metropolis of Canada:—

WINDSOR HOTEL, 1st December, 1878.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General to request Your Worship and the members of the Corporation to express, on his behalf, to the citizens of Montreal his deep sense of the loyalty, courtesy, generosity and kindness shown by the people in their reception of the Princess and himself, not only on the day of their entry into the city, but on every occasion on which they have visited any part of the town. It has been a welcome never excelled, and manifested in the most striking manner the deeply-rooted love borne by all sections of the great community of Montreal for their Sovereign, and the loyalty they are willing to extend to her representative and to the daughter of their Queen. The Princess has been much touched by the heartiness with which Her Royal Highness has everywhere been greeted; and His Excellency wishes especially those whose strong and ready hands conducted his carriage along the streets, and drew the Princess and himself through so long a portion of the route, to know that he regards their assistance as a type of the strong and enthusiastic support and aid which he is confident he will ever receive from all in Canada. To yourself, Mr. Mayor, and the city authorities, and also to those who organized the arrangements which were so successfully carried out, his best thanks are due and he will ever look back upon the twenty-ninth of November as a day on which the population of a great Canadian city proved afresh the title they hold to the grateful recognition of the representative of the Crown.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. DE WINTON, Major, R.A.,

Governor-General's Secretary.

The journey from Montreal to Ottawa was far from being a pleasant one, the rain continuing all day; and although addresses were delivered at Cornwall and Prescott, the steady downpour had a very depressing effect, and greatly reduced the numbers of those who otherwise would, doubtless, have crowded

the depots. Still the crowds were large; and, possibly, no greater evidence of the love and loyalty which the people of Canada hold towards any member of the Royal family, and any representative of Her Majesty, could have been found than in the patience and good humor, amidst many personal inconveniences, with which large numbers of persons waited for hours at the various depots in the cold and rain, to pay the humble tribute of a simple "Hurrah!" to the daughter of the lady we all love to honor and the representative of a Sovereign we are all proud to have rule over us.

At Ottawa the preparations for the reception were in such a backward state that the Committee of Management ought to have returned a vote of thanks to the weather for causing the greatest part of the proposed ceremonies to be postponed, which gave an opportunity for what would otherwise have been but a very imperfect demonstration to be turned into a most triumphal success.

It had been arranged that a number of addresses should be delivered at the depot, and a tent for that purpose had been erected in the yard of the depot, in which a number of Sunday School children were to have sung the national anthem, the addresses have been delivered, &c., &c., but the rain spoiled all that, and it was arranged, by telegraph with His Excellency's Secretary, that the addresses should be delivered next day, except that from the Mayor and Corporation, which would be received on the arrival of the train.

Great preparations had been made for a grand reception. A splendid arch had been erected on the Parliament grounds by the gentlemen of the Civil Service, which was generally acknowledged to be the handsomest that was put up anywhere; arches were erected at the depot, on Sussex street, and at the bridge leading to New Edinburgh, while a very handsome triple arch surrounded the portico of Rideau Hall, and gave an air of picturesqueness and festivity which it is very hard to impart to that plain—not to say ugly—structure; a general illumination was to have taken place at night; and, altogether, the reception intended by Ottawa would have been highly creditable if it had been ready in time, which it certainly would not have been had the reception taken place on Monday. However, as it was, everything was postponed, and with the additional time thus gained everything passed off most satisfactorily.

At a quarter past four the train slowly ran into the station amid the booming of the guns from Nepean Point, the cheers of the crowd which almost filled the yard of the depot, and the inspiring strains of "The Campbells are Coming!" After a few moments' delay His Excellency and the Princess appeared on the platform of the Royal car, and were greeted with long and loud cheers, the band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency subsequently passed to the platform of the dining car, where His Worship Mayor Bangs read the following address of welcome from the Corporation of the city of Ottawa:

May it Please Your Excellency:—

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we, the members of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, on behalf of the citizens generally, approach your Excellency for the purpose of expressing our heartfelt gratification at the high honor conferred upon the Dominion of Canada by the popular advent,

as Her Majesty's representative, of the talented and honored husband of one of the noble and accomplished daughters of our beloved Queen.

We consider the appointment of your Excellency to this responsible position as not less a peculiar and distinguishing mark of Imperial favor, than a striking evidence of the national importance attached by the Home Government to this country as a dependency of the British Crown.

Convinced that the power, prosperity and stability of the Empire depend upon the union, the loyalty and patriotic devotion of its people; we beg to assure your Excellency of our increasing and unalterable attachment to the person and Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and our earnest and unswerving desire for the perpetuation of the happy and advantageous connection between this country and the Mother Land.

While we esteem it an honor and a privilege here at the seat of Government selected by our revered Sovereign, to be permitted to offer to your Excellency and Her Royal Highness, your dignified consort, a warm and enthusiastic welcome, we feel that we cannot tender you a more sincere greeting, or express a more generous wish, than the fervent desire that you may be enabled to exercise the prerogatives, and discharge the momentous duties of your high diplomatic mission, with the same ability and success, eventuating in such universal popularity as so happily distinguished the brilliant career of your illustrious predecessor.

While Ottawa cannot be expected to furnish your Excellency with an official residence commensurate with your rank and dignity, such as your native country could afford, we venture to entertain the hope that the variety and beauty of our native scenery—although, perhaps, inferior in magnificence to that of the land of the mountain and heather—the loyalty of our feelings and the warmth of our hearts will, in some measure, compensate for our want of the antiquity, the attractive history and more imposing grandeur inseparable alike from the traditions or the advanced civilization of an older land.

Trusting that the welcome and auspicious sojourn of your Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise amongst us, may prove not less pleasing and happy to yourselves, than advantageous to the welfare of our country and its institutions, we willingly, cheerfully and confidently entrust the guardianship of our future national destinies to so eminent and worthy a son of the Princely House of MacCallum More.

To which His Excellency read, in clear, loud tones, the following reply:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I accept your loyal address, and hear in it those expressions of devotion to Her Majesty the Queen, which indicate the feelings which rise so truly in the hearts of every man woman and child in Canada, and which do not only prove the natural impulse of all who enjoy the birth-right of British citizens, but demonstrate the national connections of a people who by the knowledge they have acquired of the political institutions of the world, cling with a tenacity and firmness never to be shaken to the constitution which their fathers moulded, and under which they experience now the blessings of freedom, and the tranquility of order beneath the sceptre of a gracious ruler whose throne is revered as the symbol of constitutional authority, and whose person is honored as the representative

of benignity and virtue. The attachment which binds the provinces of British North America to the flag has never been more strikingly shown than during the past year, and we know that the readiness displayed to share the dangers and to partake of the triumphs of the Mother Country is no fleeting incident, but a sure sign that the people of this Empire are determined to show that they value as a common heritage the strength of union, and that the honor of the Sovereign will be upheld with equal loyalty by her subjects in every part of the globe. We have now traversed in coming here some parts of the important provinces of the Dominion. In all places we have visited (and I regret it was not in our power at this season of the year to visit more) we have met with the same kindness and the same hearty cordiality. I can assure you we are deeply sensible of all that is conveyed in such a reception, and it has been, as it will be, a pleasant duty to convey to the Sovereign a just description of the manner in which you have received her representative and her daughter. It is with a peculiar feeling of pride in the grandeur of this Dominion that I accept, on the part of the Queen, the welcome given to us at Ottawa, the capital of the greatest of the Colonies of the Crown. It is here that we shall take up our abode among you, and the cordiality of your words make me feel that which I have known since we landed, that it is to no foreign country that we come, but that we have only crossed the sea to find ourselves among our own people, and to be greeted by friends on coming to a home. In entering the house which you have assigned to the Governor-General, I shall personally regret the absence of the distinguished nobleman whom I have the honor to call my friend, and whose departure must have raised among you the sad feelings inseparable on the parting of one whose career here was one long triumph in the affections of the people. A thousand memories throughout the length and breadth of the land, speak of Lord Dufferin. It needs with you no titular memorials, such as the names of streets and bridges, to commemorate the name of him who not only adorned all he touched, but by his eloquence and his wisdom proved of what incalculable advantage to the State it was, to have in the representative of the Sovereign, one in whose nature judiciousness and impartiality, kindness, grace and excellence were so blended, that his advice was a boon equally to be desired by all, his approbation a prize to be coveted, and the words that came from his silvery tongue, which always charmed and never hurt, are treasures to be cherished. I am confident that the land he served so well knew how to value his presence, and that you will always look upon his departure with the regret proportionate to the pleasure Ottawa experienced from his sojourn among you. I am confident that we shall find with you a generous and kindly desire to judge well of our effort to fulfil your expectations, and although you speak of the recent growth of your city, and contrast it with the places which have become famous in the world, I need not remind you that there is a special interest and significance in casting our lots with those whose fortune it is not to inherit history, but to make it. I accept your expression of confidence, and promise that I shall do my best to deserve it.

The Royal party entered their carriages at once and were escorted to Rideau Hall by a newly organized corps, known as the Dragoon Guards, commanded by Captain Stewart.

A large number of delegates from various Corporations had arrived in the city with the intention of presenting addresses to His Excellency, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, these had to be postponed, and only took place in the Senate Chamber at three o'clock on Tuesday, the third.

The scene was a very brilliant one. The day was fine, and immense numbers thronged the streets to see the Royal carriage pass, while the gallery of the Senate Chamber was filled with an enthusiastic crowd anxious to get a look at His Excellency and the Princess. The latter, however, did not appear on the floor of the Senate, and very few persons were aware of the fact that she was in the gallery for a few minutes and afterwards strolled about the Parliament grounds while the addresses were being presented.*

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*The following is a list of the addresses presented, with names of signers :—

City of Toronto.—Angus Morrison, Q.C., Mayor; Robert Roddy, Clerk; S. B. Harman, Treasurer.

City of Hamilton.—F. E. Kilvert, M.P., Mayor; Thomas Beasley, City Clerk.

Hamilton Board of Trade.—Benjamin E. Charlton, President; Adam Brown.

St. George's Society, Ottawa.—John Sweetland, M.D., President; William Mills, Treasurer; Ralph J. Cook, Secretary.

St. Andrew's Society and Caledonian Club, Ottawa.—McLeod Stewart, President; G. S. Macfarlane, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.—W. H. Waller, President; W. D. O'Brien, Secretary.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.—P. St. Jean, M.D., President.

St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa.—Patrick Baskerville, President; D. O'Connor; J. C. Enright, Secretary.

Caledonian Society, Montreal.—Alexander McGibbon, President; Thomas Robin, First Vice-President; Robert Seath, Second Vice-President; Alexander Murray, Convener of Committee.

Institut Canadien-Francais.—Aug. Laperriere, President.

Grand Council of Indians of Canada.—Oronhyatekha, Past President.

Chiefs of the Mohawk Indians.—Sampson Green, Archibald Cuthbertson, Solomon Loft, Cornelius Mair:le, William Powles, Joshua Brant.

Joint Address of St. Andrew's Societies and Caledonian Clubs of Ontario and Manitoba.—*St. Andrew's Society*—Toronto, W. B. McMurrich, Chief; Hamilton, A. Macallum, M.A., LL.B., Chief; London, Thomas Brock, Chief; St. Catharines, James Norris, Chief; Brant ord, Dr. Leslie Phillip, Chief; Kingston, Robert Thompson, Chief; Guelph, Hugh Walker, Chief; Lambton, James Watson, Chief; County of Hastings, William H. Perton, Chief; Dundas, T. H. McKenzie, Chief; Stratford, D. Morice, Chief; Elora, A. Cuthbert, Chief; Whitby and Pickering, Alexander George McMillan, Chief; Peterboro', James Millar, Chief; Beaverton, Peter Murray, Chief; Trenton, J. B. Christie, Chief; Chatham, Hugh Malcolmson, Chief; Strathroy, Alexander Thomson, Chief; Woodville, Andrew Morrison, Chief; Selkirk (Man.), A. G. B. Bannatyne, Chief..... *Caledonian Society*—Toronto, John Ritchie, President; Hamilton, Robert Service, President; St. Catharines, Joseph Cameron, President; Guelph, James Innes, President; Dundas, James Orr, President; Lucknow, D. A. Macrimmon, M.D., President; Kincardine, J. A. Macpherson, President; Ottawa, W. M. Somerville, President; Listowel, R. Ferguson, President; Oshawa, W. Beans, President; Thorold, J. D. McDonald, President; Barrie, D. C. Campbell, President; Ingersoll, Angus McKay, M.P., President; North Ontario, Alexander Muir, President.....*Highland Society of Zorra*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Skinner, M.P.....*Burns Club, Welland*—Isaac P. Wilson, President.

The following are the names of the delegates presenting the addresses :—

Toronto Corporation.—Mayor Morrison and Aldermen Turner and Boswell.

City of Hamilton.—Mayor Kilvert, M.P.

Hamilton Board of Trade.—B. E. Charlton and R. Bonner.

St. George's Society, Ottawa.—Dr. Sweetland, John Rochester, M.P., Hon. James Skead, Rev. Mr. Pollard, and Mr. William Mills.

After the presentation of the joint address from the Scottish Societies, Mr. McMurrich presented His Excellency with a sprig of myrtle, which it will be remembered is the emblem of the Argyll clan, and Mr. McIntyre presented the casket containing the address, which was read by Mr. Brown. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at the compliment paid him. After Chiefs Sampson Green and Culvertson, from the Tyendinaga Indians, had read their address they presented a cap to His Excellency on behalf of the great granddaughter of Chief Tyendinaga. It is of bead work and made in Scottish style, having the mottoes of the Mohawk Nation Indians, viz., the bear, wolf and turtle. His Excellency, in accepting the present, said that he would treasure it as an interesting memorial of his interview with them.

The bunch of myrtle was from the conservatory of Mr. Sandford Fleming, and was very artistically arranged and ornamented with tartan ribbon and gold cord.

On the fourth, the delegates who had remained in town were presented to His Excellency and the Princess at Rideau Hall.

The evening of Wednesday, the fourth of December, will long be remembered in Ottawa as that of the grand illumination, which, although it did not equal the magnificent display at Halifax, was about as fine as that at Montreal, and far and away ahead of anything of the kind ever attempted before at the capital. Almost every occupied house from the New Edinburgh bridge to the Wellington Market was illuminated, and many of the residences in the side streets were as handsomely illuminated as those along which the Royal party drove. Many of the transparencies and gas-light designs were very artistic, and the decorations generally were exceedingly tasteful. The principal points of attraction were the City Hall and the Civil Service arch, the latter showing up magnificently under the joint effect of a large number of Chinese lanterns and a plentiful display of fireworks. His Excellency and the Princess, headed by a torchlight procession and escorted by the dragoons, drove through most of the principal streets, and were most enthusiastically received. His Excellency caused the following letter to be written to the Mayor respecting this feature in the reception :—

St. Andrew's Society, Ottawa.—Messrs. McLeod Stewart, E. McGillivray, J. Thorburn, J. P. Robertson, and Dr. Grant.

Caledonia Club.—A. F. McIntyre and G. S. Macfarlane.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.—W. H. Waller, Alderman Heney, J. C. McCabe, and P. Ryan.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.—Dr. St. Jean, B. Sulte, and E. Benoit.

St. Patrick's Society.—P. Baskerville, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, D. O'Connor, T. Dunn, D. Egan, J. C. Enright, and D. Smith.

Institut Canadien.—F. X. Laperriere, E. Tasse, and F. R. E. Campeau.

Caledonia Society, Montreal.—Alex. McGibbon, T. Robin, R. Seath, and A. Murray.

Joint Address of St. Andrew's Societies and Caledonia Clubs of Ontario and Manitoba.—Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Chairman; W. B. McMurrich, of Toronto, Secretary; Allen Cleghorn, Bradford; James Manson, Strathroy; Lieut.-Col. James Skinner, Embro; Hugh Malcolmson, Chatham; S. P. Porter, Belleville; Alex. Robertson, Mayor of Belleville; Hugh McKinnon, Belleville; William Thompson, Toronto; James Miller, Peterboro'; A. McCallum, Hamilton; Angus Morrison, Mayor of Toronto; J. B. Christie, Trenton; Hugh Walker, Guelph.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, December 6, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General to say with what gratification he witnessed the beautiful illumination of the city on the night of the fourth instant, and to ask you to convey to the citizens of the capital of the Dominion his sense of the hearty loyalty shown, and of the good taste and beauty of the display so generally made.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. DE WINTON, Major, R.A.,
Governor-General's Secretary.

To His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa.

On the fifth His Excellency held a levee in the Senate Chamber, which may be said to have closed the reception ceremonies, and thereafter he may be regarded as having been "at home" in Ottawa.

The reception throughout, from the wharf at Halifax to the door of Rideau Hall,—for it extended "all along the line,"—was most loyal and enthusiastic, and gathered force and strength as it went; for the telegraph sent ahead of the Royal pair the story of the courtesy and affability of Her Royal Highness, and the speeches and actions of His Excellency created so favorable an impression in advance, that those who at first were only prepared to love the Princess "for her mother's sake," and to respect the Marquis as the representative of Her Majesty, were ready to love and admire Her Royal Highness for her own sake, and to respect His Excellency for the sound common sense, good taste, tact and judgment he had displayed; and to augur, from the first impression created by him, that he would prove one of our most popular rulers—a promise which has, so far, been amply redeemed.

SCIENCE.

Canada, unfortunately, has not many original workers in Science. Those whom she does possess are chiefly the officers of the Geological Survey and some of the professors in the colleges. During the past year, although we cannot boast of any brilliant scientific discoveries or great inventions having been made within the Dominion, a good deal in the aggregate has been accomplished by the labors of the gentlemen just referred to, towards the progress of Science; while the various scientific societies of the country are doing much to encourage original research and to diffuse a knowledge of what is being done in other countries.

In the present outline it is proposed to notice briefly the operations of the Geological Survey during the year (1878), the progress of the scientific societies, and the labors of individual workers, as far as these may have been published in our journals, public reports, &c.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

The Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science, which meets at Halifax once a month during the winter, has accomplished its usual amount of scientific research, and its *Transactions* for the year 1877-78 have been published, forming Vol. IV., part 4. One of the most interesting contributions to this volume is a paper by the Rev. Dr. Honeyman on the geology of Nictaux. From palæontological evidence, he considers that "the age of the iron deposits of Nictaux is approximately Clinton, being the same as that of the fossiliferous iron bed of Arisaig (N.S.) and the fossiliferous iron bed of Blanchard at East River, Pictou." These iron deposits would, therefore, belong to the same formation as the "iron-ore band" of the Middle Silurian of New York State and Ontario, thus showing an identity of conditions at this period in widely separated regions. The present volume also contains original articles on mineralogy, zoology, botany, ethnology and meteorology. During the summer, two field excursions were held under the auspices of the Institute, which had the effect of disseminating more widely a taste for scientific pursuits.

The Natural History Society of St. John, N.B., has devoted itself mainly to botanical researches during the past season. The loss of the museum of this Society by the great fire of 1877 has proved a serious blow to its progress.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. LeMoine, has been showing signs of renewed vigor. It is now taking steps to increase its zoological collection, especially of the larger mammals of the Province.

The Natural History Society of Montreal has now completed the fiftieth year of its existence. During the past session six papers on geological and two on

zoological subjects were read, and the six Sommerville free lectures were delivered. An excursion of the members and friends of the Society to St. Jerome took place in the month of June.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal has held its monthly meetings regularly and issued the four quarterly numbers of the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, containing a great variety of articles on historical and ethnological subjects. The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau is president and Mr. L. M. Lewis secretary.

The Murchison Club of Belleville, which was organised in 1873, is doing a good work in popularising the study of the natural sciences, especially geology and botany.

The Ottawa Natural History Society held a few meetings during the year, at which papers were read and discussed. The Society has a small general museum in Sparks street.

The Canadian Institute, Toronto, held fortnightly meetings during the greater part of the year, at which a considerable number of scientific and historical papers were read. The *Canadian Journal* was published quarterly, the volume for 1878 being the 15th of the new series and the 97th of the whole number. The Rev. Dr. Scadding is the general editor. The Institute is now housed in a fine new building of its own, and an increasing interest is taken in its affairs by the public.

The Entomological Society of Ontario, whose headquarters are at London (Ontario), with a branch at Montreal, has issued the twelve monthly numbers of *The Canadian Entomologist* for 1878, completing the tenth year of publication. The present volume contains descriptions and figures of a number of new species, and valuable notes on insects both beneficial and injurious to agriculture and horticulture. This journal is considered the best of the kind in America, and is contributed to by entomologists residing in the United States as well as those of Canada. The Society also issues a copiously illustrated annual report, which is published at the expense of the Government of Ontario. Mr. William Saunders of London is president, and Mr. James H. Bowman, of the same place, secretary of the Society.

The usefulness of some of our scientific societies would probably be much increased by giving more encouragement to the younger members and others who had no great pretensions to learning. On this subject a writer in a late number of the *Science News* says: "In many places, scientific societies have been allowed to fall into the hands of two or three unprogressive persons, who, by monopolizing them, have destroyed their vitality." He advises the friends of such societies to "guard against undue profundity in one or two members, particularly if they are talkative, as it discourages the younger and more timid ones, who may have suggestive facts to offer. We have in mind one of the most influential societies of the kind in the United States, whose rule for several years after organization was, that no professional naturalist or elderly man should be admitted."

METEOROLOGY.

The Government Meteorological Department under the direction of Professor Kingston, with head-quarters at Toronto, has been extended, and its

usefulness increased by the establishment of new stations and improved methods. The Observatories connected with the High Schools of Ontario are now supported by the Government of that Province. Our Meteorological Department co-operates with the Signal Service Department at Washington, and a full account of the state of the weather in the various regions, with the probabilities for twenty-four hours ahead, are telegraphed daily for publication in the principal towns.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

During the last thirty or forty years, attention has been occasionally called to the possibility of opening a route from our North-West Territories to Europe, through Hudson's Bay and Strait; and now that some progress has been made towards the organisation and settlement of these territories, the question of the practicability of establishing such a route has been forcing itself again upon the attention of the public. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament a Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, but no new facts were elicited. About the close of the year a pamphlet, accompanied by a map on the subject, was published by Colonel Dennis, Deputy-Minister of the Interior. This gentleman sets forth the great advantages of the route, should it prove practicable, and urges the advisability of sending a steamer during the coming summer to obtain information in regard to the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Strait.

PISCICULTURE.

The science of Pisciculture is being carried to considerable perfection in Canada, as well as the United States. There are now seven Government establishments in the Dominion for the artificial propogation of fish, all under the control of Mr. Samuel Wilmot, the Chief Superintendent of Fish Breeding. These are situated at Bedford Basin, N.S.; Miramichi, N.B.; Restigouche, Gaspé and Tadousac, Que.; and at Newcastle and Sandwich in Ontario. Within the last two years, Prof. Hind has been making enquiries with regard to the range of the cod and other food-fishes around the eastern shores of British America, and at the late Paris Exhibition he shewed some maps illustrative of the results.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Now that the adulteration of food, liquors, spices, drugs, &c., has become a science, skilled analysts are required to check the growth of this kind of fraud. For this purpose the Canadian Government has appointed four chemists, namely: Prof. W. H. Ellis, for the district of Toronto; Dr. J. Baker Edwards, for Montreal; Dr. F. A. H. LaRue, for Quebec; and Mr. R. G. Fraser, for Halifax. The last report of these gentlemen forms a valuable book, and is illustrated by sixty lithographed figures shewing the microscopical characters of both the genuine and the spurious articles. It contains the details of the researches of the chemists, which show that, on an average, about one-half of all the commodities which we consume in Canada are more or less adulterated. The report is very favorably reviewed by the British scientific press.

PATHOLOGY.

Dr. William Osler, the talented professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical Faculty of McGill College, has, during the year, published the first of a proposed series of Pathological Reports of the Montreal General Hospital. The present report gives the details of a number of interesting cases, and is believed to be the only systematic attempt of the kind which has yet been made in America.

MINERALOGY.

A new metallic mineral found in the argentiferous vein of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, has lately been described by Dr. Henry Wurtz, of New York, formerly Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Kingston. The discovery of this mineral fills up a gap in the series of arsenical minerals, consisting as it does of arsenide of silver. The species has been called Huntilite, in honor of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who was for many years Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada.

GEOLOGY.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Geology of Canada has lately been published among the Reports of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, namely Report E., part I., by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. It is an historical review of certain questions in American Geology, and is preparatory to a treatise on the igneous rocks of eastern Pennsylvania, by the same author. As in his essay on the Cambrio-Silurian question in British Geology, the object of the writer has been to give a condensed account of the labors and the opinions of the numerous workers who have contributed to our knowledge of American Geology, and to assign to each his proper share of credit for his service in this branch of science.

The Geological Survey of Newfoundland continues to make good progress under the direction of Alexander Murray, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S., assisted by Mr. James P. Howley. Mr. Murray has now made a survey of most of the Province, in greater detail in some parts than in others, and has issued maps shewing the results of his investigations. It is understood that he is now preparing a general report on the geology of the whole island.

In connection with the Geology of British North America, one of the most important discoveries of the year was made by the United States Fisheries Commission. The party engaged in dredging on the Banks lying off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia have obtained evidence tending to shew that the foundations of these remarkable and wide-spread submarine elevations consist of rocks of Tertiary age. This evidence, Prof. A. E. Verrill says, "consists of numerous large fragments of eroded but hard, compact calcareous sandstone and arenaceous limestone, usually perforated by the burrows of *Saxicava rugosa*, and containing, in more or less abundance, fossil shells, fragments of lignite, and in one case a spatangoid sea-urchin." Many of the shells contained in these fragments are not known to live upon the American coast, and some of them are probably extinct. George's Bank has furnished the richest collection, the specimens having been found in different parts of its area, and in depths varying from 35 to 70 fathoms; but similar speci-

mens were obtained far out on the Grand Bank, and from Banquereau, north of Sable Island, Nova Scotia. The specimens were obtained principally from fishermen by Mr. W. Upham. There is little doubt that they have been detached from the rock *in situ* in the bottom of the sea, where they were found, and that future investigation will prove the existence of submarine Miocene or Later Tertiary rocks extending from near Cape Cod to the Grand Bank, in continuation of the broad belt of these formations which runs all along the Atlantic border from Florida to New Jersey, and which is again met with on Long Island and Cape Cod. Although the credit of making the actual discovery of these indications belongs to the above-mentioned Commission, it ought to be added that the probable existence of these rocks in the Banks had been previously foreshadowed by Professor C. H. Hitchcock, of New Hampshire.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In reviewing briefly the progress of the Geological Survey for 1878, the researches of each officer will be noticed, according to the field of his labors—the order being from east to west.

Nova Scotia.—In Cape Breton, Mr. Hugh Fletcher, with two assistants, worked out in detail the geology of Richmond county, the southern part of Inverness, and on the mainland, that of the north-eastern parts of Guysboro' and Antigonish counties. This work was a continuation of the survey of all the country lying to the northward of the area just completed, which had been made in the preceding years by Mr. C. Robb and Mr. Fletcher. Among the rocks of this area is a more or less altered series, consisting of red, purplish, and whitish sandstones, quartzites, argillites, and limestones, intermixed with a variety of trappean rocks or diorites in mountain masses, together with felsites and syenites, occasionally. The texture of the pure felsite ranges from compact to coarsely crystalline. Mica and quartz occur in small quantities locally in the diorites and some of the felsites, both of which sometimes contain hematite, and also copper and iron pyrites. The rocks of this series hold the remains of plants, with other fossils, similar to those found in the altered Devonian of New Brunswick, to which system they probably belong. In ascending the geological scale in this region, the metamorphism is found to cease with the Devonian system, the carboniferous in the immediate vicinity being quite unaltered. These altered Devonian rocks occupy the southern part of Richmond county and the eastern parts of Guysboro' and Antigonish, that is the region around the northern parts of Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays and the Strait of Canso.

In the southern part of Inverness county Mr. Fletcher found what he considers the Laurentian series, surrounded by the unaltered Lower Carboniferous and Millstone-grit. These Laurentian rocks extend along the whole south-east shore of Cape Breton, and include Scatari Island. Another area of the same formation occupies the northern parts of Inverness and Victoria counties, with the Sydney coal-field between the two regions. According to Mr. Fletcher, the Laurentian series of Cape Breton consists, in descending order, of crystalline limestone, dolomites and quartzites, containing tremolite, graphite, galena, magnetite, talc, mica and a little serpentine; and these rocks are inter-

stratified with felsites (light-red, grey and bluish), quartzites, mica-schists, diorites, micaceous and hornblendic gneiss, felsite-breccias and compact porphyritic felsite. In the last-named rock are found copper, iron, and arsenical pyrites, molybdenite, hematite, and bismuth-glance.

The next higher formation recognized by Mr. Fletcher is the Primordial-Silurian, which occurs on the Mira River and in patches around Bras d'Or Lake. Its age is proved by the presence of fossils belonging to several different genera. Next, in ascending order, we have the Lower Carboniferous, consisting of gypsum and limestones, red and grey sandstones and shales, and grey bituminous shales. The Millstone-grit, which overlies the last-mentioned formation, is made up principally of grey and reddish-grey coarse and fine sandstones, holding plant-remains and small seams of coal. The Coal Measures constitute the highest rocks of Cape Breton. In addition to the large areas, such as that of Sydney, previously mapped out, these rocks occur in patches on the western coast of Inverness, and coal is worked at Chimney Corner, Broad Cove, Mabou, and Port Hood.

On the mainland of Nova Scotia, Mr. Scott Barlow and his assistant were employed in completing a careful survey of the southern part of Cumberland county, all along the north side of the Minas Basin.

New Brunswick.—The geologists employed in this Province during 1878 were Messrs. Ells, Mathews and Broad; also Prof. Bailey with an assistant. They were all engaged in the southern part of the Province, in continuation of the work of the preceding years. The united labors of these gentlemen have this year thrown much light upon the geology of this region, which has hitherto been rather difficult to understand. The following is a summary of the classification of the rocks of Southern New Brunswick as the result of the investigations up to the present time:—

(1.) Laurentian. Black graphitic shales; highly crystalline tremolitic and other limestones; quartzites, mostly greenish-grey; syenites; gneisses and felsites, interstratified with each other.

(2.) Huronian. Purple and red slates and conglomerates; trap-ash conglomerates; breccias; petrosilex; micaceous, talcoid and chloritic schists; reddish and greyish felsites; dolomites and limestones; gneisses, diorites and syenites.

(3.) Cambrio-Silurian, or Lower Silurian, represented by the Primordial Zone of Barrande. Grey grits with fucoids; black fucoidal shales and grey shales and grits, followed (in descending order) by white quartzose beds, purple and grey sandstones, grits and conglomerates, which last form the base. Fossils are found in the grey beds and the black shales.

(4.) Upper Silurian. Fossiliferous slates and limestones, mostly slightly altered, but still shewing the fossils. In some parts they are much altered when they lie in contact with the Devonian granites.

(5.) Devonian. Grey and purple grits and conglomerates, with some black shales and thin bands of blue and grey limestones, and grey argillites. These are often partly altered, and the plant stems and small coal seams which they contain converted to graphite. The anthracite, which occurs in small quantities at Lepreau, belongs to this formation. Red and grey granites abound in it.

(6.) Lower Carboniferous. Gypsum; red and grey limestones, marls, sand-

stones and conglomerates; grey and blue bituminous shales and "Albert" shales. The vein of Albertite, in Albert county, cuts the shales at the base of the series.

(7.) Millstone-Grit. Grey and purple sandstones and conglomerates with purple and grey shales, and thin beds of bituminous coal, such as the seam at Grand Lake, which is worked to the extent of about 5,000 tons a-year.

(8.) Triassic. Variously colored amygdaloids, and grey sandstones and conglomerates.

Quebec.—In this Province five geologists were also employed throughout the season, namely, Messrs. Richardson, Ord, Weston, Webster and Vennor. Dr. Harrington and Mr. Willimott also made geological and mineralogical excursions in the Province. Messrs. Richardson and Ord explored in the centre of the Gaspé peninsula, and made some detailed surveys at Little Metis and other points to the southwestward. Mr. Weston collected fossils all along the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence from Cape Rosier to Riviére du Loup. Mr. Webster and his assistant were occupied in the southern part of the Eastern Townships, in additional investigations of the Quebec group. Mr. Vennor and his assistants, Mr. Frank Adams and Mr. A. S. Cochrane, were engaged in exploring and surveying and in collecting mining statistics in the phosphate region on the north side of the Ottawa River.

Ontario.—In this Province no work was done.

North-West Territories. The writer (Dr. Bell) was occupied during the summer in exploring and surveying parts of the great region lying between Manitoba and Hudson's Bay in the neighborhood of York Factory. The boat-route from the interior to York does not now follow the Nelson River, as is popularly supposed, but a series of lakes and rivers lying to the southward of it. This route leaves the Nelson River about fifty miles below Lake Winnipeg by a small branch called the Ech-i-ma-mish, and passes through Oxford and Knee Lakes, Jack River, Hill River and Steel River; the last named, after joining the Fox River, forms Hayes' River, at the mouth of which York Factory is situated. A survey with soundings, &c, was next made of the Nelson River, from its mouth for a distance of nearly a hundred miles up. After returning to Norway House, the same river was surveyed, also with soundings, nearly to the point which had been reached from the sea. Numerous photographs were taken by the writer to illustrate the geology and the general character of the country both along the Nelson River and the boat-route to York Factory. Finally, surveys were made of Little and Great Play-green Lakes and of the eastern and part of the western shores of Lake Winnipeg, which will greatly improve the existing maps of these large bodies of water.

British Columbia. In this province, Dr. Dawson was employed on the Queen Charlotte Islands. He made a time-survey of the eastern side of the group, and collected a large amount of interesting information in regard to the Haida Indians, who inhabit these islands. He also obtained numerous photographs of their dwellings and of the curious carved wooden monuments, or poles and pillars, which they erect in their villages. His report on the islands will be looked for with interest. The Queen Charlotte Islands have long been known to contain economic minerals, of which coal and iron ore

are the principal. In 1872, Mr. James Richardson, of the Geological Survey, visited the group, and his report of that year contains much valuable information, especially in regard to the deposit of anthracite belonging to the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company at Cowgitz, of which he made a careful examination.

The director of the survey, Mr. Selwyn, was occupied during the year principally in connection with the Paris exhibition, at which the display of the economic minerals of the Dominion made by the Geological corps could not fail to impress on the visitors the extent and richness of the mines of Canada. Dr. Harrington and his assistant, Mr. Hoffmann, have continued the work of analysing and assaying in the laboratory. Mr. Whiteaves has been engaged in studying the fossils which had been collected on the Pacific coast, and he has now in type and ready to be issued a report on the Mesozoic Fossils of Vancouver and adjacent Islands, Vol. I, Part II, illustrated with ten plates by Mr. Foord, artist to the survey.

BUSINESS RETROSPECT FOR 1878.

The business retrospect for 1878 in Canada is not a cheerful one. Depression long continued began to tell in quarters where it had until then been courageously resisted; and many commercial houses that had borne bravely up under two or three years of "hard times" succumbed when the period of trial extended into the fourth or fifth year for them. The number of failures and amount of liabilities were not greater than for either of the two years preceding, but the business community appeared to take their troubles more to heart than before. Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. give the following statistics of failures during six years:—

	No. of Failures.	Liabilities.
1873	994	$12,334,193
1874	996	7,696,765
1875	1,968	18,843,967
1876	1,728	25,517,991
1877	1,892	25,523,903
1878	1,697	23,908,677
	9,275	$113,825,496

American authorities count 1878 as having been the fifth year of the great depression; the above table makes it the fourth for Canada, taking actual failures as the test. In the United States, signs of trouble being near at hand were noted by close observers early in 1873; but it was not until the 18th of September in the same year that the crash came. On that day happened the closing of Jay Cooke's banking house, an event which spread panic far and wide, and at once precipitated a general crisis. Railway interests were the first to suffer, but soon nearly all others became involved in the calamity. That Canada should escape altogether the effects of so vast a disturbance near at hand was not to have been expected, but we may say that almost a year had elapsed ere general suffering was visible in the Dominion. Our participation in the calamity was somewhat delayed, but the full weight of it came upon us at last. During 1875 people appeared to take the depression as a matter of course—as something which, if it could not immediately be cured, must be endured for a while—but from the beginning of 1876 onward, the anxiety to get sight of a turn for the better kept increasing. It is necessary to take this glance backwards, if we would rightly understand the feeling which prevailed in commercial circles during 1878. The year carried not merely its own proper responsibilities, but also an accumulated burden of hope deferred, making the situation intolerable for many who had weathered

the storm during the years preceding. A feeling of impatience under the long continuation of the depression spread through many minds, and hence many decisions that it was useless any longer to wait for the change which seemed as if it would never come.

The remark that we are "a nation of bankrupts" has been publicly made by a business man of large experience and of high financial position in the country. In this case a figure of speech is employed to give force, by exaggeration understood, to an opinion which is unfortunately but too well sustained by facts. Compared with the United States, Canada shows to a humiliating disadvantage. In Canada we have one trader to every 68 of the population; in the United States, the proportion is one to every 72. The proportion of failures to traders during 1878 was, for Canada, one to every 33, and for the United States one to every 64. This is a bad comparison for the Dominion, but it will appear even worse when we recollect that in the United States the repeal of the bankrupt law, which from the beginning of the year was generally expected, but which did not take effect until the first of September, forced an extra crop of bankruptcies, many traders making a rush to take advantage of the old law during the short time it had to remain in force. The truth is that the Americans are far more a prompt, cash-paying people than we are, and do business more on a cash basis. They have stomach for speculation unlimited, and the taking of large ventures is an every-day pursuit with them, but they are not so much given as we are to the contracting of store debts on long time. Where we are accustomed to credit for three or six months, with renewals in prospect after that, their terms are cash down or payment in thirty days. Whatever may be said about our following the fashion of our neighbors in other respects, in this one at all events we might with advantage take a leaf out of the American book. The fountain-head and source of the evil of long credits in Canada lies undoubtedly in the English custom of forcing goods in large quantities on colonial markets. English manufacturers and exporters will take large risks and wait long time rather than lose customers; and in recent years the failure of foreign markets for their goods has caused them to push sales beyond the verge of safety in Canada and other colonies. It is certain that if English houses were to "shut down" upon the old system, long credits and frequent compromises at 25 cents in the dollar would be greatly curtailed in Canada, for the simple reason that our merchants would not have the goods to give away so recklessly as has been the fashion. But the pressure to sell abroad is as great as ever in England, nay, it is on the increase, and as long as Canadian importers find it easy to get large stocks to sell on credit, the temptation to overtrading is a standing one. What domestic legislation may do to remedy the evil remains to be seen; but, without doubt, its original source lies beyond our bounds and out of our reach.

The best crop of wheat known in Canada since the year 1855 was harvested in 1877, and during that year good and even liberal prices for most kinds of farm produce prevailed. Things did not turn out so well for the farmer in 1878. Stimulated by the good crop and good prices of 1877, a very large breadth of fall wheat was sown, and of spring wheat at least an average; but the return fell considerably short of that of the year before. The early part of summer

was cold and chilly, and this was followed by a sudden and extraordinary "sunburst" of heat in July. Hay got a good growth and turned out a heavy crop, and fall wheat came next best, though still far behind the wonderful yield of the year before. This was the case wherever it was early and well advanced for the season, but in all districts where it ripened later on, the heavy rains that came after the hot spell was fairly over kept it long out in the fields and did much damage. The same cause injured spring wheat even more, and left it rather a poor crop. For both oats and barley the season was a bad one, and good barley proved scarce when buying and shipping time came. Peas turned out much better, the cool weather of early summer having been rather favorable for this crop, which had attained a heavy growth ere the scorching heats of July came. Of fruit generally the turn-out was poor, the apple crop particularly being much below the average. In the farmer's earliest crops of all the returns were disappointing, not as regards the yield, but in the price. When the wool harvest came it was found that prices were only three-fourths of what they had been during years preceding—only 22 or 23 cents per lb. instead of over 30 cents; while the summer's sales of cheese from the factories brought only about 7¾ cents, instead of 9½ or 10 cents, as before. Of the butter market it may be said that the bottom appeared to have fallen out of it altogether, from 10 to 15 cents, according to quality and locality, being with difficulty realized where lately before from 16 to 25 cents had been obtained. The low prices and very poor market for wool, butter and cheese discouraged the farmers a good deal during the summer, and the fall prices for grain were not such as to restore cheerfulness. Prices ruled low during the shipping season, and the tendency seemed always downward, so that operators dared not venture upon any movement for a rise, and the year closed discouragingly for farmers, millers and grain dealers alike. The season had proved far better for the Southern and Middle States than for Canada and the Northwestern States, and the reported large yield in Kansas and Illinois helped to make low prices for the middling or indifferent crops of Canada, Iowa, and Minnesota. While the farmers were getting such poor returns, in money, for their year's sales, heavy rains, with deep mud and bad roads, put almost an embargo on country trade in many sections, which was not relieved until the welcome snow came, just before Christmas. Following that a large amount of long-delayed business must have been done, which will, however, belong to the record of 1879.

Neither in lumbering, shipping, mining, or manufacturing was there to be found any offset to the unfavorable agricultural experiences of the year. Compared with the year before, the lumber trade had improved somewhat, perhaps; but to so small an extent that the question whether it had improved at all or not was debated. The ship-building trade continued to decline during the year; and how it was affected by the general depression, also by some special causes, may be seen by the following figures, taken from the last Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries: In 1874, there were built in the Dominion 496 vessels, 190,756 tons; 1875, 480 vessels, 151,012 tons; 1876, 420 vessels, 130,901 tons; 1877, 432 vessels, 120,918 tons; 1878, 340 vessels, 101,506 tons. These figures show a constant decline during the last four years, the new tonnage of 1878 being only a little over half that

of 1874. In each case the record is that of the calendar year, ending 31st December. The total number of vessels (steamers included) remaining on the register books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1878, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers, and barges, was 7,469, measuring 1,333,015 tons register tonnage; being an increase, as compared with 1877, of 107 vessels and 22,547 tons. The number of steamers on the register books on the same date was 834, with a gross tonnage of 183,935 tons, and a net tonnage of 116,620 tons. Canada's position as a maritime country is shown by the following statement of gross tonnage, quoted in the Marine Report from the *Répertoire Générale* for 1878 and 1879:

British Empire, Canada included	1,860,702
British Empire, Canada not included	6,527,687
United States	2,444,408
Norway	1,413,503
Canada	1,333,015
Germany	1,087,606
Italy	1,019,137
France	817,732

After this comes Russia with 482,963 tons; Sweden, 468,694 tons; Holland, 443,974 tons; Spain, 430,858 tons; Greece, 410,958 tons; Austria, 300,427 tons; and Denmark, 222,467 tons, showing a high maritime rank for Canada among the nations.

The Dominion fisheries held their own during the year, and even showed a considerable improvement; almost the only branch of trade of which this remark can be made. In 1877, the yield of the fisheries was estimated at $12,029,957; and in 1878, at $13,373,486 (up to 31st December in each year), being an increase of nearly one and a half million of dollars. This, as stated in the Commissioner's preliminary report, was principally in the cod, mackerel, salmon, and lobster fisheries. The lake shipping trade, which it was supposed had touched bottom the year before, went a point or two lower still in 1878. Mining and manufacturing had already got to the bottom, and were staying there. From midsummer onwards political considerations appeared to influence business strongly, many people engaged in various branches of manufacture being inclined to barely keep the shop open, waiting the event of the general election in September. In the general uncertainty which prevailed there was little disposition either to extend old ventures or enter upon new ones, and everybody appeared to be waiting for something to turn up. The event was decided in the way that most people engaged in manufactures and mining wished it should be, and a Government pledged to give Protection to these interests, and to other interests as well, came into power. But for the establishment of the promised National Policy the sanction of Parliament was necessary, and it was well understood that the first quarter of another year must be nearly gone ere legislative action could be taken. Under the circumstances, even the most enterprising, and those most confident that the promises made before the elections would be redeemed by the men who had attained to power, did not feel like striking out a new departure in business during the closing months of the year; and the expression, "let us wait now until spring," appeared to indicate the prevailing view among business men.

With general business in such condition as above indicated, real estate had of course to suffer. Wherever failures forced real estate upon the market, the lack of buyers to take it up became apparent, and the test of what it would sell for revealed low prices and a great shrinkage in value during a few years. There were two kinds of property, however, that fairly maintained their value—town and city real estate in central positions, and farms in good agricultural districts. In the former, little movement took place; there was not much demand, but holders were generally strong enough to keep what they had if a sufficient price were not offered. In the latter there was actually more eagerness to buy than to sell, and good cleared farms in desirable localities, in Ontario, at all events, brought from $60 to $100, and even sometimes higher figures, per acre. These high prices for good farms are traceable to the increasing number of farmers' sons who want land, and who, having ran up the price in the best townships beyond their own means, are now by thousands seeking new homes in the great Northwest. With these two exceptions, depression and a still downward movement continued in the real estate business during the year, which closed, however, with a widely diffused hope that a change would come with the spring of 1879.

The financial record of the year was no better than the commercial; it was in fact even worse, for the reason that the accumulated bad influences of depression continued during years before, already spoken of, this year began to tell particularly upon the banks. There was a remarkable lack of good, safe business for the banks to do, and even the usual fall crop movement brought less than the usual amount of benefit. In no year since 1870, so it has been said, was the expansion of the circulation during the fall months so small as in 1878. The dead dulness which was the leading feature in matters financial during three-quarters of the year was broken, but in no cheering manner, by the astounding revelations of insecurity which came with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in October. Canada's direct interest in this disastrous event was not much, but still the tendency was to create distrust and to provoke investigation here as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. Before this, Canadian bank and other stocks had been almost steadily declining, under the chill of dulness and "nothing doing," but near the close of the year something more unfavorable than mere dulness and inactivity was to be observed. The following table, showing the market value of the capital stock of several banks, on January 1st and December 31st, 1878, will convey an idea of the depreciation which all securities suffered during the year:

	Jan. 1st.	Dec. 31st.
Bank of Montreal.....	$19,200,000	$16,560,000
Ontario.....	2,925,000	2,025,000
Consolidated.....	3,160,000	2,320,000
People's.....	1,408,000	960,000
Molsons'.....	2,000,000	1,600,000
Toronto.....	2,800,000	2,360,000
Commerce.....	6,960,000	6,060,000
Montreal Telegraph.....	2,450,000	2,200,000
	$40,903,000	$34,085,000

In its financial review of the year, from which the above table is taken, the Montreal *Gazette* thus condenses results: "In these eight stocks the deprecia-

tion during the year has been nearly seven million dollars, and if the decline in the value of all the stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange were calculated in the same way, the total depreciation would be found to be something like ten million dollars. But the loss to investors in these securities is not to be estimated solely by the decline in the market value of the shares; the reductions which have been made in the dividends paid by the different Corporations have also to be taken into the calculation. We find that during the year the Bank of Montreal half-yearly dividend was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.; the Ontario Bank dividend from 4 per cent. to 3 per cent.; Consolidated Bank dividend from 3½ to 3 per cent.; Molson's Bank dividend from 4 to 3 per cent.; Toronto Bank dividend from 4 to 3½ per cent.; Quebec Bank dividend from 3½ to 3 per cent.; Nationale Bank dividend from 3½ to 3 per cent.; Eastern Townships Bank dividend from 4 to 3½ per cent., and Loan & Mortgage Company dividend from 5 to 4 per cent. By these reductions the amount of dividends paid by these Banks in the last half of the year was $232,000 less than in the corresponding period in 1877."

It may be said, in brief, that the year closed with nearly all interests in a state of great depression, but still with a prevailing expectation that a change for the better was near at hand. How far that expectation is to be fulfilled it remains for the record of succeeding years to tell.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

THE "M'CARTHY MYSTERY" IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The "McCarthy Mystery," as it was called, proved to be one of the most exciting cases which was ever tried in the Province of New Brunswick. The circumstances attending the murder, for murder it must have been, were so mysterious, the story told by Annie Parker so incredible, that people did not know what to believe, or whose statements to credit. The case produced great excitement, not only in the immediate vicinity of Moncton, where the missing man resided, Shediac, the scene of the tragedy, and Dorchester, where the trial of the accused parties took place, but also in all parts of the Maritime Provinces.

The facts attending this celebrated case may be stated as follows:—

Timothy McCarthy, the victim, was a tavern-keeper residing at Moncton, where he did a good business. He was a married man, having, at the time of his disappearance, a wife and four children living. On October 12, 1877, he left his home in Moncton, telling his wife he was going South. He took with him, according to her statement, fully $1,000. At the station he met his uncle, and decided to go with him to Shediac. His wife was also going to Shediac. The two went in the same train to Point du Chene, where both went on board the boat. Mrs. McCarthy saw Mr. McCarthy talking to a man named W. D. Mansfield, and saw them walk up the wharf together towards Schurman's Hotel, and this was the last she ever saw of her husband. She remained at Point du Chene for a few days and then returned home. As McCarthy did not make his appearance, suspicions were excited and search was made for him. It was discovered he had left the Weldon House a little after 10 o'clock that night in company with a man named "Chip. Smith," who left him about twenty minutes later, but no further trace of him was to be found. A horse he had with him remained at Shediac till the 25th October, when Mrs. McCarthy got it and had it taken home. His brother, Edward McCarthy, his wife, and others began to make enquiries about him, and searched all the places he had been found to have been at on the evening of October 12th. It was clearly proved he did not go to Prince Edward Island, as at first it was supposed he had. Statements were obtained from all parties who knew anything about his movements, until at last a young girl named Annie Parker, who, at the time of his disappearance, had been in the employ of John Osborne, who kept a hotel at Shediac known as the Waverley House, made a statement that she had seen McCarthy murdered in the Waverley House about midnight on October 12th. In consequence of her statements, Edward McCarthy went

before Justice Wortman and laid information against John Osborne, his wife Martha Osborne, his daughter Eliza, and his son Harry, charging them with the murder of Timothy McCarthy. Justice Wortman thereupon issued his warrant, and on Sunday, 20th, 1878, the Osborne family were arrested. They were conveyed to Moncton and placed in the lock-up there. The arrest caused the greatest excitement in Shediac and Moncton, an excitement which continued throughout the whole proceedings.

On Monday, the 21st, at 11 o'clock a.m., the examination was begun in Dunlap's Hall, before Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman and W. J. Robinson, Esq., J.P. R. A. Borden, Esq., appeared for the Crown, and W. J. Gilbert, Esq., and C. A. Holstead, Esq., for the prisoners; but before the examination, W. H. Tuck, Esq., Q. C., Clerk of the Crown, came up from St. John to take charge of the case for the Crown; and A. L. Palmer, Esq., Q.C., also of St. John, appeared to defend the prisoners.

Annie Parker was the first witness called, and deposed as follows:—

Annie Parker.

On the 12th October last, I was at John Osborne's, Shediac. The family consisted of Eliza Osborne, Martha Osborne, John Osborne, and Harry Osborne. I recognize the parties in Court. John Osborne was sick on the day referred to. He was an hotel-keeper, and kept the Waverley House. I was a servant girl. The prisoners were in the house that night, and two children, Morton and John—in bed. Timothy McCarthy was there that night. I saw him there. I saw him there before 10 o'clock, and again after 12 o'clock of the 12th October. When I saw him the first time he was in the ladies' sitting-room. Mrs. Osborne and Eliza were with him. They had a conversation about Mrs. McCarthy. They were talking about a girl in Moncton; I forget her name. They were talking about a polonaise McCarthy had given her. McCarthy said he had an idea of going to the Island. They were talking about the buttons on the polonaise. Eliza said they were white, and he said they were black. Eliza said, "I'll bet they were white." He said they were black, and he took out a roll of bills, about three inches thick, to bet. She then said she did not care if they were white or black, she would not bet, and they had high words, and she came out into the kitchen. He came out to the dining-room door, where I was scrubbing, and went through the dining-room and stopped at the kitchen door and called Eliza. She did not come, and then he sent Harry for Eliza. She would not come, and said if he wanted her worse than she wanted him, he could come where she was. I don't know whether he took a drink in the bar-room or not. He remained two or three minutes in the bar-room. He then went out of the front door. Harry was in the bar-room with him. I saw him next after the clock struck twelve. I had not seen him in the meantime. After he went out, I heard Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, and Harry talking of giving him a white powder to "mortifize" him, so as to take his money from him. They used the word "mortifize." I always used that word. This conversation was before he came in at 12 o'clock. I had heard McCarthy say, before he left the house, that he was coming back. I dare say Harry, Mrs. Osborne, and Eliza could hear him say this as well as me.

When he came back he took off his overcoat. I was up-stairs, and came down as he was taking off his coat. He went in the bar-room and treated all around. Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, Harry, myself, and McCarthy were in the bar-room. They all took liquor but me. After that we talked and carried on in the bar-room. McCarthy treated three or four times. At the fifth drink, Mrs. Osborne put some white powder and sugar in McCarthy's drink and stirred it. I was talking with McCarthy when the drink was being mixed. He took the drink and swallowed it. She also put some powder in a drink and offered it to me, but I did not take it. I told her I did not drink. This was after she gave the drink to McCarthy. After that McCarthy became stupid. He talked for about ten minutes—after he took the drink. At first we could understand him very well, but after ten minutes we could not tell what he was saying. He laid over the counter, with his head on his hands. He kept his head up about ten minutes after taking the drink. When he could just talk a little, he called his wife, Ellen, six or seven times, and his eldest son, Hazen. We were talking to him about fourteen minutes, and he could not answer. When he was too drunk or crazy to answer, the old woman came from behind the counter and took the money out of his pocket. She took the money out of the right-hand pants pocket and gave it to Harry. Harry and the old woman together parted the money in two and offered me part of it, but I would not take it. Mrs. Osborne then went behind the counter. She said, "If we put him anywhere, when he comes to he will know where his money is, and we will all be taken up." Harry said, "Mother, if you think he will come to, let us finish him." There was a puncheon standing in a corner of the room, and a hatchet on it. Mrs. Osborne handed the hatchet to Harry, and said, "Strike him only once, and kill right once." Harry took the hatchet and struck him behind the right ear, and he fell down. When he fell, the blood rushed out of his mouth and nose. He did not kill him quite dead; he drew a long breath, and Mrs. Osborne said, "He is not dead yet," and Harry struck him another blow where he struck him before.

After he was dead, Harry took the watch out of his pocket, and went for the horse and waggon, which he brought to the front door. Before Harry went for the horse, he brought a grey stone into the house, about a foot long, six inches wide, and four inches thick. Before that, Harry brought the Bible out of the room and made me swear I never would tell of the murder. Harry tied the stone to his neck with a rope—a piece of bed-cord from a bedstead in the furthest off room in the back chamber. Harry went and got the rope. The stone was tied with a slip-knot round the stone and a tight-knot round the neck. I held the end of the rope while he tied the slip-knot. After getting the stone tied round his neck, Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, and Harry carried the body, with the stone, to the front door. Harry told me to go and lift up the seat of the waggon. I did so. They put the body in it and took it down to the river. Harry asked me to go, but I said I would not. When Harry came back, I was standing at the front door, and I asked him where he put him. He replied that he had put him a mile above the Sadouc Bridge; that he backed the waggon to the river, and put up two poles, and rolled the body down into the river.

McCarthy bled some in the bar-room. There was blood on the floor as far

as the front door. There was a big pile in the bar-room, and between the bar-room and dining-room. I washed up the blood myself about two hours after the murder. They kept the money, and paid on their debt for piano and other things. McCarthy's rubber coat, and a brown overcoat with a dark velvet collar, were kept in the house. When he came in at 12 o'clock, he took off the rubber coat and brown overcoat, and hung them up in the hall. Mrs. Osborne, next morning, took the brown coat and put it in her clothes' press in her room. I do not know what was done with the rubber coat. Two days after Mr. Osborne got well he tried the overcoat on. He could not try it on then; he was too weak, and had to sit down two or three times. At another time, when he was coming to Moncton, he tried it on, and the sleeves were too long, and Eliza said she would cut the sleeves. He said, "Can't I put it on to go to Moncton?" Mrs. Osborne said, "You won't put it on this time to go to Moncton; everybody will know the coat." He did not put it on that time, and Eliza cut the sleeves so as to fit him. She cut a piece off the wrist and bound it with black. At the time he tried to try on the coat in the bed-room, I was there. He asked Mrs. Osborne if I knew anything about the murder. Mrs. Osborne said I did, but that she was not afraid that I would tell, as I had taken my oath on the Bible not to. He said that as I had not taken any money, I would tell, but Mrs. Osborne said, "No, she will always stay with us."

I am positively sure I know where the body is. Harry told me when he came in where he had put it. I went one day to the place and saw where the waggon had turned by the marks in the sand. This was the next Saturday after the night he was killed. The place is about a mile above the Sadouc bridge. Harry told me he had to pass through a potato field to get there. McCarthy's hat, a black soft felt one, was on his head. When he was killed it lay on the counter, and after he was dead they took and pressed it down on his head. I was then standing in the door. There was no one in the house that night except ourselves. Mr. Campbell, dentist, had boarded there, but that night he left between 10 and 11 o'clock, and told me he was going to Point du Chene. Mr. Wilson, druggist, was with him when he went out. I did not see Campbell again that night.

I did not hear much conversation amongst the Osbornes about McCarthy after it was published that he was missing. Have heard them saying to parties that came in that they did not know what became of him. After it came out in the papers, Eliza Osborne sent for Chipman Smith, and was going to send a letter to Mrs. McCarthy. Smith told her she had better not, as it might hurt her a great deal. I was present when this conversation took place. I did not see the watch after that night, but I saw Harry have a shell which was on the chain that night when Harry took it out of McCarthy's pocket.

In cross-examination she said:—Mr. Campbell, the dentist, went to Point du Chene. Had he been in his room he could not have heard the murder. His room was immediately over the front door. About a month after I went there, the clock struck ahead of time. Would not swear positively that the clock was striking wrong on the night of the murder at 10 o'clock. I saw Campbell next day at dinner. The tide was low when I viewed the place.

The body might have been in the river and I not see it. I visited the place eight days after the murder. I did not speak to Harry about this after going to the place. When I left Osborne's I went out in the country four miles from Moncton, to William Jones', for a visit. I lived there two months before going to Osborne's. After I left there I went to James Flooks'. I told Mrs. Flooks about the murder, part truth and part lies. Stoppèd five days at James Blair's, Tannery street, where Edward McCarthy came for me. I washed blood out of the bar-room hall and on the platform about an hour—between 5 and 6 o'clock. There were only a few drops of blood on the front platform. I put on ashes and scrubbed off the blood. Put the rags on a pile of wood at the woodshed. There was blood on them after McCarthy was killed. They put a powder in a glass of liquor and gave me. I took a mouthful. I knew what was in the liquor. I never saw blood in the waggon. I don't think it was one that the Osbornes owned. I made a statement to Sheriff Botsford at James Blair's, but Mrs. McCarthy was the first one I told the story to as it really occurred. I saw a roll of bills with McCarthy before 10 o'clock. The top one was a $10 bill. A tall man, dark and stout, with black moustache, a long, black overcoat and pants, a soft felt hat and no side-whiskers, came in and had a drink, but said nothing. Three men came to the Waverley House after the murder—I think the next week. They were apple-tree agents. If they came on Friday it was Friday of the next week.

Chipman W. Smith

testified that he was with McCarthy at the Weldon House on the night of 12th October, about 9.30 o'clock. He talked about going to the Island. They left the hotel together about three-quarters of an hour later. McCarthy wanted to go to the Adams House to see the Riley girls. He showed him where the girls lived, but they would not let them in. He left McCarthy about twenty minutes after leaving the hotel. He is postmaster at Shediac, and his daughter said the Osbornes sent $50 by Post-office order to St. John, October 20.

Martin McDonald,

barkeeper at the Weldon House, said McCarthy was in the bar-room about 10.30, drank twice and went out with Smith about three-quarters of an hour after that.

Jadduce Babineau

testified that before Christmas he was on the Sadouc bridge and thought he saw the body of a man afloat with a rope around his waist about a foot under the water's surface, going with the current towards the bay. His head hung down as if his throat was cut. Was floating back down. Had on white shirt, gray pants, head bare and something on the feet. Told his mother.

Patrick Hickey,

night watchman for local fire company, said that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, he was on his beat and saw an express waggon come out between the Johnson House and hay-scales. The Johnson House is within a few yards of the Waverley House. It was an express waggon. The tail

board lapped down. The person driving was of medium size. Was not acquainted with Harry Osborne, and did not think it was he who was in the waggon. It was a common thing for waggons to be driving about at night. He had, in January, received a threatening letter, which, however, the magistrate would not allow in evidence.

Philip Cormier

testified to finding a hat in the water about a mile above the Sadouc bridge, between the 22nd and 25th of October. This hat was identified by other witnesses as belonging to McCarthy.

Anthony White

said he had left an express waggon in Osborne's barn, and when he went for it found it outside. Believed it had been used, but was told it had to be put outside to make room for other horses and waggons.

Stephen McCarthy,

brother of the victim, said he once left a dark brown coat, with a dark velvet collar, at Osborne's, who told him he had once worn the coat to Moncton. Left the coat there about the middle of October, and got it again the last of November.

Charles Williston

swore that Osborne paid him $50 November 9, and $13 in December.

Mrs. Helen McCarthy,

wife of Timothy McCarthy, testified to circumstances of his leaving home and where she last saw him. As to the money he had when he left, she said: We kept a tavern and transient boarding-house, and they were profitable. We took about $600 a month on the average; he generally kept the money. He kept some on his person, and deposited in the bank occasionally. He had in the Bank of Montreal when he left $1,133. When he left he must have had $1,000 on his person. About the last of September or first of October he put $300 in the bank. We had about $3,000 on other property. He usually kept his money in a breast pocket on the left side of inside of vest. He sometimes carried it in his pants pocket. When he was leaving he put his hand in the breast pocket of the vest and took a roll and handed me a five dollar bill from it. The roll was a large one; he often carried tens, twenties and fifties in his pocket.

Robert Atkinson,

through whose field Annie Parker had sworn the waggon went, testified that he noticed waggon tracks across a field of his between the 13th and 15th October, about a quarter of a mile from his house.

John Nickerson

testified that Mrs. Osborne and Eliza told him that McCarthy had been at their house about 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th. He searched the Adams House, but found nothing suspicious.

W. P. Warman

swore that his business was looking after lumber for E. J. Smith. He did not remember distinctly October 12, but did remember a big storm about that time on a Friday. About that time there were four rafts fastened to the shore by a large hawser near Atkinson's. His men had told him that on October 13th Atkinson's bars were down, and also that they saw a track as if a waggon had gone through the bars to the field. The waggon track went down near the fence to the shore. The tracks were fresh. He, however, fixed the date from the assertion of the men.

Committed for Trial.

This was the most important evidence given at this examination, and the Magistrates, after carefully considering the evidence, committed the prisoners for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Dorchester in July.

The body of Timothy McCarthy was discovered in the Sadouc River between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of May 11, 1878, by Damien White and Philip Vatore, who were at that time taking a raft of logs to Mr. E. J. Smith's mill. The body was found about 400 or 500 yards below the railroad bridge, and a short distance above the place where Annie Parker said it would be found. The face looked natural when first found, but soon began to turn black. There was an appearance of a wound or hole behind the left ear. There were on the body when discovered a waterproof overcoat, a pair of waterproof leggings and a pair of india rubbers over a pair of tolerably new leather boots, reaching not quite to the knees, a cloth overcoat with velvet collar. The brown overcoat and rubber coat Annie Parker swore the Osbornes kept. In the right hand pants pocket $52 in bills and a piece of silver were found, and in the left hand pocket $207 in bills. In one of the vest pockets was a silver watch, which had stopped at 1.35 o'clock. The watch had a chain attached, also a shell the size of a chestnut. In the right hand pocket of the overcoat was a seven-shot revolver, with all the chambers loaded, and in the left hand pocket of the coat a meerschaum pipe and case. Drs. Allison, Fleming and Scott held a post-mortem examination of the body on the 13th.

An inquest was begun on the 13th at Shediac before Coroner Hannington, and a jury consisting of George Miner, foreman, George Maillet, John Dickey, Tranquil Gallant, James Wilbur, Louis Arthur and Sherman Welling. Dr. W. H. Tuck, Q. C., and D. L. Hannington, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Crown, and C. A. Holstead, Esq., on behalf of the prisoners.

The first evidence given was that of the physicians who had examined the body, who testified to the appearance of the body when found, who all agreed that death was not caused by drowning. The great bulk of the testimony was similar to that given at the first examination. The body was fully identified. Annie Parker repeated her story as to how McCarthy was murdered. She further stated that McCarthy said that he was going away from Mrs. McCarthy to leave her; he was going to the Island, where she could not follow him, for she had only ten dollars of her own, besides the five he had given her. She also stuck to her story with regard to the disposition of the coats by the Osbornes.

On the 18th, two men employed by the Coroner to rake the Sadouc River found in it a stone 15 inches long, 9 inches wide and 5 inches thick, which Annie Parker afterwards said was similar to the one the Osbornes used, although it did not appear so long when she saw it at night time.

The stone was of a grayish color, appeared to have been exposed to smoke and weighed about 50 lbs. It was a few yards from where the body was picked up, and a short distance from where she said the body was put.

The tree-men, Stephen J. Sturgis, A. C. Myrick and C. R. Myrick, swore that they were in Shediac from October 11 to November 16, stopping at the Waverley House; heard nothing unusual.

Dr. Campbell, who boarded at the time at the Waverley House, said he was at Waverley House on 12th October, and slept there that night; heard nothing unusual; tree-men were there, he thought.

Agnes Buchanan swore that Annie Parker had told her that Mrs. McCarthy would keep her like a lady if she would only stick to her story that the Osbornes killed McCarthy. She thought Annie under the influence of liquor then.

The inquest closed on June 2, 1878, when the jury, having failed to agree were discharged.

THE FIRST TRIAL.

The first trial of the Osbornes took place at Dorchester, before His Honour Chief Justice Allen, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and a jury composed of the following persons: Hiram Hicks, foreman, Abel Dewyer, Rufus Trueman, Titus Dixon, Eph. Allen, Thomas L. Wood, Amos Weldon, Nathan Fowler, Edward Hastey, Edgar Dixon, Gaius Black and William Dixon.

Dr. Tuck appeared on behalf of the Crown, and with him was associated D. L. Hannington, Esq. The prisoners were defended by A. L. Palmer, Esq., Q C., and C. A. Holstead, Esq.

The case began July 18, 1878, and continued without intermission until August 23rd, when it was given to the jury, who, after deliberating on it for about eleven hours, failed to agree, and were consequently discharged. John Osborne was then released on bail to appear at the sitting of the Court in the following November. The other prisoners were remanded to jail. Annie Parker was remanded to Hampton Jail as a necessary witness. She had been confined there since the first examination.

The line of defence adopted at this trial was to endeavour to show that McCarthy went down the track that night and fell off the railway bridge, and was killed by striking against the timbers of the bridge, or was drowned in the river. They also endeavoured to show that Annie Parker was unworthy of credit.

The Second Trial.

The second trial began at Dorchester on November 13th, 1878, before Chief Justice Allen and the following jury: W. A. Wells, foreman, William M. Ross, Ephraim Weldon, W. Dixon Baird, Thomas Wood, Cyrus Chappell, John Wells, Rufus Outton, John A. Summers, Allen Horsman, Bamford Atkinson and Martin Black. It continued until December 16, 1878, when, after

about twelve hours, the jury again failed to agree, and were discharged. It was said the jury stood 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal.

John Osborne was then released on his own recognizance, Eliza was released on bail, and the others were remanded back to prison.

The Osbornes.

The following is a description of the Osbornes:—

Mr. Osborne—Tall, sandy whiskers, high cheek bones, Roman nose, hair darkish, medium forehead, weight about 180 or 190.

Mrs. Osborne—About 48 or 50 years, hair a little grayish, high cheek bones, long slim nose, weight about 140 lbs., maintains an undisturbed demeanor.

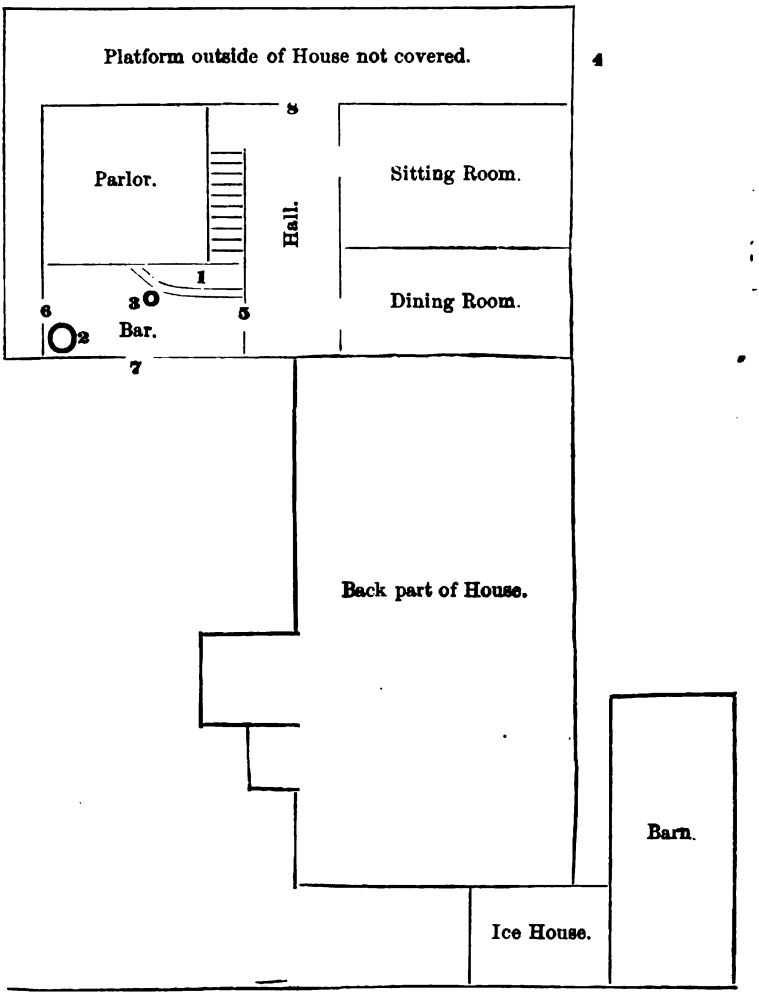
Eliza—Weight about 125 or 130, age 25 or thereabouts, curly hair, rather good looking, light eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches high.

Harry—Age 17, darkish hair, low forehead, not intelligent looking, smiles occasionally at close questions, tall and slim.

Formerly kept hotel at Moncton; removed to Shediac in July, 1877, and rented Waverley Hotel, formerly occupied by James Grafton.

Family composed of nine persons: Mr. and Mrs. Osborne; Eliza and a Mrs. White, since married; a son about 25 years old, a farmer; Harry, the prisoner; one small girl and two small boys.

The Scene of the Tragedy Described by Annie Parker.



1. Counter in bar-room.
2. Puncheon described by Annie Parker.
3. Place where McCarthy was killed.
4. Place where waggon was backed up to.
5. Door of bar-room.
6. Closed door, opening from bar-room on platform outside.
7. Window in bar-room.
8. Front door.

According to Annie Parker's story, McCarthy was killed at the spot marked 3, was carried through the hall and front door to the place marked 4, where it was placed in the waggon. The tree-men occupied the room directly over that marked sitting room. Dr. Campbell's room was directly over the front door.

The Place Where the Body Was Put in the Sadouc.

To get to this place the waggon would have to be driven from the Waverley House across the railway track, down the main street in Shediac, until near the bridge crossing the Saduoc, then turning to the left along a road parallel to the river to near Farmer Atkinson's, where it would have to pass through a gate of Farmer Atkinson's, enter a lane which runs down to his barn-yard and above the barns, pass through a grain or hay-field and across a corner of a potato patch into a gap in a bit of woods and emerge at the river side. About this place on the 13th October there were four rafts of logs. At the place where the waggon tracks were seen there was from 30 to 40 feet of open water between the bank of the river and the logs. There was a gradual descent from the bank to the water, about 10 feet in a distance of 30 feet. At that place the water was deep, as the channel strikes immediately against the shore. There was about nine feet of water at low tide, and the tide rose about five feet. The shore was not sufficiently steep to prevent a waggon going down, although it would be difficult for it to cross. Where the body was found the water was about 15 feet deep. The jury at both trials visited this place and the Waverley House.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette, January* 4.)

INDIA OFFICE, January 1, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon :—

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne.)

WAR OFFICE, January 3, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of

FRANCIS CLARE FORD, Esq., Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

(*London Gazette, January* 25.)

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the same Order :

FRANCIS CLARE FORD, Esq., Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, and lately Her Majesty's agent before the Fisheries Commission held at the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

(*London Gazette, May* 25.)

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
May 25, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of St. Michael and St. George :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Order :

SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G., member of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order:

ALBERT SMITH, Esq., Minister of the Marine for the Dominion of Canada, and lately employed in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

FREDERICK B. T. CARTER, Esq., late Premier and Attorney-General of the Island of Newfoundland.

(*London Gazette, 20th August.*)

WAR OFFICE, 20th August, 1878.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PATRICK LEONARD MCDOUGALL, K. C. M. G., to have the local rank of General whilst holding the appointment of Lieutenant-General on the Staff in command of the forces in the Dominion of Canada. Dated 21st August, 1878.

(*London Gazette, 24th September.*)

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
September 23, 1878.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, K. T. (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), to be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

(*London Gazette, 15th October.*)

DOWNING STREET, October 14, 1878.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, K. T., G. C. M. G. (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

(*London Gazette, October 29.*)

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
October 29, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in and appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered to the Colonies as Colonial Commissioners and otherwise in connection with the representation of British colonial products at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Order:

SIR JOHN ROSE, Bart., K. C. M. G., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, and member of the Finance Committee.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order:

CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON PELLETIER, Esq., President of the Executive Committee for the Dominion of Canada, and late Minister of Agriculture and Statistics and Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion; and

THOMAS COLTRIN KEEFER, Esq., C. E., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA APPROVED OF BY THE QUEEN.

JOHN Q. SMITH, Consul General for the British North American Provinces, to reside at Montreal, for the United States of America. Dated 2nd February, 1878.

ROBERT THOMSON, Consul for the Counties of Westmoreland, Albert, St. John and Charlotte, to reside at St. John, N. B., for the German Empire. Dated 2nd February, 1878.

JOSÉ FROUSKI, Vice-Consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland, for His Majesty the King of Spain. Dated 2nd February, 1878.

LOUIS BOLS, Consul General at Quebec, with jurisdiction over Canada, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Dated 18th March, 1878.

FRANK LELAND, Consul at Hamilton, Ont., for the United States of America. Dated 9th May, 1878.

MARSHALL H. TWITCHELL, Consul at Kingston, Ont., for the United States of America. Dated 9th May, 1878.

A. E. S. DE WIEDERHOLD, Consul at Victoria, B.C., for the Republic of Peru. Dated 24th May, 1878.

DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

4th January.—Joseph Rosaire Thibaudeau,—Senator for the Rigaud Electoral Division, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Hon. Charles Wilson, deceased.

11th " —John Lorway,—Port Warden for the port of Sydney, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

18th " —Lieut. John E. A. Harvey, 42nd Highlanders,—an Extra A.D.C. to the Governor-General.

21st " —General Sir William O'Grady Haly, K C.B.,—Administrator for the Dominion of Canada.

6th February.—Honorable Sir William Buell Richards, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada,—Deputy of the Governor-General.

" " —James O'Dea, of Oshawa, in the Province of Ontario,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

7th February.—Hormidas Alphonse Lemieux, of the city of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

7th " —John Bruce, of the City of Toronto,—Registrar of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

8th " —Jacob Silliker,—Harbor Master for the port of Port Elgin, in the Province of New Brunswick.

" " —Peter Leggat,—Harbor Master for the Port of Metis, in the Province of Quebec.

14th " —John Drewatt Hood,—Official Assignee for the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* James McWhirter, left the country.

15th " —Thomas McIntyre Nairn,—Official Assignee for the County of Elgin, in the Province of Ontario.

19th " —William Boyd, of the City of Toronto,—Marshal of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

20th " —Captain James Hughes,—Harbor Master for the Port of Digby, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

25th " —Edward McGovern,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of St. Francis, in the Province of Quebec.

27th " —James Weatherby,—Harbor Master for the Port of Tatamagouche, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

5th March.—Joseph Plamondon,—Member of the Corporation of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, *vice* the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, resigned.

" " —Duncan Elliot McFarland, of Port Robinson, in the Province of Ontario,—Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

7th " —Charles Taylor, of Whitby, in the Province of Ontario,—Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

13th " —Thomas Hall, of Paris, in the Province of Ontario,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

26th " —W. C. Alding,—Harbor Master for the Port of Merigonish, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

" " —Robert Early,—Harbor Master for the Port of Margaretville, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

" " —Captain William Lauder,—Harbor Master for the Port of River John, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

11th April.—Charles Napier Bell, of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs

12th " —Captain Daniel McDonald,—Warden for the Port of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

16th " —Levi Borden,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Pugwash, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

20th " —Thomas Mitchell, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

29th " —John R. Coffin,—Harbor Master for the Port of Bay Fortune, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, *vice* William B. Dingwell, resigned.

29th April.—James Court and John Macintosh,—Joint Official Assignees for the Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre, *vice* James Court, resigned.

" " —Joseph Knight,—Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters for the Province of Prince Edward Island.

" " —The Honorable James Muirhead,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the County of Prince, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

" " —Edward Vickerson—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Kings County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

" " —James A. G. Campbell, Sub-Collector of Customs at Tatamagouche, in the Province of Nova Scotia,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping.

2nd May.—John Y. Palmateer, of South Marysburgh, in the Province of Ontario,—Receiver of Wreck, *vice* John G. Hicks, deceased.

4th " —Thomas Harrison,—Harbor Master for the Port of Rond Eau, in the Province of Ontario.

8th " —John Hazard,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Queens County, including the Port of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

9th " —Frederick Dodge,—Official Assignee for the County of Prince Edward, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* William Carter, resigned.

" " —Dow J. Morse, of Clementport, in the Province of Nova Scotia,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

16th " —James McSween, of Petrolia, in the Province of Ontario,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —Horace Hazard,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the County of Queens, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, *vice* John Hazard, deceased.

" " —William Nelson Ford, of St. Mary's, in the Province of Ontario, —A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

22nd " —Benjamin Trudelle,—Shipping Master and Chief of the River Police for the harbor of Quebec, *vice* R. H. Russell, superannuated.

23rd " —Joseph Craig, of Walkerton, in the Province of Ontario,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —Henry Arthur Forbes, of Port Hastings, in the Province of Nova Scotia,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —Peter Sydenham Furness, of Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario,— A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —Walter T. Ross, of Picton, in the Province of Ontario,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —David Keswick, of Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, —A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

25th " —Cornelius V. Price,—Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* J. J. Burrowes, resigned.

25th May.—William Coole,—Official Assignee for the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Louis A. Auger, deceased.

" " —Edward Mackay,—Member of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* the Hon. John Young, deceased.

" " —Benjamin H. Ruggles,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Westport, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

30th " —Joseph St. Laurent,—Harbor Master for the Port of Rimouski, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Peter D. Rouleau, resigned.

6th June.—Henry E. Hill,—Official Assignee for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* George F. Hill, resigned

" " —William Patrick Dailey, of the Township of Escott, in the Province of Ontario,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

17th " —Jacob F. Pringle,—Judge of the County Court of the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, *vice* George S. Jarvis, deceased.

" " —Cleophas Beausoleil,—Official Assignee for the three Electoral Divisions of the City of Montreal, *vice* Cleophas Beausoleil, Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Montreal, resigned.

28th " —Richard Hunter, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia,—a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

" " —Charles Edward Bunting, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

2nd July.—Alexander Houliston,—Official Assignee for the District of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec.

" " —George Brooks and James Wiggett,—Joint Official Assignee for the District of St. Francis, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* G. B. Loomis, resigned.

" " —James Robertson, Collector of Customs,—Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

" " —George E. Gurd, of the Township of Moore, in the Province of Ontario,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

4th " —Robert Bird, junior,—Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario.

16th " —The Honorable Edward Barron Chandler,—Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* the Hon. S. L. Tilley, resigned.

19th " —John Henry Dumble,—Deputy Judge of the County Court of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the Province of Ontario.

31st " —James Agnew,—Official Assignee for the County of Frontenac, including Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* C. V. Price, resigned.

2nd August.—John Lorn McDougall, of Renfrew, in the Province of Ontario, —Auditor General of Public Accounts.

" " —John Mortimer Courtney, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,—Deputy of the Minister of Finance.

" " —William Smith,—Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* Anson T. Button, resigned.

9th " —William Henry Brouse, of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, —a Senator, *vice* Hon. James Shaw, deceased.

" " —Hercules McDonald,—Harbor Master for the Port of Cardigan River, including the Port of Cardigan Bridge, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

12th " —The Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau and William Darling,—Commissioners with power to grant licenses to carry arms within the City of Montreal and County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, and to revoke the same.

2nd September.—Louis Amable Jetté,—*Puisné* Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Hon. V. P. W. Dorion, deceased.

" " —Joseph William Cullen,—Harbor Master for the Port of Dalhousie, in the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* J. U. Campbell, deceased.

" " —Chipman A. Steeves,—Official Assignee for the County of Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* John McKenzie, resigned.

5th " —J. Cassidy,—Harbor Master for the Port of Amherst Harbor, Magdalen Islands, in the Province of Quebec.

23rd " —Samuel Edward Eastmure,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of St. Francis, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Edward McGovern, resigned.

" " —John Taylor and John M. M. Duff,—Joint Official Assignee for the Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Alphonse Doutre, resigned.

28th " —Louis Lavergne,—Official Assignee for the District of Arthabaska, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Octave Ouellette, resigned.

" " —Robert H. Gray,—Official Assignee for the County of York, including the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

2nd October.—Archibald Bell,—Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, in the Province of Ontario, *vice* William B. Wells, resigned.

7th " —Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau,—*Puisné* Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, *vice* Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, resigned.

" " —Robert L. Weatherbe,—Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, resigned.

7th October.—Hon. Maurice Laframboise,—*Puisné* Judge of the Superior Court, in the District of Gaspé, *vice* Hon. L. B. Caron, removed.

" " —Hon. Henri Thomas Taschereau,—*Puisné* Judge of the Superior Court, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau, removed.

" " —J. B. Beaulieu,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* J. E. Pouliot, resigned.

" " —George Smith,—Shipping Master of Montreal.

8th " —William Buckingham,—Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, *vice* Edmund Allen Meredith, superannuated.

17th " —The Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, P. C., K.C.B.,—Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada, *vice* the Hon. David Mills, resigned.

" " —Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B.,—Minister of Finance, *vice* Hon. Richard John Cartwright, resigned.

" " —Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B.,—Minister of Public Works, *vice* Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, resigned.

" " —Hon. John Henry Pope,—Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, *vice* Hon. Charles A. P. Pelletier, resigned.

" " —Hon. John O'Connor,—President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Hon. Edward Blake, resigned.

" " —Hon. James McDonald,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

" " —Hon. James McDonald,—Minister of Justice, *vice* Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, resigned.

19th " —General Sir Patrick Leonard Macdougall, K.C.M.G.,—Administrator for the Dominion of Canada.

" " —Louis François Roderique Masson,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

" " —Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C.B.,—Postmaster-General, *vice* Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, resigned.

" " —Hon. Louis F. R. Masson,—Minister of Militia and Defence, *vice* Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, resigned.

" " —Hon. James Cox Aikins,—Secretary of State, *vice* Hon. Richard William Scott, resigned.

" " —James Colledge Pope,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

" " —Mackenzie Bowell,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

" " —Hon. James Colledge Pope,—Minister of Marine and Fisheries, *vice* Hon. Sir Albert James Smith, resigned.

" " —Hon. Mackenzie Bowell,—Minister of Customs, *vice* Hon. Isaac Burpee, resigned.

26th " —Louis François Georges Baby,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

" " —Hon. Louis F. G. Baby,—Minister of Inland Revenue, *vice* Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, resigned.

8th November.—Hon. Alexander Campbell,—Receiver-General, *vice* Hon. Thomas Coffin, resigned.

" " —Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

" " —Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot,—Speaker of the Senate, *vice* Hon. David Christie, resigned.

13th " —Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,—Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, *vice* Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison, Chief Justice of Ontario, deceased.

" " —Hon. Adam Wilson, a *Puisné* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench,—Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario, *vice* Hagarty.

14th " —George Arthur Wilson—An Official Assignee for Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal Centre and Montreal West.

" " —Lieut.-Col. J. Stoughton Dennis, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands,—Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, *vice* Buckingham.

" " —Lindsay Russell, Assistant Surveyor General,—Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, *vice* Dennis.

15th " —Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Q. C.,—a *Puisné* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, *vice* Wilson.

21st " —John Mercer,—Official Assignee for County of Kent, Ont.

" " —Frederick S. Miller, jr., and Garland W. Clench,—Official Assignee for County of Lincoln, Ont.

" " —George A. Consitt—Official Assignee for County of Lanark, Ont.

" " —Alexander F. Riddell—Official Assignee for Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal West, and Montreal Centre.

" " —James Coughlan,—Official Assignee for Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal West, and Montreal Centre.

26th " —Major F. W. DeWinton, R. A.,—Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

" " —Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Grenadier Guards,—Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

" " —Hon. R. Moreton,—Comptroller of the Household.

" " —Capt. Vernor Chater, 91st Regt. (Princess Louise's Argyleshire Highlanders)—A.-D.-C.

" " —Lieut. Hon. C. Harbord, Scots' Guards,—A.-D.-C.

7th December.—George Anderson,—Harbour Master of Port of St. Peters, P. E. I.

10th " —William Alfred Himsworth, C.P.C.,—Deputy of Governor-General for signing Letters Patent of Dominion and other Lands.

17th " —Alexander W. Murdoch,—Official Assignee for County of York, Ont., (including City of Toronto).

23rd December.—Herbert Stone Macdonald, Junior Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the Province of Ontario,—Judge of the said Court, *vice* Steele, deceased.

" " —George H. Pope,—Official Assignee for the County of Hastings and City of Belleville, Ont.

" " —R. C. W. McCuaig,—Official Assignee for the County of Carleton and City of Ottawa, Ont.

26th " —Andrew J. Simpson,—Official Assignee for Montreal, except Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre.

" " —John McIntosh, jr.,—Official Assignee for Montreal, except Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre.

" " —John Livingstone,—Official Assignee for the Electoral Districts of Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre.

" " —L. A. Globensky,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Montreal, including the City of Montreal, P. Q.

" " —George B. Fisher,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Ottawa, including City of Hull.

" " —A. J. A. Roberge,—Official Assignee for the County of Laprairie, P. Q.

" " —Isaiah A. Quintal, N. P.,—Official Assignee for Montreal, except Montreal East, Montreal West and Montreal Centre, P. Q.

" " —Ludger N. Fontaine,—Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Joliette, P. Q.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

5th January.—Robert Madden, Michael McConnell, James Herchmer, Commissioners under License Act of 1876 for the License District of Addington.

" " —James Aylesworth, Inspector under License Act of 1876 for the License District of Addington.

12th " —George May Elwood, of the City of Rochester, State of New York, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the Courts in Ontario.

26th " —Bradford Patterson, Associate Coroner for the County of York.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER LICENSE ACT OF 1877.

" " —Algoma: Commissioners, Robert Laird, John M. Hamilton,

" " William O. Luscombe; Inspector, John Kelly, M.D.

" " —Thunder Bay: Commissioners, John McIntyre, Amos Wright, Thomas Marks; Inspector, Amos Bowerman.

26th January.—Brant (North Riding): Commissioners, James Grant, William Moyle, Joseph Steele; Inspector, George Inksater.

" " —Brant (South Riding): Commissioners, William Watt, David Plewes, Wellington McAllister; Inspector, Isaac B. Merritt.

" " —Brockville and the South Riding of Leeds: Inspector, Reuben Fields.

" " —Bruce (North Riding): Commissioners, James Rowand, John M. Kilbourn, William Bull; Inspector, James Muir.

" " —Bruce (South Riding): Commissioners, John Bruce, Hamilton B. O'Connor, Daniel Cameron; Inspectors, Daniel Sullivan, William Rastall.

" " —Cardwell (Electoral District): Commissioners, James H. Newlove, George Jones, Thomas Brown.

" " —Cornwall (Electoral District): Commissioners, Alexander K. McDonald, Wm. Tait, Duncan G. McDonald; Inspector, William Pollock.

" " —Carleton (Electoral District): Commissioners, W. H. Waller, Joseph Hinton, John Dawson; Inspector, H. D. Smith.

" " —Dufferin: Commissioners, Thomas Jull, William Parsons, George McManus; Inspector, Thomas Anderson.

" " —Dundas: Commissioners, William Smyth, Alexander Rose, John Allison; Inspector, Edward Ker.

" " —Durham (West Riding): Commissioners, Andrew McNaughton, Richard Wendatt, John Hughes; Inspector, William R. Climie.

" " —Frontenac (Electoral District): Commissioners, Clarke Hamilton, Samuel Baker, Johnston Day; Inspector, John Dawson.

" " —Glengarry: Commissioners, James Fraser, Duncan B. McLennan, William Bathurst; Inspector, George Hopper McGillivray.

" " —Grey (North Riding): Commissioners, George Price, Benjamin Allan, Matthew Kennedy; Inspector, C. C. Pearce.

" " —Grey (East Riding): Commissioners, Thomas Tyson, W. J. Marsh, William Brown; Inspector, James Campbell.

" " —Grey (South Riding): Commissioners, Finlay McRae, Robert Watson, James Brown; Inspector, Thomas A. Harris.

" " —Halton: Commissioners, John Ralph Barber, C. W. Coote, Johnson Harrison; Inspector, James A. Fraser.

" " —Haldimand: Commissioners, James Mitchell, John Heasman, Hugh Stewart; Inspector, John Doyle.

" " —Hamilton: Commissioners, Hon. A. McKellar (Sheriff of the County of Wentworth), John Proctor, John W. Murton; Inspector, R. F. Keays.

" " —Hastings (North Riding): Commissioners, Robert Parker, M. D., Thomas Cross, Thomas Emo; Inspector, Edward Mounsy.

26th January.—Hastings (East Riding): Commissioners, George Philips, Thomas Curry, John Thompson; Inspector, Lewis A. Appleby.

" " —Hastings (West Riding): Commissioners, W. H. Day, John Brinton, Samuel D. Farley; Inspector, James Ross.

" " —Huron (East Riding): Commissioners, W. J. Shannon, Thos. Strachan, Robert Miller; Inspector, Donald C. Scott.

" " —Huron (South Riding): Commissioners, James Lang, William Bawdon, Edward Cash; Inspector, William Ballantyne.

" " —Huron (West Riding): Inspector, Stephen Yates.

" " —Kent (East Riding): Commissioners, Isaac Swartout, Robert P. Wright, John Mason; Inspector, Thomas Boon.

" " —Kent (West Riding): Commissioners, Stephen White, Duncan McVicar, D. R. Van Allen; Inspector, Israel Evans.

" " —Kingston: Commissioners, Archibald Livingstone, James Duncan Thompson, Isaac Asseltine; Inspector, Thomas Conley.

" " —Lambton (East Riding): Commissioners, Leander Harvey, M.D., John D. Eccles, Stephen Cornell; Inspector, Henry Goodwin Taylor.

" " —Lambton (West Riding): Commissioners, Edward Proctor, Archibald McLean, M.D., W. H. Hammond; Inspector, Reuben Palmer.

" " —Lanark (North Riding): Commissioners, Joseph Jamieson (Barrister-at-Law), Archibald McArthur, Boyd Caldwell; Inspector, J. W. Manning.

" " —Lanark (South Riding): Commissioners, Thomas Cairns, Hugh Ryan, Richard Locke; Inspector, Henry Stafford.

" " —North Riding of Leeds and Grenville and the Electoral District of South Grenville: Commissioners, James Buckley, James Millar, Isaiah Wright; Inspector, Charles Chapman.

" " —London: Commissioners, Samuel Peters, Thomas Partridge, Daniel Regan; Inspector, Robert Henderson.

" " —Middlesex (North Riding): Commissioners, John Dawson, David Jones, James S. Smith; Inspector, Daniel Shoff.

" " —Middlesex (East Riding): Commissioners, Murray Anderson, John Kennedy, Eli S. Jarvis; Inspector, William Henry Niles

" " —Middlesex (West Riding): Commissioners, Thomas Gordon, J. B. Winlow, Singleton Gibb.

" " —Monck: Commissioners, John Sowerby, John Folinsbee, Dily C. Holmes; Inspector, John W. McCallum.

" " —Muskoka and Parry Sound: Commissioners, Mathias Moore, Benjamin S. Beley, John P. Cockburn.

" " —Nipissing: John Doran, Inspector and Issuer.

" " —Norfolk: Commissioners, David Thomas Duncombe, Oliver Austin, Walter Turnbull; Inspector, James T. Chadwick.

26th January.—Northumberland (East Riding): Commissioners, George N. Gordon, James O'Reilly, Robert Cock; Inspector, George S. Miller.

" " —Ontario (North Riding): Commissioners, J. P. Foley, Joseph Gould, Matthew Gordon Robson, Inspector, T. B. Frankish.

" " —Ontario (South Riding): Commissioners, Zaccheus Burnham (Judge of the County Court), William McGill, M.D., Stephen K. Brown; Inspector, John Ferguson.

" " —Ottawa: Commissioners, James Warnock, Xavier Groulx, James Cunningham; Inspector, John O'Reilly.

" " —Oxford (North Riding): Commissioners, John Dunlop, Angus Munro, John Douglas; Inspector, William G. Mackay.

" " —Oxford (South Riding): Commissioners, William Dunn, Peter J. Brown, David S. Butterfield; Inspector, Gordon H. Cook.

" " —Peel (Electoral District): Commissioners, George Graham, John C. Snell, William Marshall; Inspector, George Blain.

" " —Perth (North Riding): Commissioners, William Mowat, Jacob Kollman, William Smith Bolger; Inspector, George S. Climie.

" " —Perth (South Riding): Commissioners, Patrick Whelihan (Registrar of the County), Hugh Campbell, William N. Ford; Inspector, John Coppin.

" " —Peterborough (West Riding): Commissioners, John Hall, Geo. A. Cox, John McClelland; Inspector, John Ritchie.

" " —Peterborough (East Riding): Commissioners, Thomas Blezard, William Mohre, senior, James Stratton; Inspector, Hugh Drain.

" " —Prescott: Commissioners, James Henry Tulford, Thomas O. Steele, John Fraser; Inspector, James H. Malloy.

" " —Prince Edward: Commissioners, William H. R. Allison, Chas. Allen, Peter S. Hare; Inspector, William B. Blakely.

" " —Renfrew (North Riding): Commissioners, Horace James Church, Michael Gorman, William A. Hunter; Inspector, Andrew Irving.

" " —Renfrew (South Riding): Commissioners, Donald Stewart, John Foley, James McKiernan; Inspector, J. F. Dowling, M.D.

" " —Russell (Electoral District): Commissioners, Richard Helmer, James Ferguson, M. D., Henry Robillard; Inspector, Daniel McLaurin.

" " —Simcoe (East Riding): Commissioners, D. J. Beaton, W. H. Blackstock, William Moore Kelly; Inspector, Christopher Moore.

" " —Simcoe (West Riding): Commissioners, George Watson, Jas. Edwards, Neil Harkins; Inspector, David Morrow.

16th January.—Simcoe (South Riding): Commissioners, George Dinwoodie, H. J. Broughton, Thomas Dreffill; Inspector, Thomas Maconchy.

" " —Stormont (Electoral District): Commissioners, John J. Shaver, Finlay McNaughton, R. C. McGregor; Inspector, James McPherson.

" " —Toronto: Commissioners, The Honorable Samuel Hume Blake (one of the Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery), William Winslow Ogden, M.D., Thomas McCrosson; Inspectors, Thomas Dexter, John Wilson.

" " —Waterloo (North Riding): Commissioners, John L. Weidman, John Motz, John Schuch; Inspector, Thomas Tilt.

" " —Waterloo (South Riding): Commissioners, Isaac Clemens, Jas. McMillan, John Cavers; Inspector, Samuel D. Martin.

" " —Welland: Commissioners, John A. Orchard, James G. Morin, James Henderson; Inspector, Robert Coulter.

" " —Centre Wellington: Commissioners, James Cattanach, Charles McMillan; Inspector, Charles Allen.

" " —South Wellington: Commissioners, Archibald McDonald, James Goldie, William Stevenson; Inspector, Alexander E. Goodfellow.

" " —North Wentworth: Commissioners, Archibald Ferguson, Jas. K. Griffin, Anson E. Smith; Inspector, Ebenezer B. Parker.

" " —South Wentworth: Commissioners, Henry Hall, Closson Vansickle, Edward Dickerson; Inspector, Jonathan Davis.

" " —North York: Commissioners, William H. Ashworth, Donald Sutherland, Willard Bennett; Inspector, William Malloy.

" " —East York: Commissioners, H. R. Wales, John Milne, Thos. Carr; Inspector, John P. Wheler.

" " —West York: Inspector, William Munsie.

2nd February.—Brockville and South Leeds: Commissioners, Robert Brough, Charles Cornwall, William Clow.

" " —Durham (East Riding): Commissioners, James Anderson, W. H. Russell, John McGuire.

" " —Elgin: Commissioners, John Farley, Walter E. Murray, Dugald Ferguson; Inspector, Archibald McIntyre.

" " —Huron (West Riding): Commissioners, B. L. Doyle, A. Worthington, M.D., Peter Fisher.

" " —Lincoln: Commissioners, J. H. Comfort, M.D., Barnhart King, Henry Collier; Inspector, James S. Wiley.

" " —Middlesex (West Riding): Inspector, Malcolm McIntyre.

" " —Northumberland (West Riding): Commissioners, Henry H. Burnham, Daniel Rooney, Alexander Poe; Inspector, James B. Haig.

" " —Victoria and Haliburton: Commissioners, George Kempt, Jas. McKibbon, John Connelly.

2nd February.—Centre Wellington: Commissioners, James Cattanach, Charles McMillan, Charles Allen; Inspector, John McDonald.

" " —Wellington (West Riding): Commissioners, E. J. O'Callaghan, Alexander Meiklejohn, William Sturtridge; Inspector, George Moore.

" " —York (West Riding): Commissioners, John C. Ferrier, John Walker, William Watson.

9th " —Richard J. Mattice, M.D., Associate Coroner for the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

" " —Nathaniel Brewster, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Welland.

" " —Horatio Nelson Elliott, Associate Coroner for the District of Algoma.

" " —David McNaughton, Commissioner for Electoral District of Durham (W. R.), *vice* Andrew McNaughton, resigned.

" " —Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner for Electoral District of Prince Edward, *vice* Charles Allen.

16th " —James Dougall, Luc Montreuil, William Wigle, Commissioners for License District of Essex (N. and S. R.)

" " —Thomas John Elliott, Inspector (N. R.) for License District of Essex.

" " —John Stevenson, Robert Denison, A. Lewis Morden, Commissioners for License District of Lennox.

" " —William Hogle, Inspector for License District of Lennox.

" " —John T. Pearce, Inspector for City of Brantford, in the License District of South Brant.

" " —John Matthie, Inspector for License District of Victoria (S. R.)

23rd " —James A. Sinclair, M.D., Associate Coroner for the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

" " —James A. Sinclair, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Peterborough.

" " —James Ross Anderson, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

" " —Peter L. Graham, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Kent.

" " —William Hughes, Inspector for License District of Cardwell.

" " —Thomas Moran, Inspector for License District of Essex (S. R.)

" " —Elijah F. Stephenson, Inspector for License District of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

" " —A. A. McLaughlin, Inspector for License District of North Victoria and Haliburton.

2nd March.—John J. Farley, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Hastings.

" " —John Bremer, Commissioner for License District of County of Norfolk, *vice* Oliver Austin, resigned.

9th " —Thomas Robinson, Commissioner for License District of Carleton, *vice* Joseph Hinton, resigned.

9th March.—James H. Ford, Inspector for License District of Durham (E. R.)

" " —Angus McKay, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Oxford.

" " —Jackson Graham Davidson, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Wentworth.

16th " —William Might, Inspector for the Electoral Division of Durham (E. R.)

23rd " —David Henderson, Commissioner for the License District of Halton, *vice* C. W. Cootes, resigned.

30th " —Alexander McKenzie, Temporary Inspector for License District of Wellington (S. R.), *vice* Alexander E. Goodfellow, absent on leave.

6th April.—Silas Proctor Emes, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Wellington.

13th " —J. T. Moore, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Oxford.

" " —Dilly Coleman, Inspector for the License District of Welland, *vice* Robert Coulter, resigned.

" " —Oliver Masonville, Commissioner for License District of Essex, *vice* Luc Montreuil, resigned.

27th " —James Fisher, Commissioner for License District of East Middlesex, *vice* Murray Anderson, resigned.

" " —Thomas Andrew Paton Towers, Commissioner for the License District of Thunder Bay, *vice* Thomas Marks, resigned.

4th May.—James McConnell, Inspector for License District of York (W. R.), *vice* William Munsie, resigned.

" " —John Matthie and Alexander A. McLaughlin, Inspectors for License Districts of Victoria (N. and S. R.)

11th " —Arthur J. Adams, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Welland.

" " —Aaron Cox, Inspector for License District of Peterborough (W.R.), *vice* John Ritchie, resigned.

18th " —David Seath, Alexander Moffat, Henry Esson Irvine, Commissioners for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

1st June.—John Edward Berkeley Smith, Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, *vice* David Buchan, deceased.

" " —George Hamilton Grierson, Police Magistrate for the Town of Oshawa.

" " —Narcisse Perodeau, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

8th " —Samuel Johnston, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

" " —William H. Doel, Commissioner for License District of York (E. R.), *vice* Thomas Carr, resigned.

6th July.—Robert Addison Norman, Police Magistrate for the County of Prince Edward.

13th " —Robert Laird, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Territorial District of Thunder Bay, *vice* D. D. Van Norman, deceased.

13th July.—Thomas A. P. Towers, Clerk of the District Court of Algoma and Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the said District, *vice* Robert Laird, resigned.

" " —John R. Cartwright, Clerk of the Process of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, *vice* Alan Cameron, deceased.

3rd August.—Thomas Darling, of the City of Montreal, a Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the Courts of Ontario.

" " —Octave Latrimouville, Commissioner for the License District of the City of Ottawa, *vice* F. X. Groulx, deceased.

16th " —Richard Sinclair Brodie, Deputy for signing marriage licenses, in the Province of Ontario, during the absence of Isaac Roberts Eckart.

17th " —Henry Minshall, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Oxford.

24th " —Richard Henry Wurtele, of the City of Quebec, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

" " —Joseph C. Godin, M. D., Associate Coroner for the County of Carleton.

31st " —Philip A. Hoyne, of the City of Chicago, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

14th September.—Walter M. Ross, Clerk of the Process of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, *vice* John R. Cartwright, resigned.

28th " —Robert H. Davis, Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, *vice* Richard Martin, deceased.

5th October.—Robert Potter Berry, of Huddersfield, England, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

12th " —Samuel E. McCully, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Wentworth.

1st November.—George Tudhope, Inspector of Licenses for the License District of the East Riding of Simcoe, *vice* Christopher Moore, resigned.

" " —A. R. Kidd, License Commissioner for the License District of the East Riding of Peterborough, *vice* James Stratton, resigned.

16th " —Alexander Bartlet, Police Magistrate for the Town of Windsor, *vice* François Caron, deceased.

" " —Thomas M. Attwell, of the City of London, England, Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Ontario.

7th December.—Abraham Decow, M.D., Associate Coroner for the County of Kent.

21st " —William Raeside Gemmill, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the County of Lambton, *vice* John R. Gemmill, resigned.

28th " —Clarence Thomas Campbell, of the City of London, M.D., an Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

8th March.—Henri Gustave Joly, David Alexander Ross, Pierre Bachand, Felix Gabriel Marchand, the Honorable Henry Starnes, François Langelier, and Alexandre Chauveau, members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

" " —Honorable Henri Gustave Joly, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; the Honorable David Alexander Ross, Attorney General; the Honorable Pierre Bachand, Provincial Treasurer; the Honorable Felix Gabriel Marchand, Provincial Secretary and Registrar; the Honorable Henry Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council; the Honorable François Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the Honorable Alexandre Chauveau, Solicitor General.

9th " —Honorable Henri Gustave Joly, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, the Honorable Pierre Bachand, Provincial Treasurer, the Honorable François Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Honorable Alexandre Chauveau, Solicitor General, to be Queen's Counsel.

18th " —François Xavier Archambault, of the City of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, for the Province of Quebec.

30th " —Alfred N. Charland, and Lawrence G. Macdonald, of Saint Jean d'Iberville, Queen's Counsel, for the Province of Quebec.

5th April.—Alphonse Dumais, Registrar for the registration division of Sainte Anne des Monts; *vice* John Perreé, deceased.

27th May.—James Mairs and Pierre Nérée Dorion, Joint Registrar for the County of Drummond, *vice* Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., deceased.

28th " —The Honorable Edouard Remillard, to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, to represent therein the electoral district of La Durantaye; *vice* the Honorable J. O. Beaubien, deceased.

3rd June.—George Henri Dufresne, Registrar for the County of Champlain; *vice* Elie Rinfret, deceased.

" " —Henri Queton de St. Georges, Registrar for the registration division of Portneuf; *vice* Hon. Joseph E. Thibaudeau, deceased.

4th " —Robert Kiernan, Registrar for the registration division of Three Rivers; *vice* L. G. Duval, deceased:

6th " —Joseph Stevens, Registrar for the registration division of the County of Soulanges; *vice* Luc H. Masson, resigned.

" " —Paul Emile Duval, Registrar for the registration division of the County of Wolfe; *vice* Jean Baptiste Richard, resigned.

20th August.—Gustave Grenier, Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

28th " —Charles A. Pariseault, Law Clerk to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec; *vice* A. T. Marsan, deceased.

2nd September.—George T. Davie, of Levis; Ferdinand Peachy and Guillaume Bresse, of the City of Quebec; Hyacinthe Beauchemin, of Sorel; the Revd. Octave Audet, of Bergerville; Jean Baptiste Normand, of the City of Three Rivers; James Stewart, Henry Lyman, William Clendenning, Napoléon Bourassa, and Joseph Rielle, all of the City of Montreal; Cyrille Duquet, of the City of Quebec; Adam Darling, James Howley, Timothy Fogarty and F. Wolferstan Thomas, of the City of Montreal; and Louis Dupont, of the parish of Portneuf; to be the Council of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec; revoking all other appointments.

" " —François Benjamin Godin, of the Town of Joliette, Queen's Counsel, for the Province of Quebec.

25th " —Louis Philippe Lebel, Registrar for the registration division of the County of Bonaventure; *vice* J. G. Lebel, resigned.

" " —Alexis Cartier, High Constable for the district of Iberville; *vice* Joseph Rhéamue, removed from office.

30th " —Alfred N. Charland, Police Magistrate for the district of Montreal, *vice* W. H. Brehaut, appointed to other duties. Also, at the same time Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the District of Montreal, *vice* C. J. Coursol, resigned.

" " —William H. Brehaut, Joint Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace for the District of Montreal, with Charles E. Schiller, the actual clerk.

" " —Athelstan Lemaire de Martigny, and Walton Smith, Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and other Institutions, and to be charged at the same time of the inspection of Public Offices; *vice* L. L. L. Desaulniers, resigned; and Henry H. Miles and Didace Tassé, whose commissions have been revoked.

3rd October.—Philip Ahern, Coroner for the District of Gaspé; *vice* William Tilley, deceased; and Theodore Talbot, Joint Coroner for the District of Chicoutimi.

" " —Louis Geo. Harper, District Magistrate for the District of Gaspé.

" " —George Le Bouthillier, Collector of Inland Revenue for the County of Gaspé; *vice* John Eden, deceased.

7th " —Louis Philippe Lebel, Registrar for the County of Bonaventure; *vice* Joseph G. Lebel, resigned.

16th " —C. Aimé Dugas, Police Magistrate and Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the District of Montreal; *vice* Alfred N. Charland, resigned.

" " —Alfred N. Charland and François Joseph Henri Marchand, Joint Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Iberville; *vice* François Henri Marchand and François Joseph Henri Marchand, whose appointments have been revoked.

18th October.—Arthur Prisque Letendre, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace for the District of Rimouski; *vice* François Magloire Derome, removed from office.

" —Charles François Lapointe, Sheriff for the District of Rimouski; *vice* J. A. Rouleau, removed from office.

20th November.—Louis Henri Blais, and Ludger Têtu, M.D., Members of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec; *vice* Philippe Landry, and Hon. J. O. Beaubien.

23rd " —Joseph Thibeault, Clerk of the Magistrate's Court for the County of Gaspé, at Sainte Anne des Monts.

" " —Joseph Octave Sirois, Clerk of the Magistrate's Court for the County of Gaspé, at Grande River.

25th " —John Gough, Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Missisquoi, at Bedford; *vice* Thomas Capsey, deceased.

" " —Stephen Alexander Mackay, Inspector of Licenses for the Revenue District of Pontiac; *vice* Patrick Lynch, removed.

7th December.—John George Gregg, Clerk of the Circuit Court at Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, *vice* John de St. Croix, left the limits.

11th " —Auguste Guilbault, of the Parish of Sainte Elizabeth, in the County of Joliette, a Member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, *vice* Louis Lévèque, deceased.

" " —Hon. Arthur Turcotte, Victor Benjamin Sicotte, and J. Norbert Pouliot, Queen's Counsel, for the Province of Quebec.

16th " —William Nansell Sheppard, Sheriff for the County of Bonaventure, *vice* Martin Sheppard, resigned.

31st " —Jean Langelier, Deputy Registrar of the Province, *vice* J. B. Meilleur, deceased.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

3rd January.—To be High Sheriffs of the several Counties for the current year:—

Halifax	Joseph Bell.
Annapolis	Peter Bonnett.
Antigonish	Henry P. Hill.
Cape Breton	John Ferguson.
Colchester	Charles Blanchard.
Cumberland	Roderick McLean.
Digby	P. W. Smith.
Guysborough	Thomas C. Peart.
Hants	James W. Geldert.
Inverness	Robert McDougall.
Kings	John M. Caldwell.
Lunenburg	John H. Kaulbach.
Pictou	William H. Harris.
Queen's	Joshua N. Freeman.
Richmond	John T. Fuller.
Shelburne	George W. McLean.
Victoria	David Dunlop.
Yarmouth	Wm. K. Dudman.

11th February.—Edward Curry, High Sheriff for the County of Hants for the remainder of the year.

13th " —To constitute the Central Board of Agriculture :—

Hon. Albert Gayton.
Col. J. Wimburn Laurie, District No. 1.
W. E. Starratt, " " 2.
Charles E. Brown, " " 3.
Israel Longworth, " " 4.
David Matheson, " " 5.
John Ross, " " 6.

18th " —Loran E. Baker and Duncan C. Fraser, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

22nd " —Duncan C. Fraser, M L. C., a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

19th March.—Malcolm McLeod, Coroner for the County of Inverness, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

1st April.—Alex. P. Reid, Medical Superintendent of the Mount Hope Asylum for the Insane, *vice* J. R. DeWolf.

" " —George L. Sinclair, Assistant Physician at the Mount Hope Asylum for the Insane, *vice* D. A. Fraser.

9th " —Harry W. Andrews, Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the County of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

10th May.—R. J. Uniacke, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the County of Annapolis, in the Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* G. R. Grassie, resigned.

11th " —Robert Motton, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

" " —Frederick A. Lawrence, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

9th July.—W. H. Taylor, High Sheriff in the County of Digby, *vice* P. W. Smith.

27th " —James Fogo, a Master in the Supreme Court, in the County of Pictou.

3rd August.—James Fogo, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and take precedence as such in all Courts in the Province, next after Henry A. Grautham, Q.C.

17th " —Mrs. Matilda McDonald, Issuer of Marriage Licenses at River Dennis, in the County of Inverness.

15th " —Rufus A. Tremaine, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

" " —Charles McC. Campbell, Registrar of Deeds in the County of Digby, *vice* Colin Campbell, resigned.

" " —Charles Boudrot, Charles M. Francheville, John B. Dickie and David McCurdy, Members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

26th " —J. Harvey Frith, a Master in the Supreme Court in the County of Hants.

13th September.—James G. Foster, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

" " —Edmund J. Cogswell, Judge of Probate in the County of Kings, *vice* G. A. Blanchard.

30th " —A. T. Clarke, M.D., Registrar of Deeds for the District of Parrsborough, in the County of Cumberland, *vice* R. B. Dickson, deceased.

9th October.—Archibald Lawson, M.D., Coroner in the County of Halifax.

22nd " —To be the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia:
Hon. Simon Hugh Holmes,
" John Sparrow David Thompson,
" Samuel Creelman,
" Nathaniel Whitworth White,
" William Botsford Troop,
" Charles John Macdonald,
" Charles James Townshend,
" James Stanforth McDonald,
" Hector Francis McDougall.

" " —Hon. Simon Hugh Holmes, Secretary of the Province, *vice* Hon. Philip Carteret Hill, resigned.

" " —Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General of the Province, *vice* Hon. Alonzo J. White, resigned.

" " —Hon. Samuel Creelman, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, *vice* Hon. Albert Gayton, resigned.

31st " —Frederick Yorke, Issuer of Marriage Licenses at Parrsborough, in the County of Cumberland.

14th November.—Hon. Simon H. Holmes, Clerk of the Executive Council.

" " —Hon. Simon H. Holmes, President of the Executive Council, *vice* Philip Cartaret Hill, resigned.

" " —John Costley, Deputy Provincial Secretary and Chief Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, *vice* Herbert Croskill.

" " —Robert T. Murray, Queen's Printer, *vice* C. C. Blackadar.

27th " —Hiram Black, of Amherst, and James Simon Macdonald, of Halifax, Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

11th December.—Edward Jennings, M.D., Thomas R. Almon, M.D., and John Somers, M.D., Coroners in the County of Halifax.

" " —Samuel W. Burns, M.D., and James Douglas Densmore, M.D., Coroners in the County of Shelburne.

19th " —John Smith, M.D., Coroner in the County of Pictou.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

19th March.—Benjamin S. Palmer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Queen's.

" " —Alfred C. Smith, M.D., Coroner for the County of Northumberland.

19th March.—George A. Balcolm, M.D., Coroner for the County of Restigouche.

3rd April.—Charles A. Beardsley, Boom Master, at the mouth of the Meduxnakik River.

10th " —James Hornett, Coroner for the County of Northumberland.

24th " —To be Sheriffs for the undermentioned Counties:—

York	Thomas Temple.
Charlotte	Alexander T. Paul.
Carleton	F. R. Jenkins Dibble.
Madawaska	Francis J. Rice.
Victoria	Albert D. Olmstead.
Sunbury	James S. White.
Queen's	John Palmer.
King's	Samuel N. Freeze.
Albert	Silas Lynds.
Westmoreland	Blair Botsford.
Kent	Antoine Girouard.
Northumberland	John Shirreff.
Gloucester	Robert B. Vail.
Restigouche	William H. Phillips.
Saint John	James A. Harding.

3rd May.—Hon. William Moore Kelly, John Flewwelling, and James Ryan, to be Members of the Legislative Council.

4th " —Hon. John James Fraser, Attorney General, *vice* Hon. George E. King, resigned.

" " —William Wedderburn, to be a Member of the Executive Council.

" " —William Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *vice* Hon. John James Fraser.

6th " —George A. Hetherington, M.D., Coroner in Queen's County.

" " —Robert McMann, Game Warden in Queen's County.

" " —Thomas E. Bray, Collector of Royalties on Coal, in the County of Albert, *vice* John Beattie, deceased.

15th " —Hon. William Wedderburn, a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, *vice* Hon. George E. King, resigned.

2nd July.—Alfred E. McLeod, Clerk of the County Court for the County of Kings.

6th " —John H. Cother, Clerk of the Circuits for the County of Kings.

12th " —Hon. George E. King, to be of Her Majesty's Council learned in the Law, with precedence from 9th day of June, A.D., 1870.

" " —James D. Phinney, Judge of Probates for the County of Kent.

" " —Robert Caie, Clerk of the Circuits for the County of Kent, *vice* Caleb Richardson, resigned.

" " —Robert Hutchison, Clerk of the Peace and Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Kent, *vice* Charles J. Sayre, resigned.

" —Robert J. Bennet, Clerk of the Circuits for the County of Restigouche.

" " —John Barberie, Registrar of Probates for the County of Restigouche.

12th July.—James S. Morse, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Restigouche, *vice* J. Cunard Barberie, resigned.

" " —Newton R. Coulter, M.D., W. F. Bruce, M.D., and G. Leonard Cronkhite, Coroners for the County of Carleton.

" " —Hugh Miller, Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the County of Carleton.

13th " —Daniel N. Harrington, Michael Adams, and Pierre A. Landry, to be Members of the Executive Council of the Province of New Brunswick.

" " —Michael Adams, to be Surveyor General.

" " —Pierre A. Landry, to be Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

22nd " —John H. Ryan, M.D., James A. Moore, D. T. McLellan and Peter Campbell, Coroners in the County of Kings.

" " —Chas. M. Hunt, Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the County of Kings.

24th " —Lieut. Col. John Saunders, Aid-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

" " —Joshua Chandler, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

27th August —James S. Morse, Clerk of the Circuits for the County of Restigouche, *vice* Robert J. Bennet, resigned.

31st " —Robert Hutchison, Clerk of the Circuits for the County of Kent, *vice* Robert Caie, resigned.

" " —Alfred E. Oulton, Judge of Probates for the County of Westmoreland, *vice* Hon. Edward B. Chandler, resigned.

" " —Ferdinand L. Pedolin, M.D., Coroner for the County of Northumberland.

" " —James Mitchell Glass, of Montreal, a Commissioner for taking Affidavits for the Courts in the Province of New Brunswick.

23rd October.—Robert Robinson, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick.

" " —Herbert McLaughlin, M.D., Coroner in the County of Charlotte.

" " —Daniel McMillan, Coroner, and Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland.

" " —Romain Savoy, "Free Grant Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland.

" " —Victor J. A. Vamor, M.D., Coroner in the County of Restigouche.

" " —Angus McLean, "Free Grant Act" Commissioner and "Labor Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche.

" " —James I. Fellows, Chief Game Commissioner for the Province of New Brunswick.

" " —Duncan B. Myshrall, M.D., Coroner for the County of Charlotte.

2nd December.—Luther Corbett Murray, M.D., Coroner in the County of Albert.

" " —John L. B. Steeves, Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert.

2nd December.—Henry E. Gillmor, Coroner in the County of Charlotte.
" " —George F. Grass, Coroner in the County of Sunbury.
" " —Alexander Stewart, Commissioner for Settlement of Crown Lands, and Commissioner under The Free Grants Act, for the Parish of Dalhousie, County of Restigouche.
" " —John Lynch, Commissioner under the Free Grants Act, for the Parish of St. Jacques, County of Madawaska.
" " —Basil Boullier, Commissioner under The Free Grants Act, for Commeau Ridge, County of Madawaska.
" " —William M'Phail, Commissioner under The Free Grants Act, for Kincardine Settlement, County of Victoria.
" " —Alexander Atchison, Commissioner under the Free Grants Act, for the Intercolonial Railway Settlement, Newcastle, and also for the Sugary Settlement, Northesk, County of Northumberland.
" " —John Clancy, Commissioner under The Free Grants Act, for Chapmanville Settlement, Parish of Kent, County of Carleton.
" " —Thomas Cummings, Commissioner under The Free Grants Act, for Kintore Settlement, County of Victoria.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

7th January.—John Y. Payzant, of Halifax, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Manitoba.
" " —Edward L. Fairbanks, Deputy Registrar for the County of East Marquette, *vice* Daniel Maloney, appointment revoked.
" " —Alexander Begg, Sergeant-at-Arms during this Session.
7th February.—Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, and Hon. Joseph Royal, Provincial Secretary and Attorney General of the Province, Commissioners for the Consolidation of the General Statutes of the Province.
" " —Aimé Gélinas, Clerk of the Executive Council.
" " —Richard Power, Chief of Police.
" " —Allan McDonald, Barrister, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown and Peace, *vice* Carey.
" " —D. U. Campbell, Jailor of the Common Jail.
" " —Archibald McNee, Inspector of Licenses.
" " —Owen Hughes, of Winnipeg, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Manitoba.
21st August.—Edmund Marston, Clerk of the County Court and Clerk of the Provincial Police Court.
22nd " —Frederick W. Terrill, of Montreal, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Manitoba.
" " —Louis Geo. Lecomte, Deputy Registrar for Provencher.

16th October.—Hon. John Norquay, Provincial Treasurer, *vice* Hon. R. A. Davis, resigned.

" " —Hon. Joseph Royal, Minister of Public Works, *vice* Norquay, resigned.

" " —David Marr Walker, of Winnipeg, a Member of the Executive Council and Attorney General of Manitoba, *vice* Royal, resigned.

" " —Corydon Partlow Brown, of Westbourne, a member of the Executive Council; and Provincial Secretary, *vice* Royal, resigned.

" " —Alexander Begg, Clerk of the Executive Council *ad hoc*.

11th November.—Rice M. Howard, Clerk of the Executive Council, *vice* Gélinas, resigned.

" " —Alexander Begg, Deputy Treasurer, *vice* Romans, resigned.

17th " —Pierre Lavallée, Clerk of the County Court of Marquette East.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1878.

5th January.—Casper Phair, Government Agent at Lillooet.

21st February.—Andrew McKenzie, Clerk and Assistant Collector for the Electoral District of Victoria City, *vice* C. W. Wallace, appointment cancelled.

1st June.—Napoleon Fitzstubbs, Sheriff for Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia.

8th " —John Johnson Robertson, Coroner for the Province of British Columbia.

25th " —Hon. George Anthony Walkem, Attorney-General for the Province of British Columbia.

26th " —Hon. Thomas Basil Humphreys, Provincial Secretary for the Province of British Columbia.

" " —Hon. George Anthony Walkem, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province of British Columbia.

" " —Robert Beaven, Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the Province of British Columbia.

27th " —Hon. George Anthony Walkem, President of the Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia.

19th July.—Hon. George Anthony Walkem, Gold Commissioner, under "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867," and the Acts amending the same.

" " —Hon. Thomas Basil Humphreys, Minister of Mines for the Province of British Columbia.

26th " —Eli Harrison, jr., Clerk of the House of Assembly, *vice* J. Rowland Hett, resigned.

" " —J. C. Hughes, Government Agent for the District of New Westminster, *vice* E. Dickinson, appointment cancelled.

22nd August.—Edward Gawler Prior, Sheriff for Nanaimo.
" " —Edward Gawler Prior, Government Agent, Nanaimo, *vice* T. L. Fawcett, appointment cancelled.
13th Septembe .—William Wymond Walkem, Coroner for the Province of British Columbia.
1st November.—Charles Todd, Superintendent of Police for the Province of British Columbia, *vice* W. Bowden.
6th December.—William Sinclair Gore, Surveyor-General of the Province of British Columbia, *vice* A. S. Farwell, resigned.
7th " —Eli Harrison, jr., Solicitor in the Attorney-General's Department, *vice* H. S. Mason, resigned.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons are Wharfingers for the undermentioned Wharves and Bridges, for the year ending 31st March, 1879:

1878.

7th June.—China Point Wharf, George Crane.
Stanley Bridge, William McKay, sr.
Clifton Wharf, Joseph Currie.
Bayview Wharf, Joseph Harrington.
Orwell Brush Wharf, Hugh Findley.
Montague Bridge and Wharves, Hugh McLellan.
McCannell's Wharf, Francis McNally.
Cape Traverse Wharf, John J. Bell.
Souris Harbor Wharf, Michael Mullally.
Queen's Wharf, Georgetown, James Bourke.
Halliday's Wharf, James E. Halliday.
Hurd's Point Wharf, Henry H. Hooper.
Vernon River Wharf and Bridge, William McLeod.
McEwen's and McEachern's Wharves, David McEwen.
Hagarty's and Cranberry Point Wharves, Patrick McQuillan.
Queen's Wharf, Cascumpec, James F. White.
Cardigan Bridge, Lauchlin G. McMillan.
St. Mary's Bay and Sturgeon Wharf, John Jamieson.
Burnt Point Wharf and Bridge, Donald Livingston.
Aitken's Wharf, Charles R. Aitken.
Annandale Wharf, Patrick McDonald.
Victoria Wharf, Crapaud, Oliver B. Wadman.
Chapel Wharf, Ronald McCormack.
Grand River Beach Wharf, Angus Walker.
Wharf at North Side Cardigan River, Lauchlin G. McMillan.
Mink River and Greek River Wharves, James Clow.
Wharf and Bridge at South River and Machon's Point Wharf, Benj. H. Sencabaugh.
South Pinette Bridge, Alexander Young.
North " " Albert Walker.
Wharf at Gillis Shore, Lot 36, Alexander Miller.
Hickey's Wharf, John Duffy.
Wharf Dingwell's Shore, St. Peter's Bay, Jas. Henry Dingwell.
Mount Stewart Bridge, William E. Clark.
North River Bridge, John McPhee.

10th June.—John T. Hall, jr., of Montreal, a Commissioner for the Province of Quebec, to take Affidavits in the Supreme Court and Acknowledgments of Deeds.

30th August.—Frederick William Hyndman, Acting Clerk of the Executive Council and Assistant Provincial Secretary, *vice* William C. DesBrisay, granted three months' leave of absence.

12th September.—Thomas Walker Dodd and James Robertson, Members of the Executive Council of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

" " —Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

27th November.—Henry Brehaut, jr., Coroner for King's County.

11th December.—Angus McMillan and Donald Farquharson, Members of the Executive Council.

OBITUARY FOR 1878.

AMBERY, REV. JOHN, A.M., late Professor of Classics and Logic in Trinity College, Toronto, to which he was appointed, 1855. Mr. Ambery was a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, from which he obtained the degree of M.A. He died in London, England, 19th November.

ARMSTRONG, MADAME, relict of the late Hon. David Morrison Armstrong, M.L.C., of Quebec, d. at Sorel, P.Q., 21st October, aged 67. The deceased lady, who was well known in her own district for the wide extent of her charities, was a daughter of the late Jacques Déligny, Esq., M. P. P. for Berthier, by Frangoise Langevin.—*La Minerve.*

BACHAND, HON. PIERRE, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec. B. at Verchères, P.Q., 29th March, 1835; d. at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 3rd Nov. Educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Bachand adopted the profession of the law, and, in 1860, he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. In 1867 he was returned, in the Liberal interest, to the Quebec Assembly, for St. Hyacinthe, and he continued to represent that constituency until the day of his death. He was a member of the Executive of the Reform Association of the *Parti National;* and in March, 1878, on the formation of Mr. Joly's administration in Quebec, he was appointed to the office of Provincial Treasurer, and as such delivered an able Budget speech during the second session of the Local Legislature, held in June of the same year. He married first, in 1859, Miss Delphine Dufort of Montreal (she d. 1864); secondly, in 1868, Marie Louise, daughter of Louis Marchand, Esq., of the same city.—Ottawa *Citizen.*

BARLEE, REV. GEORGE, formerly Rector of East Chiltington, Sussex, England, d. at Peterboro', Ont., 2nd April, aged 44.

BELL, JOHN, A.M., M.D. B. in the Township of Toronto, Ont., 1845; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 29th March. Although young, Dr. Bell had attained a highly creditable position in his profession. He was for three years apothecary, or assistant surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital, and he was also surgeon to the Montreal Garrison Artillery, with which he saw active service on the frontier during the last Fenian invasion. The Medical journals have, from time to time, contained carefully written papers from his pen. He was also a contributor to scientific periodicals. With a taste for every branch of natural science he was especially expert in botany. An article of his "on the plants of the Manitoulin Islands," appeared in the Appendix to the Geological Survey Report, 1866-67. He also contributed a paper on the "Localities of New Plants," to the

Canadian Naturalist, besides one "On the Plants of the West Coast of Newfoundland." Altogether, he gave promise of rising to the highest eminence in his profession, had his life been spared to even an average length. Dr. Bell was a son of Rev. Andrew Bell, an early pioneer in Canadian Geology and a brother of Dr. Robert Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey.—Montreal *Gazette*.

BINNEY, EDWARD, late Collector of Customs at Halifax, N.S. B. 1811; d. in Halifax, 23rd Feb. Mr. Binney was a member of the well known Nova Scotia family of that name, of which Bishop Binney is a member. He early entered the public service, and when many years ago the Collectorships of Excise and Customs were merged into one, he was appointed to the head. He retired on a pension, after forty years' service, in 1877. Mr. Binney was a large contributor to public and private charities in Nova Scotia.—*Dominion Churchman*.

BOCHUS, CHARLES, ex-M.P.P. B. in Osnabruck, Stormont, Ont., 30th Dec., 1802; d. at Picton, Ont., 10th Jan. Mr. Bochus removed to Pictou in 1829, and in 1836 was returned to the Provincial Assembly for the County of Prince Edward, a position he retained until the Union of 1840. In 1843 he removed to Montreal, and on a visit to Picton in the following year was presented with a valuable silver salver, as a token of the high appreciation and esteem in which he was held by the people of that place. Mr. Bochus afterwards resided at Boston, Mass., for seventeen years, and was a prominent member of the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade of that city. The evening of his days were spent at Picton where he died. He married Caroline, daughter of the late H. Mallory, Esq., of Gananoque. Mr. Bochus was one of the last survivors of the old Upper Canada Legislature.

BOOTH, WILLIAM ANTHONY, Collector of Customas at Port Colborne, Ont., d. there 17th Feb., aged 58.

BOULTON, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law Born in 1801; d. in Toronto 15th August. Called to the Bar of U. C. in Hilary Term, 1824. Mr. Boulton, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest practitioners at the Bar in Ontario. He was a son of the late Hon. D'Arcy Boulton, Judge of the Court of King's Bench of U. C., and a brother of the late Hon. Henry J. Boulton, for some years Chief-Justice of Newfoundfand, and of the late Wm. Henry Boulton, Esq., M.P.P. for Toronto.

BRUCE, JOHN M., Barrister, d. at Amherstburg, Ont., 1st Feb., aged 36.

CAMERON, ALAN, Clerk of the Process, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, d. in Toronto 9th July. Mr. Cameron was a son of the late Angus Cameron, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and formerly of the 79th Highlanders, and brother of the late Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., M.P. Called to the Bar of U. C., in Hiliary Term 1838, he practised for some years in Toronto. He was appointed Clerk of the Process, 8th March, 1866.

CARON, FRANÇOIS, Police Magistrate at Windsor, Ont., to which office he was appointed 5th Nov., 1858, d. at Windsor 4th March, aged 58.

CARON, VERY REV'D THOMAS, Vicar-General of the R. C. Diocese of Three Rivers, P.Q., and late Superior of the Seminary of Nicolet. B. near

Quebec, 19th June, 1819 d. at Nicolet 25th Sept. In 1831 he entered the Nicolet Seminary, and was ordained in 1842, and became Professor of Theology in the Seminary and principal director of it in 1850. He was much beloved by all, particularly by the students over whom he exercised the most fatherly care. He was appointed Vicar-General in 1857. His last words were—" *En bien nous allons faire le voyage!*"

CARR, REV. J. FREDERIC, M.A., Rector of Kingsclear (Anglican), N.B. B. 1846; d. at Kingsclear, 25th Feb. He was the son of Albert Carr, Esq., of Sherbrooke, P.Q. Educated at Lennoxville, he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, and did good work in one or two parishes in His Lordship's diocese. In 1871 he was appointed curate of St. Mark's, St. John, N.B., and in 1873, Rector of Kingsclear. Although but a young man he had already had much influence in the Councils of the Church. As a member of the Board of Foreign Missions he was a most faithful and efficient worker, ready at all times, and at whatever cost of time or trouble, to advocate the cause of the perishing heathen. His touching and beautiful address on Greenland Missions, delivered in Fredericton not long before his death, is still fresh in the minds of many. Another good work for the diocese will greatly miss his prudent counsel and his untiring zeal, viz., the project for the establishment of a Divinity school in Fredericton, in connection with the Cathedral, for the training of candidates for the ministry. As Secretary to the Committee of Synod on this subject, his help was invaluable, and it will be difficult indeed to fill his place. But perhaps almost more than any other general work among us, the Church of England Temperance Society will miss his consistent and powerful advocacy.—*Dominion Churchman.*

CARTER, HON. SIR JAMES, KT., late Chief-Justice of the Province of New Brunswick. B. 1805; d. in England, 9th March. Sir James was the son of the late James Carter, Esq., of Portsmouth, Eng. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832. Two years afterwards he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick—then a Crown Colony—and continued to occupy that position up to 1851, in which year he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Province, succeeding Hon. Ward Chipman in that office. In 1865 he retired on a pension. He married in 1852, Margaret Spencer, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, of New Brunswick. She died in 1866. In 1859 Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon him. Sir James spent the latter part of his life in England, at his seat Stratfield House, Mortimer, Berkshire.—*Debrett.*

CARTHEW, COLONEL ARTHUR, late a Lieutenant in H. M's 64th Regt. of Foot, d. at the Russell House, Orillia, 4th Oct., aged 80. Colonel Carthew was placed on half-pay 7th Nov., 1822, and shortly afterwards came to Canada. He resided for some years in Toronto, and is mentioned in Scadding's *Toronto of Old.*

CASAUBON, REV. EDOUARD, *Curé* of St. Joseph du Lac, P.Q., died there 28th October.

CAYLEY, MICHAEL, M.P. B. in Kilkenny, Ireland, 15th May, 1842; d. in

Montreal, 3rd Dec. Mr. Cayley accompanied his parents to Canada when a child; they dying almost immediately after their arrival, his education and training were superintended by friends in this country. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe; called to the Bar of L. C., 1864; sat for Beauharnois in the House of Commons from 1869 to 1872, when he was defeated He was again returned for the same seat at the last general election, but did not live to take his seat. For a brief period he held the office of Fire Inspector, a local appointment in Montreal. He married Mdlle. Azilda Giroux of that city.

CHEYNE, REV GEORGE, M.A., a retired clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. B. at Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 15th July, 1802; d. 1st April. Mr. Cheyne was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1822. Ordained in 1831, he was sent from Scotland, the same year, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Amherstburg, in Upper Canada. At that time, there were only nineteen Presbyterian ministers in this country—the subject of this sketch being the last of these old worthies who have been gathered home. On his return from the Synod in Kingston in 1832, he preached in a school house where the city of London is now situated, it being then only a hamlet of log huts. The following Sunday he preached at St. Thomas, which was a place then of more note. At that early day there was no Presbyterian Church between Dundas and Amherstburg. He was in the habit of leaving his congregation for six weeks at a time, and, mounted on horseback, he would travel through the sparsely settled country, preaching to the people and baptizing their children. He laboured for twelve years at Amherstburg, and accepted a call to Binbrook and Saltfleet in 1843, the year of the "disruption." He threw in his lot with the "dissenters," who afterwards formed the Free Church. It was a matter of great consolation to him that he lived to see the two Churches, which should never have been rent asunder in this country, so happily united together again. In 1856 he was elected Moderator of Synod at London, and in 1870 was elected the first Moderator of the Synod of Hamilton. He was Superintendent of Schools in Binbrook and Saltfleet for many years, discharging his duty with much acceptance and great fidelity. He revisited Scotland in 1872. In 1874 he resigned very reluctantly his pastoral care on account of age and infirmity.—Hamilton *Times*.

COCHRAN, GEORGE RAMSAY, Advocate. B. 1834; d. in Toronto, 25th July. Mr. Cochran was a son of the late Hon. A. W. Cochran, Q.C. of Quebec. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1864 and after practising for some years, entered the Civil Service as a clerk in the Post Office Department, a position he retained at the time of his death. Mr. Cochran held a commission in the Volunteer Militia, and saw service during the "Trent" affair.

COFFIN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM FOSTER, Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the Dominion. B. at Bath, England, 5th November, 1808; d. at his residence, "Aux Ecluses," Ottawa, 28th January. The following facts respecting the career of this valuable public officer and

estimable gentleman are taken from the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* :—

"Colonel Coffin accompanied his father, a Major in the army, to Quebec in 1813. Though only five years of age, he was sent to Beauport to learn French, and for his early acquaintance with that language he was indebted to the *Curé* of that place, and his two amiable sisters. He returned to England in 1815 ,and for nine years thereafter was at Eton College, where he distinguished himself. Instead of going to Oxford, he returned to Canada in 1830. Soon after his arrival he articled himself to Mr. Ogden, who was afterwards Attorney General of Lower Canada. He took his place conspicuously with the Royalists in 1837-38, and was highly complimented by the civil and military authorities. He was called to the bar, L. C., 1835. Appointed Assistant Civil Secretary, L. C., 1838, and in the following year, Police Magistrate. Again appointed Assistant Civil Secretary, for police purposes, 1840, and subsequently in same year, Commissioner of Police for L. C. Appointed 1842, joint Sheriff of the District of Montreal, which office he resigned in 1851, in consequence of a sudden reduction of emoluments by statute, which made the office insufficient to support two incumbents. Appointed to the office of commissioner or manager of ordnance lands, 1856. Was a special Government Commissioner on many occasions :—in 1840, to investigate into the state and condition of the Montreal, gaol; in 1841, to enquire into Indian troubles at Caughnawaga ; in same year, to enquire into election riots in Toronto ; in 1854, to enquire into divers accidents on the Great Western Railway ; in 1855, to enquire into the affairs of University of Toronto ; in same year was associated in Commission of the Peace for Montreal, Ottawa and the County of Carleton, and sent to keep the peace on the Gatineau, then seriously threatened by refractory characters to the great disquietude of the lumbering interest. Was also one of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, 1868. Was in the Volunteer Militia Force for many years, and raised and commanded the Montreal Field Battery, 1855, for which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in 'General Orders.' Was President of the Lachine Railway, and of Montreal & New York Railway. Was a member of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, a Governor of McGill College, and has written a '*History of the War of* 1812. (Mont., 1864) ; *Three chapters on a Tuple Project*, (do, 1848.) '*Thoughts on Defence from a Canadian Point of View*,' and *Quirks of Diplomacy* (Ottawa,) (do, 1870.) He also sent some interesting contributions to the 'Literary and Historical Society of Quebec."'

The following notice on the occasion of Colonel Coffin's decease, from the eloquent pen of an old and affectionate friend, appeared in the Ottawa *Daily Citizen* of the 29th January, 1878, and we feel that we cannot do better than insert it here, assured that we may safely vouch for the truth of picture drawn in it, and knowing well that the sentiments expressed in it are shared by all who had the honor of Colonel Coffin's acquaintance, and that in all the relations of life official or private,

"He kept

"The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept."

"We think there are few in our community who will not experience a twinge of unusual sorrow as they read the words at the head of this notice, and then reflect that one who has been so long known to our people, so truly respected by all, and so tenderly loved by some, has passed away from us, and must henceforward be thought of, and spoken of, as among the men whom we *have known*. The regret at the loss will be felt by many, for they who knew him best, and had enjoyed the fairest opportunities of seeing the even current of his blameless life will acutely realize the fact that a friend whose character was clothed with singular charms, has dropped out of a circle, which to many of us, at least, is shrinking two rapidly in circumference.

"Colonel Coffin was in many ways a representative man, whose character was

typical of a race that is gradually becoming extinct. He was a man of the most scrupulous truth, of the nicest honor, and of the largest charity.

His truth was as the tested gold,
His faith assured, not over bold,
His charities past count—untold.

"He was the scion of a chivalrous race, for the blood of the old United Empire Loyalists flowed in his veins, and his well knit, compact and agile figure, showed that he inherited the physical as well as the moral qualities of that fibrous and heroic stock.

"Naturally he was proud of his ancestry, for they were men who knew not only how to serve, but also how to suffer for their sovereign, and though the suffering may have been very real Colonel Coffin was one who could find solace in paradox, and demonstrate i he chose to do so, the moral gain of a palpable loss. The inherited attributes of his race seemed constantly to re-assert themselves in his career. There can be little doubt his true vocation was the profession of arms. At heart and in soul he was a soldier, and on every occasion when the martial spirit of Canadians was appealed to, he always at once, stepped gallantly to the front. Unhappily the space allotted to us lays a restraint on our pen, and warns us that we may not linger too much over personal recollections, which in memory, at all events, we cannot do otherwise than caress and fondle. There can be no doubt that Colonel Coffin's character was many sided, but each side was armour proof against falsehood, and impervious to fraud, for his conscience was as 'the noon-day clear.' The contrasts which his character presented in like manner, were striking. His audacity, was a proverb, and his humility to those who knew him well, was scarcely less pronounced. He had scorn for meanness and compassion for infirmity, but his actions were controlled by a broad and elastic charity which generously showed itself in remembering what was valuable, and forgetting what was worthless in the characters of the people with whom he was brought into contact.

"For twenty-one years he had the charge and management of the Ordnance lands of Canada, and during part of that time of the lands of the Bank of Upper Canada, which passed into the hands of the Government, and he fulfilled the duty with such scrupulous rectitude and correct judgment as to command the unqualified approbation of all who have had the opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject. On the resignation of Mr. Archibald, the Hon. Joseph Howe, the then Secretary of State, offered the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of Manitoba to Colonel Coffin. The nomination was met with a good deal of indecent clamour by persons to whom Colonel Coffin was unknown. Nevertheless, the proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, no shallow critic, and who knew the man he criticised, is reported to have said of him, that he was 'the right man in the right place,' 'whose public life had been without blame.' All criticism however might have been spared, as the appointment was declined.

"Though born in England, Colonel Coffin had an historical connection with Canada, for in a paper, read by him in 1872, he says :—

'My grandfather, my father and two uncles were all present at Quebec during the siege.' The paper is very interesting, but it is too long to quote. The point of it is that Colonel Coffin's grandfather on the 31st December, 1775, kept the guard at Pres-de-Ville under arms, and, with great coolness, at the critical moment, directed Captain Barnsfare to fire. The order was carried out with such precision as to result in the death of General Montgomery and the dispersion of his troops.

"With the instincts that always animated Colonel Coffin it is natural enough that he should have been drawn in marriage towarrds a gentlewoman who, apart from all personal attractions, inherited, like himself, the blood of the Loyalists. He was married at Boston to one of the two daughters of Deputy Commissary General Clarke, who was nearly related to the late Lord Lyndhurst. The other daughter became the wife of the Honorable Charles Richard Ogden, at one time Attorney-General of Lower Canada. Speaking of his marriage, in a printed foot note, to his *History of the War of* 1812, he touchingly adds, 'the second daughter of the Commissary sheds light and happiness on the hand which traces these lines.'"

"'Light and happiness!' Who shall say they are not abidingly his who traced those lines. May the thought that such is the case do much towards dispersing the darkness which naturally must gather about the heart of his bereaved widow, and lighten the shadows that now cross the path of his sorrowing children."

COLE, REV. EDMUND HEARLE, incumbent of All Saints' (Anglican) Church, Whitby, Ont., d. there 16th May, aged 57. The body was conveyed to Cobourg for interment.

CONROY D.D., RT. RE'VD GEORGE, Apostolic Delegate in America from the See of Rome. B. at Dundalk, he was the son of Nicholas Conroy, of Dromskin, Castle Bellingham, and a nephew of the Primate of Ireland; d. at St. John's, Newfoundland, 4th August. Dr. Conroy received his primary education in Ireland, and completed it at the Irish College at Rome. On his return to his native country he was stationed at Clontarf, but soon was selected by Cardinal Cullen as his Secretary and in that position he remained for some years. Cardinal Cullen early recognized the distinguished abilities of his young friend, and was not slow in giving them full scope. After meritorious service under his great patron, Dr. Conroy was raised to the ancient and united Sees of Ardagh and Clonmacmoise. In May, 1877, he was appointed by his Holiness, the late Pope Pius IX, to proceed to Canada to settle matters in this country which had long been a source of uneasiness and anxiety to the Church, and he arrived at Halifax on May 20th, where he commenced his career in this country by the consecration of his Grace Archbishop Hannan. On the 24th of May he arrived at Quebec, where he was received with distinguished honors. In reply to an address at that place, he thus described his mission to America: "The mission which it has pleased the Holy Father to confide to me is indeed one of grave responsibility, but the responsibility it involves is rendered lighter by its object, which is to make peace through the truth, by the circumstance that it is to be discharged in the midst of a people who, on this, the first day of my appearance among them, have given such striking proofs of their reverence for the authority of the Holy See. For my own part, I shall account it an honor and a happiness to be allowed to labor to the best of my poor ability in the service of the Catholic Church of the Dominion of Canada." He proceeded to Montreal where he arrived on Saturday the 2nd June, and was received with equal enthusiasm. He came first to Ottawa on the 6th of June following, and was for a short time the guest of Lord Dufferin. His reception in Ottawa, and the most favorable impression he created among people of all classes and creeds, will be fresh in the memory of all. In reply to the address presented to him, he spoke the following eloquent words:—"I am grateful to the English speaking portion of the inhabitants of Ottawa, and especially to such of them as are of my own race, for the cordiality with which they have welcomed me to their city. The city of Ottawa, as capital of the Dominion of Canada, already holds a distinguished place among the cities of North America, and the graceful pile of Imperial buildings that crown its heights are a promise of yet greater prosperity at no distant future. But there is an ornament that better becomes a seat of Government than teeming streets or crowded marts, or the proudest show of power and wealth. It is to

be found in a race of free citizens who fear God and honor the King; who, while occupied in diligently gathering from nature the elements of material progress, do not shrink from proclaiming their faith that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and who refuse to confine their hopes and aspirations within the limits of the interests of this transitory world. That you are such a people I learn from what I witness at this moment. With peaceful enthusiasm you have come to receive with every mark of honor at your disposal the representative of the head of that church which you receive as the mother of your souls and your guide to Heaven."

Dr. Conroy had not been long in this country before the effect of his wise and moderate counsel was felt, and the good judgment which had selected him for so important a mission, was fully proven. Both in the United States and in Canada he rendered lasting service to the church, whose good effect we trust will live long in the future as the noblest monument to the memory of one so early removed from his sphere of earthly labor. It was soon understood that Mgr. Conroy was to remain permanently to represent the head of the Church in North America, and he continued his ministrations with zeal and earnestness, until called to Newfoundland, he was seized with the illness which has so unhappily terminated.—Ottawa *Free Press.*

The Montreal *Gazette* in noticing his death paid the following graceful tribute to his memory:

"Since he came to this country, Dr. Conroy has won the sincere regard of the people of all forms of religious belief. An earnest Churchman himself, he had in all his public utterances breathed a spirit of tolerance, and enforced the principle of common citizenship upon the people. What were the precise motives which led to his appointment were not known to the general public, but the influence of his mission was immediately felt, and to the extent that his views found acceptance among those to whom they were specially addressed, nothing but good could result * * In his death the Roman Catholic Church loses one of her most talented sons, one who had thoroughly seized the spirit of the age, and was apparently destined, had his life been spared, to render great service to his communion." Dr. Conroy was but little over his fortieth year at his death.

CONSTANTIN, Rev. M. H. N., a priest of the Church of Rome, b. in Quebec 5th April, 1839: d. at Levis, P. Q., 21st July. Ordained priest in 1865, he was stationed in succession at various places in the District of Quebec, and in 1868 was named the first *Curé* of St. Jérôme du Lac St. Jean.

CORNISH, FRANCIS EVANS, M.P.P. B. in London, Ont., 1st February, 1831; d. at Winnipeg, Manitoba, 28th November. Mr. Cornish was a son of Dr. Wm. King Cornish, who came to Canada in 1819, and settled in the old London District. He was educated at the London grammar school; called to the Bar of Upper Canada, in Hilary Term, 1855, and practised his profession in London, from that time until his removal to Manitoba in 1872, when he was called to the Bar of that Province. He was an alderman

of London from 1858 to 1861, when he was elected to the Mayoralty, a position he retained for four years. Mr. Cornish contested East Middlesex unsuccessfully for the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada in 1860; and the City of London, for the Ontario Assembly, at the general election of 1871. He was returned to the Manitoba Assembly for Poplar Point at the general election of 1874, and continued to represent that constituency up to the day of his death. He was elected Mayor of Winnipeg in 1874.

CORSON, REV. ROBERT, d. at Brantford, Ont., 8th October, aged 87.

COX, G. W., late Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate for Cariboo West, British Columbia, to which offices he was appointed in 1859, and in which he remained until his resignation in 1869, d. at Bodie, Mono County, California, 6th October, aged 56. Mr. Cox, we believe, was a native of Ireland.

CRAWFORD, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES, a Volunteer Officer. B. in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1816; d. at Brockville, Ont., 22nd November. Colonel Crawford was the eldest son of the late Hon. Senator Crawford, by his first wife Miss Brown, and consequently a brother of the late Lieutenant Governor Crawford of Toronto. He came to this country, with his father, when about five years of age. During the greater part of his life he was connected with the militia service of Canada. He served at Cornwall during the Rebellion of 1837, and for several years afterwards in the Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada. When H.M.'s 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot was raised in Canada in 1857, he was offered a commission in it, which, however, he declined. Subsequently he organized the 41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles, and was highly complimented by the late Sir James Lindsay, Commander in Chief, for its efficiency. He was universally regarded as an able and effecient officer. Colonel Crawford represented Brockville in the House of Commons from 1867 until the general election of 1872, when he retired. Like his father, and his brother John, both of whom sat in Parliament at the same time as he did, he was a Conservative, and a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. He married a neice of the late Lady Castlemaine, of Moydrum Castle, Westmeath, Ireland.—Montreal *Gazette*.

CREIGHTON, HON. JOHN, Q.C., President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. B. in N.S., 1794; d. at Lunenburg, N.S., 16th March. Mr. Creighton's grandfather was the first named in the Lunenburg grant; he came from Glastonbury, England, to N. S. in 1749. Mr. Creighton was called to the Bar of his native Province in 1816, and was created a Q.C., by Royal Warrant, in 1845. At his death he was the senior Q.C. in the Province. He sat in the N. S. Assembly from 1830 to 1850, and nine years later was called to the Legislative Council, of which body he was elected Speaker in 1875. He had been for some years a member of the government of N. S. He was a Conservative in politics.

CUTHBERT, MARY LOUISE A. CAIRNS, widow of the late Hon. James Cuthbert, M.L.C. of Lower Canada, and Seigneur of Berthier, P.Q., d. at Berthier 25th July, aged 90. She was the mother of E. O. Cuthbert, Esq., M.P. for Berthier.

DALY, JOHN CORRY WILSON. B. in Liverpool, England, 24th March, 1796; d. at Stratford, Ont., 1st April. He, a first pioneer, had survived the ordinary vicissitudes of a pioneer life in the bush, with its many troubles. He came to Stratford, Ont., when it was a forest and nameless, and he has left it a town of nearly 9,000 inhabitants. His life embraces what there is of the uneventful history of the old Huron track. In 1827 the Canada Company acquired a vast tract of land extending from Wilmot to Lake Huron for 2s. 10¼d. per acre. These same lands cannot now be purchased for $40 an acre. In 1838 the district of Huron was formed, with Goderich for its metropolis. Previous to that time London was the centre of the Huron district as well as of the local surroundings. In 1847 Mr. Daly prompted Mr. Linton to make a move to have the present county of Perth separated from the rest of the Huron district, and to be formed into a separate county. The population of the whole country at that time was scarcely 10,000, but Mr. Linton succeeded in his mission, and, instead, of calling the county Monaghan, as Mr. Daly desired, he called it after the name of his own native county, Perth. Two years after Mr. Daly's arrival in Stratford—in 1829—there were not half a dozen houses in the whole Huron tract. Roads there were none, save devious tracks through the bush, and the few settlers had to carry their wheat on their backs to the Doon mills to be ground into flour. Colonel Daly's ancestors were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland; he was born as we have stated, in Liverpool. After serving as surgeon's assistant on board of one of His Majesty's ships, he emigrated to America, and was first a denizen of the town that derived its name from the great American novelist, Cooper. Neither the place nor the people suited his thorough British feelings, and in 1826 he came to the then small village of Hamilton. In the following year the Canada Company acquired their vast domain, and Mr. Daly was recommended to the Commissioners as a man likely to be extremely useful in a new settlement, not only on account of his excellent business habits, but also for his knowledge of medicine. For many years he was better known by the title of "Doctor" Daly than any other; and he deserved it, for when the "ship fever" broke out among a lot of immigrants he had huts built for them on the bank of the river, and ministered to their wants with his own hands, no one else caring to run the risk of contagion.

Mr. Daly arrived here in 1828 after a tedious journey through a trackless forest from Guelph. After making arrangements for the settlement of the district he was called back to Guelph in 1831 to take the place of Mr. John Galt, the well known novelist,—Stratford Beacon—as agent of the Company. In 1832 he superintended the construction of the company's mills here, and in the next year he made Stratford his permanent abode. He was the first postmaster, the first coroner, the first J.P., and the first militia officer in this part of the country. He was also chairman of the District Court, and performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. Peter Kaster and Dr. Flynn He was not unmindful of the social and industrial needs of the community. Having obtained a grant from the Company of a site for a school house (now the Central School), he

proceeded to organize an Agricultural Society and a Mechanic's Institute, both of which societies owe their existence to his thoughtfulness and prevision. He was also the first Mayor of Stratford.

Mr. Daly was an excellent business man, extremely exact, careful, and methodical. These qualities secured for him the post of agent of the first bank agency ever established in Stratford, that of the Bank of Upper Canada, a position which he held for many years. He was an exceedingly exact man, he detested loose business dealings. On one occasion an honest German returned to his bank and said in an apologetic tone, "Mishter Taly, sie haben ein mistake gemacht." Mr. Daly said, "What do you mean?" The German replied, "You have given me five dollars too much." "Then keep the money," said Mr. Daly, "you have earned it for your honesty and taught me to be more careful in future."

He was thrice married, and had but two children—by his first wife—Mrs. A. B. Orr, born at Cooperstown, N.Y., and Mr. Thos. Mayne Daly, the well known Canadian politician, (now Mayor of Stratford), born in Hamilton. His third wife survives him.—*Stratford Beacon.*

DARRAGH, REV. F. X. a priest in the R. C. Diocese of London, Ont., d. in Montreal, 4th April, aged 34.

DAVIGNON, PIERRE, M.D., a brother of the well known patriot of the same name, who took refuge in the United States towards the close of the Rebellion of 1837, and died there. B. 1810; d. at Longueuil, P.Q., 7th October. Dr. Davignon did not take an active part in the Rebellion, though he was known as a patriot in feeling and sympathy. He represented the County of Rouville in the Canadian Assembly from January, 1848 to November 1851, and took a deep interest in the settlement of the Seigneurial question.

DENISON, LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD LIPPINCOTT, a Canadian Volunteer Officer. B. near Toronto, 13th June, 1814; d. in Toronto, 10th March. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel George T. Denison of Bellevue, Toronto, and grandson of Captain Richard Lippincott, who fought as a U.E. Loyalist through the whole American Revolution. Colonel Denison served through the Rebellion of 1837-38, was at the Battle of Gallows Hill and the Winter Campaign in the western part of Ontario. He commanded the "Queens Light Dragoons" now the G. G. B. Guard in the year 1838, and continued in command till 1846 when he was gazetted to the command of the 4th Battalion Toronto Militia. He commanded the West Toronto Reserve Militia till his death. He was one of the founders of the York Pioneers and their President for many years preceding his decease. He served for several years as Alderman for St. Stephens' Ward in the Council of the City of Toronto. He died of erysipelas in the head after a short illness.

DE GRASSI, CAPTAIN PHILIP, late of H. M.'s 1st West India Native Regiment, d. at Lindsay, Ont., 25th January, aged 88.

D'ESCHAMBAULT, HENRI FLEURY, Advocate, d. at Chambly, P.Q., 27th February, aged 72. Mr. D'Eschambault was called to the Bar of L. C. as early as 1828.

DICKSON, JAMES F., editor of the *Huron Signal* newspaper, drowned in Lake Ontario, 5th June.

DION, CYRILLE, the well known Canadian Billiard Champion, d. in Montreal 2nd October, aged 35.

DORION, HON. VINCISLAS PAUL WILFRID, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. B. at Ste Anne de la Perade, P.Q., 2nd October, 1827; d. in Montreal, 2nd June. Called to the Bar of L. C., in 1850, Mr. Dorion at once was admitted a partner in the well known firm of Cherrier & Dorion, composed of C. S. Cherrier Esq., Q.C., the "Nestor" of the Bar of L. C., and Mr. (now Sir) A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec, with the latter of whom he remained associated in business as long as the Chief Justice continued at the Bar. Belonging, like the whole of his family, to the Liberal school of politics, Mr. Dorion became one of the *Collaborateurs* of the *L'Avenir* newspaper, and subsequently co-proprietor of *Le Pays*. He contested Chambly, in the Liberal interest, for the Commons, and Drummond and Arthabaska, for the Local Assembly, at the general election of 1867. He was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, 8th October, 1875.—*Dominion Legal Directory*.

DOUCET, HIS HONOUR PIERRE ANTOINE, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, City of Quebec. B. in the City of Quebec, 15th February, 1815; d. there 20th December. Mr. Doucet was called to the Bar of L. C. in 1838, and practised in Quebec until appointed clerk of the Court of Requests at Lotbinière in 1839. His subsequent appointments were dated as follows:—Clerk of the District Court of Dorchester, 28th January, 1842; Joint Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown for District of Quebec, 31st December, 1853; sole do do 19th May, 1858; Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, 19th September, 1868; Commissioner of the Provincial Police, 29th March, 1870. Mr. Doucet was a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, (holding the rank of Professor therein), and a Knight of the Royal Order of Isabel. He was a son of the late Pierre Doucet Esq., Merchant, of Quebec.—*Dominion Legal Directory*.

DREW, ADMIRAL ANDREW, R.N., flag officer on reserved half pay. B., 1792; d. in England, 19th December. Entering the Royal Navy in 1806, he was present at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the seige of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year, served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was actively engaged on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the army of the Duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65 and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made a Lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first Lieutenant of H. M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, which he successfully defended against an attack by 50,000 Ashantees, and for this service he was promoted to the rank of commander. But his most brilliant achievement was in connection with the

capture of the vessel *Caroline*, during the Rebellion in Canada in 1837, and for the following account of which we are indebted to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"After attaining commander's rank," says the *Gazette*, "Captain Drew married and retired to Canada, where he bought an estate,* and intended to settle down for life.

"The Rebellion in Canada, however, broke out, when, finding himself the Senior Naval Officer in the Colony, he at once volunteered his services to the Governor-General, who as promptly accepted them. At that time some Americans were annoying the authorities by supplying the Rebels with arms and ammunition, and landing them on Navy Island in a steamer called the *Caroline*. At this juncture, Sir Allan MacNab, who commanded the land forces at Niagara, asked Captain Drew whether he thought it would be possible to cut that vessel out? 'Nothing easier,' said the brave Captain, 'only it must be done at night.' In his latter days he acknowledged that this was but a patriotic determination that the service must be performed, and by him, while men must be induced to go with him without giving them time to reflect on the desperate nature of the undertaking. With him to determine was to act, and so, calling for volunteers to go and help him in a little job he had got to do, he obtained seven small boats of about twelve feet in length and pulling four oars each. In these he pushed off from the Canadian shore to attempt the almost hopeless task of running across the rapids, within half a mile of the mighty Niagara Falls, to cut out and capture the Rebel steamer moored by chains beneath the guns of Fort Schlosser, and then to return. This desperate service however he actually accomplished, for he safely stemmed the tide of the rapids, boarded the vessel, and, under fire of the guns of the fort, towed her out into the stream, with his own hand setting her on fire, and sending her flaming over the Falls of Niagara, he himself being the last person to leave the burning vessel, and in the hurry of the moment being accidentally almost left behind by his own men to go over the falls with the burning vessel. This brilliant achievement materially helped to bring about the collapse of the Rebellion, and in admiration of the exploit the Governor and the two Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, returned Captain Drew their united thanks, together with a sword of the value of 100 guineas, and he was immediately appointed commander of the Provincial Marine. From October, 1838, till August, 1839, he held the chief command with his pendant in the *Colborne*, for the purpose of resisting any attacks that might be made by the Rebels. It was found, however, that he was not safe in the Colony, for after many narrow escapes of his life, and several attempts at assassination, he was compelled, at all hazards, to sell his estate for what it would fetch, and leave the country, feeling, as he often said, that life with such risks was not worth having. His last appointment afloat was to the command of the *Wasp* on the West Indian Station in 1842, when he received the thanks of Sir Charles Adam, the Commander-in-Chief, for discovering and surveying a dangerous rock between the Islands of Tobago and Trinidad, known on the charts to this day as Drew's rock. In December, 1850, he was appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, until in 1862, attaining Flag rank, he returned to England and retired from active service, after faithfully serving his country for nearly sixty years. In his later days, as a venerable Admiral, at the age of 86, few who met him and received from him a kindly word and genial smile were aware that in him they beheld the last surviver of Copenhagan, the once celebrated 'Caroline' Drew, one of England's bravest and truest heroes of an age well nigh forgotton, save in the pages of naval history."

DUFRESNE, REV. P., of the Roman Catholic Church, d. at St. Hyacinthe. P.Q., 11th March.

DUVAL, EDMOND H., Inspector of Schools for the City and County of St. John, N.B., d. at "Willow Grove," Parish of Simonds, St. John, N.B., 17th September.

*In the present County of Oxford, Ont.

ELLIOTT, REV. ADAM, Missionary of Anglican Church to the Six Nation Indians, Ont. B. in England, 1802; d. at the Tuscarora Parsonage, Grand River Reserve, Ont., 4th June. Mr Elliott studied divinity under the late Bishop Strachan of Toronto, and was admitted to the priesthood by the late Bishop of Quebec in 1833. He was appointed first to establish a mission among the Indians upon Manitoulin Island, then Rector of Franktown, and subsequently incumbent of St. Johns, Tuscarora, and missionary to the Six Nation Indians. With one exception, deceased had been longer in the work than any missionary to the Indians in Canada.

ESTEN, JOHN HAMILTON, late Major, P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, d. in Toronto, 23rd May, aged 70. Major Esten was a brother of the late Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of U. C., of the same name.

EVANS, REV. GEO., M.A., d. at his residence near Oakville, Ont., 19th May, aged 85. Mr. Evans was the eldest son of the late Edward Evans, Esq., of Gortmerron House, Dungannon, Tyrone, Ireland.

FARIBAULT, MADAME GENEVIÈVE FAUTEUX, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Faribault, of L'Assomption, d. at St. Cuthbert, P.Q., 14 March, aged 80.

FLINTOFT, JAMES, Sheriff of the County of Lambton, Ont., to which office he was appointed 29th Sept., 1853, d. at Sarnia, Ont., 1st July, aged 74. Mr. Flintoff was a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and came to Canada about 1816, taking up his residence in the Bathurst District. In 1844 he removed to Sarnia, where for some years he was the principal manager of Cameron's Mills, and attended to Mr. Cameron's lumber business. He held the office of Sheriff of Lambton for twenty years, retiring in 1872, and being succeeded by his son. Mr. Flintoft was a steadfast adherent of the Wesleyan Church, and an earnest worker on behalf of every good cause.

FOSTER, HIRAM SEWELL, Registrar of the County of Brome, P. Q., to which office he was appointed 2nd April, 1856; d. at Saratoga Springs, New York, 28th June, aged 63. Mr. Foster was a brother of the late Senator of that name.

FREER, EDWARD STAYNER, late Postmaster of Montreal. B. in Halifax, N. S., 1803; d. at Cacouna, P.Q., 24th July. The deceased gentleman, who was a son of the late Captain Noah Freer, Military Secretary to Sir George Prevost, received his education in England, and came to Montreal at an early age. He entered the Post Office Department, as Inspector of the Montreal District in 1836, a position he retained until 1861, when he succeeded Mr. Meilleur as Postmaster of Montreal. This position he gave up in 1874, and retired into private life.

> "Mr. Freer was essentially a student, being always at home when surrounded by his books. He devoted much attention to the study of languages and philology, and had a rare acquaintance, not only with the Greek and Latin, but with the most important modern tongues. As an Italian scholar he had few superiors and not many equals in Canada. As far as we know, he never published anything, being content to enjoy the productions of the great writers of the world."
>
> —*Montreal Gazette.*

FULLER, JOHN F., High Sheriff of the County of Richmond, N.S., to which office he was appointed 12th Dec. 1855; d. at Arichat, N.S., 3rd Oct., aged 88.

Fyfe, Rev. R. A., D.D., Principal of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, Ont. B. at St. André, near Montreal, 1816; d. at Woodstock, Ont., 4th Sept. Dr. Fyfe was of Scottish descent, his parents having emigrated from Dundee in 1809. Being naturally of a studious disposition, he left home at the age of nineteen, with a view of securing educational advantages, which were not within his reach in his native place. He first went to the State of New York, and spent some time at Madison University, and afterwards removed to Newton Theological University, near Boston, where he received his theological training, and graduated in 1842. His first pastoral charge was in Perth, County of Lanark, where he organized the congregation over which he presided. After laboring very successfully there for a year and a half, at the request of the Directors of the Montreal Baptist College, he consented to take charge of the institution for one year, till they were able to secure a permanent President. He was then called to the pastorate of the old March street Baptist Church, Toronto, the first church of the denomination in that city. Here he met with great discouragement—principally arising from the position of the church, situated as it was in the worst neighborhood of the city. Still, in spite of all the obstacles, prior to his resignation in 1848, he had the satisfaction of seeing the place of worship transferred to a much more commodious building. It was mainly to Dr. Fyfe's untiring exertions that the building of Bond street Church was due. Being compelled to seek a warmer climate, he spent four years in charge of a congregation in Warren, Rhode Island, and three years in another pastorate in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1855 his old home, so to speak, Bond street congregation, Toronto, gave him an unanimous call, which he accepted. Here his ministrations were eminently successful, and in 1857 a second church was organized. In 1860 the leading members of the Baptist denomination decided to build a denominational college, and at their earnest solicitation Dr. Fyfe resigned his charge, and accepted the principalship. Two years ago the Bond street church becoming inadequate, the congregation built their present magnificent structure on Jarvis street, the doctor preaching the farewell, as he preached the opening, sermon in the old church. During the past eighteen years he has held the Principalship of the University at Woodstock, the proposal to erect which emanated from himself. The staff at first consisted of the Principal, who took charge of theology and philosophy, and four assistants. At present the staff is composed of fifteen professors and tutors.

"More than any other man he must be regarded as the father of the Baptist Church in this Province, and his loss to that body is irreparable. He is the founder of and by his ability, energy and unswerving faith, has made the Baptist Institute in Woodstock an honor to the denomination and to the educational interests of Canada. The founding of this Institution, and his labors as Principal and Theological Professor in it, have been the great work of his life, although his labours and influence as a pastor and preacher have been very great and have done much for the Baptist Church in Canada. It is, however, in connection with the theological institution here that his name will live in the history of this country. Through his noble efforts the Baptist body in this Province has been given an educated ministry and a position in Canada which it could not otherwise have obtained. As a sound and liberal-minded educationalist the name of Dr. Fyfe is well known to all Canadians, apart from his connection with a Baptist College. As a patriotic and public spirited man

his name will always be dear to every lover of Canada. As a theological professor and teacher no man was ever more loved by the students who came under his influence; indeed, it might be said that he had become the idol of the denomination of which he had long been the venerable head. As a preacher he had won the respect of and had endeared himself to the other Churches of Canada. As a man and Christian he was beyond reproach, and his death, though long looked for, is a deep blow to his many grief-stricken personal friends. His remains were taken to Toronto to be interred."—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

GAUTHIER, FREDERIC, formerly Consul General of France in Canada, d. in France, in March.

GELDERT, JAMES MILNE, High Sheriff of the County of Hants, N.S.; d. 8 Feb., aged 61.

GERVAIS, REV. A., a clergyman of the Church of Rome. B. 1785; d. at St. Ursule, P.Q., 26th July. M. Gervais taught school in Terrebonne for some years, and subsequently proceeded to Upper Canada, where he labored as a missionary for thirty years, retiring in 1856, and taking up his residence at St. Ursule. He was one of the oldest priests in Canada.

GRENIER, REV. JACQUES BENJAMIN, *Curé* of St. Henri de Lauzon, P.Q. B. at Quebec 30th Sept., 1808; d. 7th May. M. Grenier was admitted to the priesthood in 1831, and after serving at various places was appointed to St. Henri in 1850, where he remained till his death.

GREENE, REV. THOMAS, Bible Christian Minister, d. at Clinton, Ont., 15th November, aged 78. Mr. Greene labored fifteen years as an itinerant minister in England, and for the last thirty-four years in Ontario, and both in England and Ontario labored with great success. He was a man of sterling Christian character, of much energy in the prosecution of his work of unbounded faith in God, and courage in grappling with difficulties. A most amiable disposition made him a general favorite.

GREENE, REV. THOMAS, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Wellington Square, (Anglican) Ont. B. in Ireland, 1808; d. at Roseland, Burlington, Ont., 7th Oct. Dr. Greene was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. and subsequently obtained the degree of LL.D. He was ordained Deacon in 1836 by the late Hon. Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, and admitted to Priests' orders by the late Bishop Mountain. He was appointed "Stewart Travelling Missionary," for three years, for the District of London, C.W., and subsequently Rector of Wellington Square and of St. John's Church, Port Nelson, Ont.

GUNN, HON. DONALD, a retired Hudson's Bay Company's Officer. B. in Falkirk, Caithnessshire, Scot., Sept., 1797; d. at St. Andrews, Manitoba, 30th Nov. Mr. Gunn entered the Hudson's Bay Company's service in 1813, in which year he came to America, and was stationed at York Factory, and later at Severn and Oxford House. He left the Company's service in 1823, and has since resided in the Red River Country. For many years he was one of the Judges of the Court of Petty Sessions, and a part of the time President of the Court. Mr. Gunn was also a corresponding Member of the Institute of Rupert's Land and of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, to which he contributed valuable papers on the natural history of the North-West, a subject which he made his peculiar

study. On the formation of the Legislative Council of Manitoba, in 1870, he was appointed a member, and held a seat therein up to the abolition of that body in 1876.

HALY, GENERAL, SIR WILLIAM O'GRADY, K.C.B., commander of Her Majesty's forces in B. N. A. B., 1811; d. at Bellevue House, Halifax, N.S., 19th March, from gout of the stomach. Was the son of the late Aylmer Haly Esq., J. P. of Wadhurst Castle, Sussex. He entered the army in 1828 and attained the rank of General in 1877. Sir William served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma (charger killed) and Inkerman (four bayonet wounds), capture of Balaklava, seige and fall of Sebastopol, and Sortie of 26th October, (medal with four clasps); he also served in the East Indies in command of the Peshawur Brigade, and Lahore and Peshawur divisions, 1861-70. In 1873 he succeeded Sir Hastings Doyle as Commander-in-Chief in B. N. A, which position he held at his death. During Lord Dufferin's absence in England in 1875, Sir William administered the government of the Dominion. He was created a C. B. in 1855, and a K. C. B. in 1875. He also held the orders of the Legion of Honor, and of the Medjidie, (3rd class), and Turkish medal. He married in 1839, Harriette Craven, daughter of Hamilton Hebden, Esq., J. P., of Ely Grange, Frant, Sussex. —*Debrett.*

HANEY, HENRY RYAN, M.D., M.P.P. B. 1835; d. at Fenwich, Ont., 17th Nov. Dr. Haney was admitted to the medical profession about 1858. In September, 1872, he was returned to the Ontario Assembly for the County of Monck, in the Reform interest, and he continued to hold a seat in that body up to the day of his death.

HARRISON, HON. ROBERT ALEXANDER, D.C.L., CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO. B. in the city of Montreal, 3rd Aug. 1833; d. at his residence, "Englefield," Spadina Avenue, Toronto, 1st November. Chief Justice Harrison was the eldest son of the late Richard Harrison, Esq., formerly of Skegarvey, County Monaghan, by Frances Bulter, of Newtownbulter, Fermanagh, Ireland. He was educated at Upper Canada College. He there obtained honors and exhibited qualities that gave faithful promise of his future success. After leaving college he was placed under articles to Mr. (now Sir) James Lukin Robinson, for the study of the law, and in this capacity he proved himself a most diligent and useful student. He was admitted to the Law Society in Hilary Term, 1850. Shortly after this he commenced the compilation of a digest of the Upper Canada Reports, which he published under the name of "*Robinson and Harrison's Digest*," Mr. Robinson then being reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. This Digest is to the present time a standard book of reference, and has always been considered valuable for its accuracy and completeness. In 1853 he entered the office of the late Lieut.-Governor Crawford, in which the present Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench (Hon. J. H. Hagarty,) was then a partner. There he remained but a few months, having been selected by the Hon. John Ross, then Attorney-General, to fill the office of Chief Clerk of the Crown Law Department. Mr. Harrison was on his way to Quebec, then the seat of Government, to enter upon his duties, when a

change of administration took place. Sir John A. Macdonald, however, confirmed his appointment, and we believe he had no reason to regret that he had secured so valuable an assistant. In 1855 he entered the Faculty of Law in the University of Toronto, and obtained first-class honours; but he shortly afterwards "migrated" to the University of Trinity College, where, under the regulations of the Faculty of Law in that University, he obtained in 1856 the degree of B.C.L., and subsequently the University conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. In Michaelmas Term, 1855, Mr. Harrison was called to the Bar "with honors," a dictinction only conferred upon two or three others. He then commenced a career which culminated in his attaining the highest judicial position in Ontario. He was elected President of the Toronto Literary Society, and Vice-President of the Osgoode Debating Club, and he occasionally contributed leading articles on political and social subjects to the Toronto and London press. On Mr. Harrison's retirement from the Crown Law Department, the Attorney-General presented him with his first brief in the trial of the celebrated case of Townsend *alias* McHenry, who was prosecuted for murder, and who after a protracted trial, succeeded in baffling the Crown as to his identity. He was engaged by the Crown in the Norfolk Shrievalty case, and was one of the Counsel in defence of the Ministers when proceeded against for violating the Independence of Parliament Act, they having voted in the House without being re-elected. He was entrusted with the *habeas corpus* case of John Anderson the fugitive slave, and was one of the prosecutors in behalf of the Crown, at the trial of the Fenian prisoners, in 1867. In fact from 1859, when he entered into partnership with the late Mr. James Paterson, and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., and commenced his practice at the Bar, up to his elevation to the Bench, there was scarcely a case of public importance in which he was not retained, and the number of briefs he yearly held must have entailed an immense amount of labour, anxiety and thought. We believe no member of the profession held so many briefs as Mr. Harrison during the time he was at the Bar. At many of the Assizes for York and the City of Toronto, Mr. Harrison was retained in three-fourths of the criminal, and as large a proportion of the defended, cases on the docket; during some terms, we have been informed he moved no less than 80 rules. The marvel is that with this immense amount of work, together with a large office business, and his political duties when in Parliament, Mr. Harrison found time to devote to his literary labors.

In 1857 he undertook the annotation of the Common Law Procedure Act, and issued it the following year. The merits of this book established his reputation, both in this country and in England, as a most able annotator and careful legal writer. It was deservedly commended by the legal press, both here and at home. As a work of the highest authority, it has never been questioned, and many of the opinions he hazarded in his first edition have since received the sanction of law. Mr. Harrison subsequently edited several little books of less importance, entitled "*Statutes of Practical Utility*," a "*Manual of County Court Costs*," "*Rules and Orders of the Superior Courts, with Notes Explanatory and Practical*," and "*A Sketch of the Growth and Importance of the Legal Profession in Upper*

Canada." In 1859 appeared the first edition of the "*Municipal Manual*," municipal law being a subject with which he was especially familiar. Intended as supplementary to this, he and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, in 1863, edited a volume of reports of municipal cases, which, however, was not continued, as the "*Manual*" so fully covered all the ground. In 1867 he published a second edition of this work; and in 1870 issued an enlarged edition of his Common Law Procedure Act, the most complete work on the subject that has yet been or is likely to be published, and which, for the labour bestowed upon it, its completeness and usefulness, is the most valuable legal work that has yet appeared in this country. Owing to a consolidation and change in the municipal law in 1873, Mr. Harrison had almost entirely to rewrite his *Municipal Manual*, and it was issued the following year. So popular was this edition that it was out of print within six weeks of its publication. One of the most important works with which his name is connected is "*Harrison & O'Brien's Digest*," prepared by Mr. Henry O'Brien, under Mr. Harrison's supervision, in 1863. Mr. Harrison's connection with the *Upper Canada Law Journal*, and subsequently with the *Canada Law Journal*, is well known, and has often been acknowledged by those journals. His industrious pen contributed numerous articles of great value to their pages, whilst the numerous cases reported by him, and to be found nowhere else, are still invaluable to the practioner; his labors undoubtedly added largely to the success attained by both papers. Mr. Harrison was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867, and he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871. In 1865 he was elected an alderman of Toronto; and two years afterwards he was returned in the Conservative interest by a majority of 429 votes over his opponent, Mr. John Macdonald, to represent the West Division of the same city, in the House of Commons, a position he continued to hold until the end of the First Parliament, when he declined re-nomination. Whilst in Parliament, he introduced bills for amending the law as to stamping bills and notes; for extending the law as to carrying deadly weapons; for making provision for the granting of new trials in criminal cases throughout the Dominion; for the collection of criminal statistics; and to abolish the death penalty in cases of rape. The first, third and last became law. Speaking of his Parliamentary career, the Ottawa *Citizen*, in an elaborate obituary notice, thus referred to the Chief Justice:—"It was said of the late Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst that he left the bar too soon to be a great lawyer, and entered the field of politics too late to make a great statesman. To Mr. Chief Justice Harrison but one-half of this epigram could in any sense apply. Although tempted once to enter Parliament, public life proved to be without fascination to a mind schooled to laborious application in the pursuit and study of a profession which asks the undivided time and talents of those who would achieve success in the forum. Mr. Harrison deeply loved his profession, and could not permit the attractions of public life to tempt him from its pursuit. It was his greatest ambition to be recognized as a lawyer, and now that he has passed away there will be few to deny him that merit." The great ability and remarkable industry of Mr. Harrison

early pointed him out as a future occupant of the judicial Bench, and therefore no one was much surprised when, in the fall of 1875, on the recommendation of Hon. Edward Blake, then Minister of Justice, he was appointed to succeed Sir W. B. Richards as Chief Justice of Ontario—he (Mr. H.) being then only in his forty-second year. The appointment was as popular as it was excellent in every respect. "When," says the *Canada Law Journal*, "he took his seat as Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, there was a large amount of business in arrear. With his usual energy and amazing industry, and a capacity and apparent love for work never excelled, and hardly equalled in this country, and with that able and excellent Judge, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas by his side, he grappled with the task before him, and in an incredibly short space of time conquered it. From that time until his last illness, the business of the Court was in a most satisfactory condition, with nothing behindhand and everything in order. During the period between his appointment and his death there were published no less than six and a-half volumes of Reports, whilst in the three years preceding there had only appeared four and a-half volumes. The amount of work this represents is enormous." In 1876 Chief Justice Harrison was appointed one of the arbitrators on the question of the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the North-West Territories, and almost his last public act was to proceed to Ottawa in August, 1878, and, in conjunction with his fellow-Commissioners, Sir Edward Thornton and Sir Francis Hincks, hear counsel and deliver the award determining the boundary. The preparation for the arbitration was a most laborious undertaking, entailing a vast amount of research and careful consideration, but he rapidly mastered the subject, and the satisfactory adjustment of the matter was the speedy result. Mr. Harrison's early and unexpected death was undoubtedly hastened by overwork. No one, not made of iron, could have stood the hard and continuous labour of his life for many years past. He was never very well in health after his return from Ottawa, and, although travel and change of scene where tried, no improvement was effected, and he gradually grew worse, so much so as to be unable to take his seat on the Bench. This of itself must have acted most prejudicially on a nature ever earnestly anxious for labour and duty. He gradually grew worse, and finally sank to his eternal rest on the first day of November. It may truly be said that a great and a good man, and one whose services his native country could ill afford to spare, passed away in the person of Chief Justice Harrison. "As a counsel, so as a judge," says the *Law Journal*, "Mr. Harrison won the confidence of the Bar by his uniform good temper, patience, and untiring devotion to his duties. His research was great, and if he relied, as possibly he did, too much on cases for his law, there was a satisfaction in knowing that nothing that bore on the subject had been lost sight of. Although, to a great extent, in the habit of looking at points before him for adjudication through the spectacles of 'case law,' his strong common sense and his inborn perception of the springs of thought and action of the masses, perfected by an enormous experience at the Bar, prevented

him from falling into the mistakes to which a mere case lawyer is so subject. Some of his best judgments were in municipal cases, a branch of the law with which he was confessedly more familiar than any man at the Bar. Probably the most important case which came before him was *Regina* v. *Wilkinson*. The Chief Justice there characterised, as it deserved, the 'reckless and intemperate' attack by a public journal on one of the Judges of the Court, in a judgment befitting the occupant of such an honourable position, and calculated to uphold the dignity and authority of a Court which had been assailed, not merely by the article complained, but by the language used in the face of the Court itself by the journalist in support of his previous attack. Whilst in this latter respect some thought that too great a latitude had been allowed the offender, and others regretted that in such an important matter the Court should have been divided, the judgment of the Chief Justice stands as a vigorous protest against the license of the press, when trenching upon the independence of the Bench, the palladium of the public liberty. In the case of *Pringle* v. *The Corporation of Napanee*, Chief Justice Harrison did not fail to decide, in an exhaustive judgment, most carefully prepared, the noble doctrine that Christianity is a part of the recognized law of this Province, as it is also of the great Empire that encircles the globe, thereby laying a stone in the fabric of our Dominion, without which the edifice must be a failure, and thus publicly stating the law to be in accordance with the belief that he privately held. In the peace of this belief passed away one who will ever be affectionately remembered by his brethren—a memory which will be an encouragement to all who desire to attain to eminence by honest industry and unswerving integrity."

HARTT, CHARLES FREDERICK, M.A., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Empire of Brazil. Born in Fredericton, N.B., 1840; died of yellow fever, at Rio Janeiro, 18 March. Mr. Hartt was the son of the late J. W. Hartt, Esq., of the Ladies' High School, of this city. He was born at Fredericton in the year 1840, and was therefore in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He graduated at Acadia College, in 1860, and on his father's assuming the charge of the Ladies' High School in this city, he accompanied him hither, and for two years he assisted in its management. During his collegiate course and while residing in this city, he evinced a marked preference for scientific studies, but geology soon became the one absorbing scientific pursuit to which his energies were devoted. In 1862 he entered the museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, under Prof. Agassiz, where he spent several years in study. During this time he accompanied Prof. Agassiz to Brazil. On his return he was appointed to a chair in Rutgers College, New Jersey, his report of the region explored with Prof. Agassiz—Southern Brazil—bringing his name prominently before the scientific public and giving him a reputation as one of the foremost scientific investigators of the day. After a short connection with Vassar College, New York, he was appointed to the chair of Geology at Cornell University. He undertook a second expedition to Brazil with several of his pupils; and in 1871, under the joint patronage of Harvard and Cornell, he headed an expedition to the valley of the

Amazon for the purpose of studying its geographical structure and ascertaining the correctness of Prof. Agassiz's theory of the glacial origin of the valley—a disputed point among scientists. Prof. Hartt remained in Brazil over a year on his third expedition, making a thorough exploration of the Amazon Valley and the adjacent tablelands, opening up a rich geological field, which he has since steadily worked. Making himself acquainted with the languages of the Indians of the Amazon Valley, he supplemented his geological researches with a vast amount of information concerning Indian antiquities, which he has embodied in his work on "*The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil.*"

In 1874 Prof. Hartt went to Brazil to make a geological survey of the Empire, under the patronage of the Government, and seven years were given him to complete the work. This was the great work of his life, and he brought to it all his energy and experience.

For nearly four years he has labored incessantly with a corps of earnest assistants, isolated almost from the rest of the world and pursuing investigations to enrich science, to which he gave himself up with a fearlessness and devotion that enabled him to overcome all obstacles.

The great work of his life is incomplete, but he has achieved a success that entitles him to be placed among the foremost scientific explorers of the day.—St. John (N. B.) *News*.

HAZLEWOOD, SAMUEL, C.E., a District Engineer on the Canada Pacific Railway. Born in Newtonbarry, Wexford, Ireland, 1822; died at Brockville, Ont., 11 January. Mr. Hazlewood was, previously to his coming to Canada in 1851, employed on the Ordnance Survey, in Ireland, and in carrying on surveys in connection with different Irish railways and estates. His first employment here was on a survey of the railway projected from Prescott to the Georgian Bay, and afterwards on the proposed Belleville and Peterborough Railway. In 1852 he was engaged in the first survey of the Grand Trunk Railway, and afterwards working two years in the employment of the Government, he spent two more in the service of the contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts. After various other employments in his profession he was finally engaged with Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., on the staff of the Exploratory Survey of the Intercolonial Railway, in 1864-5; on the Preliminary Survey, 1867; and he was from 1868 until 1874 one of four District Engineers employed during the construction of the same road. At the time of his decease he was one of the District Engineers on the Canada Pacific Railway, and had charge of the location and construction of the division immediately west of Thunder Bay, and extending as far as Keewatin or Rat Portage.

HEATHERINGTON, ALEXANDER, F. G. S., died in Toronto, 8 March. Mr. Heatherington, who was supposed to have been of Russian origin, had resided in Nova Scotia for some years, and did much to promote the mining of gold in that Province. He established the *Mining Gazette* at Halifax, in 1867-8, a periodical that maintained an existence for nearly three years. In 1868 he published a guide to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia, which was generally accepted as a reliable authority on the subjects which it treated.

HEBDEN, REV. JOHN, M.A., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ont.; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1826; died in Hamilton, 2 February. Mr. Hebden received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained deacon in 1841, and was admitted to the priesthood by the Bishop of Chester in the following year. According to the *Clerical Guide*, he had been incumbent of Heyhouses, Lancashire, and of Henbury, Cheshire. In 1851 he was appointed Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, and in 1875 he became third Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, in the same city.

HEFFERNAN, HON. WILLIAM OWEN, M.L.C., of Nova Scotia. Born in Guysborough, N.S., 1796; died 3 April. Mr. Heffernan was the son of Assistant-Surgeon D. Heffernan, of the Royal Navy; and a grandson of Major Wheaton, of the British Army. He was educated in Guysborough, and married Lucretia, second daughter of Isaac Wylde, Esq., of Lancashire, Eng. Returned to the Nova Scotia Assembly for Guysborough in 1859, he continued to represent the same county in that body until 1867, in which year he was appointed by Royal Warrant to the Legislative Council, where he sat until his death. Mr. Heffernan was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Guysborough Militia; and in politics was a Liberal.

HODDER, EDWARD MULBERRY, M.D., F.R.C.S (Eng.). B. at Sandgate, Kent, Eng., 10th December, 1810; d. in Toronto, 20th February. Was the son of Capt. Hodder, R. N. Educated at Gurnsey Grammar School, and at St. Servans, France, he entered the Royal Navy in 1822, as a midshipman, under his father, but left the service at the expiration of one year, and, having a great taste for medicine, he soon after commenced its study under the celebrated Mr. Amesbury, with whom he was articled for five years. He passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1834, and received the diploma of membership, after which he spent two years in Paris in the prosecution of his studies, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where he remained some time. He commenced practice in London, England, where he remained two years, and afterwards moved to St. Servans, France. After remaining there about a year he visited Canada, but returned in a few months to St. Servans, where he remained for three years in the practice of his profession. He now determined to try his fortunes in the New World, and came to Canada. He first settled in the Niagara district, where he remained five years, and then removed to Toronto in 1843, where he practised with great success both as a physician and surgeon, until the time of his death. Dr. Hodder was married to a daughter of Captain Tench, H. M. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Besides his widow, he leaves a large family of sons and daughters to mourn his loss.

He received the degree of C. M. from King's College, Toronto, in 1845, and M. D. from Trinity College, in 1853. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and in 1865, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, and was one of the honorary local secretaries of the latter Society.

He was Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Trinity

College, Toronto, from 1850 until its discontinuance in 1857. Subsequently he lectured on the same branch in the Toronto School of Medicine for several years. On the revival of Trinity College Medical Department in 1870, he was unanimously appointed Dean of the Faculty, and in 1877 he was re-appointed Dean of the newly incorporated Trinity Medical School. He held a position on the acting staff of the Toronto General Hospital for a period of twenty years, and was appointed on the consulting staff in 1872. He was also consulting surgeon to the Burnside Lying-In Hospital, Children's Hospital, &c., &c.

He was a most enthusiastic yachtsman, and for many years past held the position of Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Dr. Hodder was a prominent member of the Canada Medical Association, and was elected President at the meeting in Halifax in 1875. He was also a member of the Medical Council of Ontario from 1872 up to the time of his death. As a surgeon, he was bold yet cautious, and was very successful in all his operations. As an Obariotamist he was admittedly the most successful in Canada. He was the author of several papers on medical and surgical subjects, published from time to time in the medical journals. He was the first to inject milk into the veins in collapse. This he did in the stage of collapse of cholera during the epedemic of 1842.—*Canada Lancet.*

HOLTON, GEORGE C., Collector of Inland Revenue at Belleville, Ont., d. there in November, aged 36.

HUBBARD, NATHANIEL, d. at Burton, County of Sunbury, N.B., 29th May. Mr. Hubbard had held for upwards of fifty years the offices of Judge of Probates and Registrar of Deeds and Wills for Sunbury. He was the son of the late Judge Wm. Hubbard, for many years a representative in the New Brunswick Assembly.

HALPINE, REV. WM. HENRY, M.A., late Classical and Mathematical Professor in Huron College, London, Ont. B. at Oldcastle, Meath, Ireland; d. in London, 6th October, of paralysis. Mr. Halpine was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained deacon in the English Church by Archbishop Whately in 1851; and priest, by the Bishop of Limerick. He filled several cures in Ireland, previous to coming to Canada some years since to join Huron College. Mr. Halpine was a brother of "Miles O'Reilly" the well known American humourist.

HUTCHINSON, REV. JAMES, a superannuated clergyman of the Church of England, diocese of Huron, Ont., d. in April. He was one of the few pioneers in the northern part of the diocese of Toronto, under the late Bishop Strachan, who bore the heat and burden of the day when that section of the country was almost a wilderness.

HYMAN, ELLIS WALTON, a well known merchant of London, Ont., d. at his residence "Elliston," in that city, 12th April, aged 63. Mr. Hyman came to Canada in 1834 from Pennsylvania, and at once entered on a mercantile career, carrying on business, as a tanner, both at London and Tilsonburg. He was the head of the extensive boot and shoe factory of C. S. Hyman & Co. He occupied municipal positions in 1853-4, and was

subsequently one of the Water Works Commissioners for London. He was twice married—first, to Miss Brown, of Ingersoll; second to the daughter of the late W. Niles Esq., M.P.P.

JARDINE, ALEXANDER, an eminent merchant, d. at "Craigie Lea," St. John, N.B., 7th February, aged 64.

JARVIS, HIS HONOUR GEORGE STEPHEN, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ont. B. at Fredericton, N.B., 21st April, 1797; d. at Cornwall, Ont., 15th April. The son of the late Stephen Jarvis, Esq., of Toronto, for many years Registrar of the county of York, and at the time of his death Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Judge Jarvis was born and educated at Fredericton. When only fifteen years of age he served as a volunteer with H.M's. 49th Regiment during the commencement of the war of 1812, being present at the battles of Queenston, York, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dam, Fort Schlosser, and at the taking of Black Rock, and as an ensign in the 8th Regiment at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, at the storming of Fort Erie, at the sortie from Fort Erie, and at the siege of Fort Erie, from the 1st of August to the 7th of September, 1814. He was mentioned in General Orders as having conducted himself with great spirit at Queenston, and was subsequently, upon the recommendation of General Sheaffe, appointed by the Duke of York to a lieutenancy in the 104th Regiment. On the disbandment of this corps young Jarvis retired from the army; returned to Canada, studied law with Mr. (afterwards Judge) Jonas Jones, and, in 1823, was called to the Bar of Upper Canada. He practised for some years with his old *patron*, and in 1835 was elected a Bencher of the Law Society. From 1836 to 1840 he represented Cornwall in the Provincial Assembly. His judicial appointments bear date as follows:—Judge of the District Court of Prescott and Russell, 21st of December, 1825; Judge of Leeds and Grenville, 30th of June, 1837; Judge of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 6th of January, 1842. Judge Jarvis was twice married—first to Julia, daughter of Sheriff Sherwood, of Brockville (she died March, 1842); secondly, to Anna Mary, daughter of Rev. Salter Mountain, of Cornwall.—*Dominion Legal Directory.*

JONES, EDWARD THOMAS, advocate, d. at Weston, Ont., 10th December, aged 71. Mr. Jones was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in January, 1827, and practised his profession in Montreal. During the rebellion of 1836-37 he raised and commanded at St. Ann's a troop of cavalry, which rendered good service. His latter years were spent at Carillon.

KERR, W., an old soldier, d. at Elora, Ont., 6th November. He served in the 91st Regiment under Sir John Moore at Corunna, and was present at Waterloo.

KING, JOHN, LL.D., d. at Baillieboro', Ont., 31st July, aged 64.

KURTZ, DAVID, merchant. B. in Philadelphia, Penn., U.S., 1843; d. in Victoria, B.C., 6th December. Mr. Kurtz went to British Columbia in 1863, and for many years was a leading merchant at Cariboo. Subsequently he was a leading member of the firm of Strouss, Briggs & Kurtz, Victoria, and was United States Vice-Consul at that port.

LACOSTE, HON. LOUIS, Senator. B. at Boucherville, P.Q., 3rd April, 1798; d. there 26th November. After receiving his education at St. Sulpice College, Montreal, Mr. Lacoste devoted himself to the study of the notarial profession, and was duly admitted as a Notary Public of Lower Canada in 1821. In 1834 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly of his native Province to represent the County of Chambly, and he continued to sit for that constituency until 1838; and, again, after the Union of 1840, in the Parliament of Canada, from 1843 up to 1861, when he resigned in order to contest Montarville division in the Legislative Council, then an elective body, in which he was successful. In that body he held a seat until the Union of all the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, when he was called to the Senate of the Dominion by the Queen's Royal Proclamation. Mr. Lacoste was all his life a true and consistent Conservative. He was thrice married.—*Parliamentary Companion.*

LEPERS, REV. FRANCIS JOSEPH, O.M.I., director of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Ottawa. B. in France, 1832; d. in Montreal, 28th November. Ordained priest at Marseilles in 1858, he came to Canada in 1865, and two years afterwards was appointed to the office he held at his death.

LEE, WILLIAM HENRY, late Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada. B. at Three Rivers, P. Q., 26th June, 1799; d. in Ottawa, 11th September. Mr. Lee was the son of Dr. William Lee, of the Army Medical Staff in Upper Canada, and formerly of Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland. He received his education in Montreal, and when in his twenty-first year received an appointment as an extra clerk in the Civil Service of Upper Canada, and it may be said that he remained connected with the public service of the country from that time (28th May, 1821,) up to the day of his death. His succeeding appointments were as follows: Junior Clerk, Executive Council Office, U. C., 15th October, 1828; Senior or Confidential Clerk do 21st July, 1831; Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, U. C., 21st March, 1839; Assistant Clerk Executive Council of Canada, 10th February, 1841; Clerk of do 26th November, 1853; Clerk of the Privy Council of the Dominion, 1st July, 1867. In June, 1872, owing to old age and growing infirmities Mr. Lee asked for and obtained his retirement, and was placed on the superannuation list. A gentleman by birth and education, handsome in person, and of late years of venerable appearance and presence, Mr. Lee's courteous demeanour and kindness of manner on all occasions and to all who had the pleasure of personal intercourse with him, official or private, could not fail to ensure his being, as he was, universally respected and liked, while by those who had the advantage of more intimate acquaintance with him and by the officers of the department serving under him more especially he was loved and honored in a supreme degree, and with the grateful affection produced by many an act of considerate kindness; and the writer of this notice is well assured, that when one of these gentlemen said "Mr. Lee was the best man he had ever known," he only gave expression to the feeling common to all of them. The faithful and able manner in which he performed the duties of the important offices it was his lot to fill, is a matter of public knowledge, and of public record, and to this the members of the Queen's

Privy Council for Canada, whose confidential servant he was, men of the highest standing from all parts of the Dominion, bore testimony in a manner honorable alike to him and to themselves, when on his retirement from office they presented him with a service of plate. Mr. Lee married in September, 1844, Harriet Louisa, daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith, who twice administered the government of Upper Canada.

LETTENEY, JOHN, the last survivor of the "American Loyalists." A subcriber writes from Digby, N.S., as follows:—"There was a death here last summer which is not unworthy of a mention in the ANNUAL REGISTER. I intended to have communicated it to the *Canadian Illustrated News*, but neglected it. It was the death of the man who was probably the *last survivor of the American Loyalists*, that is those who actually came over from the Colonies as Loyalists at the close of the Revolutionary war. It was John Letteney, who died at the age of 97, having come here with his parents in 1783, when he was two years old, his father being a Loyalist of German descent, from the old Province of New York. The old man thought himself 101 years old, but his sons tell me that old documents prove that he was but two years old when he came."

LETT, REV. STEPHEN, D.D., LL.D., rector of Collingwood and rural dean of Simcoe. B. in Ireland, 1814; d. at Collingwood, Ont., 3rd Oct. Dr. Lett was one of the earliest Episcopal clergymen of the present generation in Toronto, having assumed the rectorship of St. George's Church in 1848, a position which he held until 1861. In this charge he succeeded Rev. Mr. Ruttan, the first rector of St. George's, and was followed by Rev. Archdeacon Fuller, now Bishop of Niagara. Dr. Lett held the degrees of LL.D. and D. D. from the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

LISTER, JAMES, M.D., d. at Belleville, Ont., 23rd March, aged 65. Dr. Lister was a son of the Capt. Lister, of Her Majesty's Coast Guard, Barnstaple, Devon, England.

LAUCHMAN, VERY REV. JOHN, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, diocese of Arichat, N.S., D. at Sydney Mines, 7th of November. He was one of the oldest priests in the Province.

LYMAN BENJAMIN, merchant, b. in the State of Maine, U.S., 11th June, 1810; d. in Toronto, 5th December. When he was six years of age his father removed to Montreal. On reaching a proper age he was apprenticed to his elder brother, William, who was the proprietor of a drug establishment in Montreal. Subsequently he and another brother, named Henry, entered into partnership with William, and the business prospered until now it is one of the most extensive and responsible druggists' firms in America. Mr. Benjamin Lyman married Miss Delia Almira Wills, of Vermont, in 1834, and was the father of thirteen children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters; During the rebellion in Lower Canada, in 1837, the deceased was a captain of militia in active service for six months, and in his older days it was his delight to recount his participation in the stirring events of that time. He was the founder of the American Presbyterian church in Montreal and up to the time of his death took an active interest in the affairs of the congregation. He was

a director of the Federal Bank, and was one of the projectors of the Pharmaceutical Society, being at one time President thereof. He was also an active member of the Manufacturers' Association, and a strong advocate for protection for the industries of Canada. In business he was shrewd and energetic, the excellent manner in which he conducted his affairs for forty-one years, being fully attested by the large and important business he leaves behind him. Socially he was a genial, open-hearted man, honored and esteemed by all who knew him, or who became acquainted with him in a business way. Latterly, the old gentleman rested from the cares of business, and annually paid visits to many of his friends throughout Canada. His surviving children are Mrs. George T. Beard, wife of Mr. G. T. Beard, of the firm of Beard Bros., who lives in Toronto; Miss Lyman, who lives in Montreal; Mr. Charles Lyman, now of the firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., and Mr. Edwin Wills Lyman of Montreal.—*Toronto Mail.*

MACDONNELL, ROBERT LEA, M.D.—B. in Dublin, Ireland, 1818; d. in Montreal, the result of an accident, 30th January. When a young man his abilities won for him the distinguished post of Demonstrator of Anatomy in one of the public schools of Dublin. He came to Canada in 1845, where his professional reputation had preceded him, and was appointed to the chair of the Institues of Medicine of McGill College. He lectured at this institution from 1845 until 1851, when he resigned his chair and went to Toronto. He remained there but a few months and returned to Montreal, where he subsequently lectured on Clinical Medicine in McGill College. Some time afterwards he became surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospital, retaining, at the same time, the chair in Surgery and Clinical Surgery in connection with the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, at that time an incorporated institution. In 1861 he retired from public professional life, when St. Patrick's Hospital became merged into the present Hotel Dieu. But it was not only as a lecturer that Dr. Macdonnell was known, for he had won an honorable record in the field of medical literature. He was for many years editor of the Dublin *Journal of Medical Science.* In connection with the late Dr. Archibald Hall, of Montreal, he edited the *British American Medical and Physical Journal,* and was also editor of the *Canada Medical Journal,* in conjunction with Dr. David, in 1851. He was, during his active life, a constant contributor to professional publications. As a physician he was generally considered a gentleman possessed of very high attainments, and was one of the best read men in his profession. Dr. Macdonnell was a Licentiate of King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. He was a member of the Pathological and Surgical Societies of Dublin, and a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Geneva. — *Montreal Gazette.*

MARSAN, ANTOINE TRÉFLÉ, Law Clerk to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. B. at St. Rose, P.Q., 1847; d. at St. Joseph de Lévis, 19th August. Mr. Marsan was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1864, and was appointed to the office he held at his death, 16th September, 1873. In August, 1877,

he was appointed, with Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., Joint Secretary to the Commission for the Consolidation of the General Statutes of Quebec.

MARTIN, RICHARD, Sheriff of the county of Haldimand, Ont., B. in Ireland, 1796; d. near York, Haldimand, Ont., 4th April. Sheriff Martin was a son of the late Richard Martin, Esq., M. P. for Galway, in the British House of Commons, for many years. Mr. Martin had held the office of Sheriff of Haldimand since 28th December, 1850.

MASSON, DAMASE, an eminent merchant of Montreal, B. at St. Geneviève, P.Q., 23rd February, 1805; d., in Montreal, 22nd April. Mr. Masson commenced business as a merchant, at Beauharnois, in 1829, and in a very short time had amassed a considerable fortune, which, however, was all lost during the Rebellion of 1837, in which he took part as a "patriot." Nothing discouraged, he recommenced business in 1839, in Montreal, and by the exercise of the same ability, tact and prudence which had ensured success previously, he speedily succeeded in placing himself in the front rank of the mercantile profession. He was believed to have been the most successful business man, as he was one of the most public spirited and enterprising, of the French-Canadian people. He was elected to the City Council of Montreal in 1855, and, while a member of that body, took an active part in establishing the Montreal water-works. He was a director of the Merchants' Bank from its establishment, as also of the North British Insurance Company, the Richelieu Steamboat Company, and of various other companies of a kindred kind. He was also one of the principal arbitrators for the expropriation of properties required in the widening of the streets and the improving of the city. The inflexible honesty of his character, the affability of his manners, and his open-handed charity, won for Mr. Masson the affection and esteem of all.—*La Minerve.*

MAYNARD, REV. GEORGE, M.A., for many years Mathematical Master in Upper Canada College, Toronto. D. in Toronto 25th August, aged 73.

MCBRIDE, JOHN, barrister, having been called to the Bar of Upper Canada, in Trinity Term, 1858. Died in Toronto 23rd April.

MCCAWLEY, REV. GEORGE, M.A., D.D., a Church of England clergyman B. at St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1802; d. in Halifax, N.S., 21st December. Matriculating at King's College, Nova Scotia, in 1817, he graduated B.A. 1821, and in the following year accepted the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Fredericton, N.B., a post he filled for six years. In 1824 he graduated M.A., and in 1825 was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who, in 1826, admitted him to the higher order of the priesthood. In 1828 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, Hebrew and logic, in the University of New Brunswick, remaining there until he was elected to the presidency of his *Alma Mater*. In 1829 the Legislative Council of New Brunswick appointed him chaplain. In 1835 he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D., and on the retirement of Rev. Charles Porter, D.D., became President of King's College, Windsor, holding the combined professorships of classics, logic and Hebrew. He was also a life Governor of the College. In 1846 he was appointed

Rector of Falmouth, an office he held to the day of his death, though for some years past he retired from active duty. In 1865 he was appointed Archdeacon of Nova Scotia and Senior Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, in succession to the Venerable Archdeacon Willis; he resigned this office in 1874, and was succeeded by Archdeacon Gilpin. In 1875 he also resigned the presidency of the College, which he had held for nearly forty years, and being succeeded by Rev. Canon Dart, has since resided in Halifax. He married, while in New Brunswick, the daughter of Hon. W. F. Odell, who held the office of Secretary of the Province under the Imperial Government. He had but one child, a daughter, who married Rev. Charles Bowman, D.D., now Rector of Parrsboro, N.S. During his long incumbency, Dr. McCawley prepared many young Nova Scotians for their career in life, among others Hon. S. L. Shannon, D.C.L.; the late James Cogswell, D.C.L.; Hon. P. C. Hill, D.C.L., who, by the way, was the first student to matriculate under Dr. McCawley; Rev. G. W. Hill, D.C.L., Chancellor of the University of Halifax; B. Curren, D.C.L., Supervisors of City Schools; the late Rev. J. M. Hensley, D.D., Professor of Theology at Kings; Rev. J. Ambrose, M.A., Rector of Digby; J. N. Ritchie, M.A., Q.C.; B. G. Gray, M.A., Q.C.; Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, D.D.; Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin, D.D.; and Rev. G. W. Hodgson, M.A. As a speaker Dr. McCawley had a great reputation, founded chiefly, we believe, upon his eloquent annual orations at the Encœnia of his College, and those who, year after year, heard the sonorous and graceful delivery of his well tuned periods will not soon forget the effect he produced upon his audience. He was a man of wide culture and profound classical scholarship, maintaining well, in this respect, the traditions of King's College.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

McCulloch, James Alexander, barrister, d. at Stratford, Ont, 25th February, aged 42.

McNaughton, Rev. Peter, d. at Maple, Ont., 10th May, aged 81.

Meilleur, Jean Baptiste, M.D., LL.D., a well-known educationalist. B. at St. Laurent, P.Q., 9th May, 1796; d. in Montreal, 6th December. Dr. Meilleur was educated at the College of Montreal, after leaving which he entered on the study of the law, but abandoning this he entered the college at Castledown, Vt., for the study of medicine. He also studied philosophy at Middlebury, New Hampshire. We take the remaining facts respecting him from the *Bibliotheca Canadensis:*

"Received degree of M.D., 1825. Sat in Lower Canada Assembly for L'Assomption, from 1834 to 1838 He was the first Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada (appointed 25th April, 1845), and during the eleven years that he held that office he established as many as 45 superior educational establishments. He also held for some years the offices of Postmaster of Montreal and Inspector of Post Offices for that District, in succession. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Deputy Registrar for the Province of Quebec, an office he continued to hold up to the day of his death."

Dr. Meilleur may be justly called the father of the educational system of Quebec. Both in his youth and mature manhood he wrote much in the newspaper and periodical press on educational and cognate matters.

He edited *L'Echo du Pays*, which was merged in *Le Semeur*; and he was the founder of L'Assomption College. Speaking of his services to the cause of Education, the Montreal *Gazette* says:

"The working of the educational law of 1841, which was regarded by many with unconcealed dislike, was by no means smooth at first. And on Dr. Meilleur devolved no small share of the duty of satisfying the prejudices of those opposed to it. The history of this law, as well as of the amendments which it subsequently underwent, is told at length in the documents appended to Dr. Meilleur's *Memorial de l'Education du Bas-Canada*. This work, of which a second edition was published in 1876, is Dr. Meilleur's legacy to the Province of Quebec. Although its plan is susceptible of impovement, and it is not free from faults of style, it is a book of no ordinary merit, and contains a rich mine of everything connected with the subject of which it treats. Though it is not a consecutive history, it is much more than what the author modestly terms it, and it contains copious materials of which the future historian will be able to avail himself. There is, indeed, no order, society, movement or enterprise connected with educational progress in French Canada, during nearly three centuries, to which it does not include some reference. Of the kindred topics of literature and general intellectual advancement, it also treats with considerable fulness, and it occasionally conducts the readers into the pleasant by-paths of early discovery and settlement even beyond our own borders. It is creditable to the Province of Quebec, as well to the author, that such a work should have won high praise from those who represent what is best in the culture of one of the foremost countries in Europe, a country which has, in recent years, given so many pleasing expressions of its regret for the short-sighted policy of an age that could see in Canada only a barren expanse of snow. Mr. Meilleur was also the author of a treatise on chemistry and of several hand-books on other subjects for the use of schools."

MERRITT, CHARLES, a well-known citizen of St. John, N.B., d. in Toronto, 27th February, aged 60.

MOFFATT, GEORGE, a lumber merchant. B. at Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1810; d. at Dalhousie, N.B. 13th May, Coming to this country about 1830, he settled on the Miramichi River, N.B.; but five years afterwards removed to the County of Restigouche, in same Province, where he spent the remainder of his days, being engaged in lumbering and milling. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Restigouche in the House of Commons in March, 1868; but was elected in November, 1870, on the death of Mr. W. M. Caldwell, the sitting member, and remained representative of Restigouche, in the Canadian Commons up to the spring of 1878, when he resigned. His character is thus summed up by a friend, "He was an industrious, shrewd business man, and succeeded altogether by his industry and economy."

MONRO, GEORGE, ex-M.P.P., b. at Niagara, Ont., 1801; d. in Toronto, 5th January. In early youth was sent to Scotland to be educated for the medical profession, but his health failing him, he returned to this country and commenced business as a merchant in Toronto, where, as Dr. Scadding says, he was long the "A. T. Stewart" of King street. He sat in the City Council as an Alderman from 1834 up to 1845, with the exception of 1841, in which year he held the office of Mayor. In 1841 he and the late Hon. Henry Sherwood unsuccessfully contested Toronto, in the Conservative interest, with the late Hon. John H. Dunn and Hon. Isaac Buchanan. He sat for the Third Riding of York, in the same

body, from 1844 to 1847, when he was defeated by the late Chancellor Blake. Mr. Monro is spoken of as having been a man of high character and much public spirit.

MORROW, REV. JOHN M., C.S.B., died at St. Michael's College, Toronto, 1st August, aged 32.

MUNN, JOHN, a well-known shipbuilder at Quebec, d. in Toronto, 9th August, aged 67.

MURRAY, JOHN, late Registrar of County of Yarmouth, N.S., d. at Yarmouth, 30th August.

O'DONOGHUE, WILLIAM B., a member of Riel's Provisional Government in Manitoba, 1869-70, died at St. Paul, Minn., U.S., 26th March. O'Donoghue was a professor at St. Boniface College, Red River, when the rebellion was resolved on, in October, 1869. He was elected a delegate to the first convention called by Riel, in November, and accepted a seat in Riel's council. It is stated that he advocated a moderate course of action, was opposed to the trial and shooting of Scott, and desired an amicable adjustment of affairs. He was not included in the amnesty granted to Riel and Lepine, but in the fall of 1877 the clemency of the Crown was extended to him.

OWEN, CHARLES BOIDMAN, Q.C., died at Yarmouth, N.S., 23rd October. Mr. Owen was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1827, and was created a Queen's Counsel by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873.

PELLETIER, REV. OCT., *curé* of Baie des Mille-Vaches, Chicoutimi, P.Q., d. there 18th December.

PELTIER, HECTOR, M.D., b. in Montreal, 1822; d. there 25th January. Dr. Peltier was a son of Mr. T. Peltier, of Montreal. He graduated at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Paris, and remained at the latter place and on the continent, walking the hospitals. Returning to this country in 1845, he obtained his license Feb. 21st, 1846, under the old Act of George III., before the establishment of the College of Physicians. In 1847 he was one of the leading men who aided in obtaining the Act of incorporation, which was passed in that year, under the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and has belonged to that body ever since that date. He became Lecturer to the School of Medicine and Surgery in September, 1847, which position he held at his death. He was appointed Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 10th July, 1850, and has held it ever since. He also held the position of Secretary, Registrar, and Vice-President of the College. He was most highly respected, both as a gentleman and a scholar, by all his *confrères*, and his loss will be keenly felt by everybody who knew him. Latterly he had been appointed as Professor of Physiology to the Laval University, which position he held up to his death.—Montreal *Gazette*.

PHILP, REV. WILLIAM, a superannuated minister of the Methodist Church, b. 1808; d. at London, Ont., 21st August. Came to Canada in 1830, and for twenty years was a minister of the Gospel.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, ex-M.P., b. in Westmoreland, Eng., 16th June, 1810; d. at Dalhousie, N.B., 28th Ocober. Mr. Phillips emigrated to New Brunswick

in 1871. He became Deputy Sheriff of Gloucester, and in 1861 sought parliamentary honours as the representative of Restigouche in the Local Assembly, and again, for same county, in the House of Commons at the general election of 1867, on both of which occasions he was unsuccessful. He was returned, however, to the Assembly in December, 1870, and continued to represent Restigouche in that body until the general election of 1878. He was a Liberal in politics.

PROULT, REV. ANTOINE, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church. D. at St. Tite, P.Q., 26th October.

PROUDFOOT, MRS. EMILY, wife of the Hon. Wm. Proudfoot, Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of Ontario. D. in Toronto, 12th March.

RANKIN, JOHN EDWARD, M.D.; d. at Picton, Ont., 5th August, aged 81. Dr. Rankin was admitted to the medical profession in Lower Canada in 1828. In the following year he obtained a license in Upper Canada. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1845, and in the same year obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews,

RENAUD, HON. LOUIS, ex-Senator; b. 4th October, 1818; d. at St. Martin, P.Q., 13th November. Mr. Renaud was long engaged in mercantile pursuits in which he attained more than ordinary success, but, in the zenith of his prosperity, he met with unexpected loss, from which he never altogether recovered. In 1856 he was returned to the Legislative Council of Canada for the division of DeSalaberry, and continued to represent that division in that body until the union of 1867, when he was called to the Senate of the Dominion by Royal Proclamation. Owing to failing health he resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hon. F. X. A. Trudel.

RHODES, HON. HENRY, merchant; b. in London, Eng., 1824; d. at his residence, "Maplehurst," Victoria, B.C., 8th November. The deceased gentleman went to Victoria in 1859, and embarked extensively in mercantile pursuits, in which he soon attained a commanding position, he at his death being head of the extensive mercantile house of Henry Rhodes & Co., and President of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria. He was also Hawaiian Consul at that port. In 1865 Mr. Rhodes (who always took a lively interest in public affairs) was called to the Legislative Council of the Colony of Vancouver Island, and occupied a seat therein until the union with British Columbia. Previous to going to Victoria, Mr. Rhodes was prominently identified with the commerce of the Sandwich Islands, where he arrived in 1845, when quite a young man. With every quality that contributes to make a valuable citizen Mr. Rhodes was richly endowed, and his hospitality was proverbial.

RINFRET, ELIE, N.P., Registrar of the County of Champlain, P.Q.; d. at St. Stanislaus, P.Q., 20th May, aged 60.

RING, ZEBEDEE, an eminent merchant of St. John, N.B.; b. near Sheffield, N B., about 1807; d. in Liverpool, England, in April. Mr. Ring was the descendant of old U. E. Loyalists, who proceeded from New York to New Brunswick towards the close of the American Revolution. He early

entered mercantile pursuits, and eventually became a member of the extensive and well-known firm of Estabrooks & Ring, of St. John, formed about 1839. For a generation they did a thriving and successful mercantile business. On its dissolution Mr. Ring continued his business as a ship-owner, extending the area of his operations over a very large field until he came to be considered one of the most solid men in St. John. His Liverpool business was managed by Messrs. W. & R. Wright. Although often spoken of as a candidate for public honors he ever shrank from duties which brought him in contact with the general public. He had, however, served as a director of various public institutions, including that of the Stadacona Insurance Company, and he was Vice-President of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion. He at one time took some interest in the business of the Sessions, and was for some years an active and efficient member of the Board of School Trustees for St. John. The St. John *News*, in concluding an obituary sketch of Mr. Ring, says: "Mr. Ring, we believe, does not leave a single person in the community to say an evil word about him."

ROBERTSON, REV. JAMES, LL.D., late Rector of Wilmot (Anglican), N.S., d. at Middleton, N.S., 19th January, aged 77. Was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Ordained in Scotland in 1826, he entered the service of the S. P. G. F. P., in 1829, and came to Nova Scotia. The *Bibliotheca Canadensis* records that he was a contributor to the local periodical and newspaper press for many years. In 1835 he wrote an essay *On the Application of Science to the Arts*, which obtained a prize medal from the Mechanics' Institute of Halifax; in 1837, *Pastoral Conversations*, a series of papers which appeared in the Lunenburg *Churchman;* in 1838, *Essays on Provincial Education*, contributed to the Halifax *Times;* in 1856-7 a series of *Essays on Church Government* for the *Church Witness* of St. John, N.B., and in 1858-9, *Essays on Politics and Religion*, for the *Examiner*, Bridgetown. Dr. Robertson was also the author of various sermons and essays published in pamphlet form.

ROGER, REV. J. M., M.D., a minister of the Presbyterian Church. B. in Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, September, 1807; d. at Peterborough, Ontario, 8th January. Mr. Roger received his literary and theological education at King's College, Aberdeen. He also studied medicine, and in due time became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, though he never practiced. He came to Canada in 1833, and received and accepted a call to Peterborough, where he continued to labor up to 1876, when he resigned on a retiring allowance.

ROSCOE, FRANCIS JAMES. B. in Liverpool, Eng., 1831; d., by his own hand, at Victoria, B. C., 20th December. Educated at University College, London, and at London University, at which latter he took his degree of B.A., Mr. Roscoe went to British Columbia in 1862, where he launched out into business as an iron and general hardware merchant, and was from that time actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a grandson of Mr. William Roscoe, the celebrated author and biographer, who represented Liverpool for some time in the British House of Commons. The deceased himself was highly educated, and a man of refinement and

culture. In 1874 he was elected to represent the city of Victoria, B.C., in the Canadian House of Commons, but declined re-nomination at the last general election. For several years he held the rank of major in the Canadian militia in British Columbia. He was a man of many sterling qualities, for which he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.—Victoria *Colonist.*

Ross, John, barrister, d. at St. Catherines, Ont., 18th January, aged 25.

Routh, Lieut-Col. Havilland Lemesurier. B. 1810; d. in Montreal, 12th of March. Col. Routh, though for many years agent for the Royal Insurance Company, and holding a high position in business circles in Montreal, was chiefly known as a volunteer militia officer. He entered the force in January, 1862, as captain of a rifle company; in the same month he was gazetted major of the 5th Battalion, or "Royal Light Infantry;" and on the succeeding 7th of February was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of that fine corps—one of the smartest and most efficient in the service. In this position he rendered very active and valuable service to the country on several occasions.

Ryerson, Rev. John, a Wesleyan Methodist minister. B. in township of Charlotteville, near Vittoria, Norfolk, Ont., 12th June, 1800; d. in town of Simcoe, same county, 5th October. He was the fourth son of the late Colonel Joseph Ryerson. He received a fair English education; became deeply pious in his boyhood, and preached at the age of eighteen. At the age of twenty he entered into the regular work of the Methodist ministry, in which he continued for fifty-eight years, until his decease. He was no orator, like his elder brother William; he was not vociferous; his action in the pulpit or on the platform seldom exceeded the slight raising of the right hand; but his discourses and addresses were clear, comprehensive and powerful, sometimes literally overwhelming, indicating extensive reading, profound thought, and burning fervour of spirit. In his prayers he, with those that accompanied him, seemed to be sometimes absorbed in the higher regions of spirituality and glory. Such portraitures of the guilt and evil of sin, of the riches and efficacy of the atonement, of the transforming power of the Gospel, of the indwelling of the Divine Spirit, were among the most remarkable that the writer of this notice ever witnessed. During the first six years of his labours, and of his single life, Mr. Ryerson kept a diary, which contained a record of privation and labour from 1820 to 1826, almost incredible, were it not the simple daily statement of daily recurring facts. It is to be hoped these memoirs will some day see the light. In the various high offices in the Church which Mr. Ryerson was chosen successively to fill, he discharged his duties with rare fidelity and wisdom; in the judgment of his brethren, he was considered by far the ablest expounder and administrator of Church law in the body. He had to do with the founding of all the institutions of the Methodist Church, and was a liberal contributor to them all. In 1854 Mr. Ryerson was appointed to visit the Hudson's Bay Territory, to explore it as a missionary field of labour, with a view of transferring the management of the missions in that vast region from the London Wesleyan Missionary Committee to the Canadian Conference.

That tour occupied six months, during which time Mr. Ryerson travelled 1,500 miles in the Hudson's Bay Company trading yacht, and no less than 1,100 miles in bark canoes, camping out at night. After having explored the territory, visited the missions, and examined places for new missions, Mr. Ryerson returned to Canada by way of Hudson's Bay and England—reporting the result of his mission to the London Wesleyan Missionary Committee, and arranging for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Wesleyan missions to the Canada Conference. Mr. Ryerson's former strength never returned to him after the exposure and fatigues of that mission; and his eyesight became permanently, and at length fatally, impaired by his long attempts to write his diary by dim camp-light.* During the last twenty years Mr. Ryerson lived in comparative retirement. His intellectual powers were unimpaired to the last; but his body gradually sank under the weight of years and labors. Among his dying sayings was, "I have not a cloud upon my mind."

SAUNDERS, HON. JOHN SIMCOE, Q.C., President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; b. at Fredericton about 1795; d. there 25th July. Mr. Saunders was the only son of a U. E. loyalist, Hon. John Saunders, Chief-Justice of New Brunswick, and previously a Captain in the "Queen's Rangers," (of which Governor Simcoe was Colonel,) by Ariana Margaretta Jerkyl. He was educated at Oxford University, called to the Bar of N. S. in 1819, and to that of Lower Canada in the following year. Mr. Saunders had been for a lengthened period in public life, as the dates of his several appointments will show, viz.: Surveyor General, 8th February, 1840; Provincial Secretary, 17th July, 1845; President of the Legislative Council, 1866; this latter office he held up to the time of his death. He was also Clerk of the Circuits, Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, Senior Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas for York and Sunbury, and a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick. Many years ago he wrote a work on *The Law of Pleading and Evidence in Civil Actions*, which was published in London.

SEARLS, ABRAM WILLET, M.D.; d. at Milford, Ont., 27th January, aged 34.

SHAW, HON. JAMES, Senator; b. in the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1797; d. at Smith's Falls, Ont., 6th February. Mr. Shaw came to Canada in 1820, and for some years was one of the superintendents on the Rideau Canal, during its construction by the Royal Engineers. In 1837, during the Rebellion, he held a commission in the militia, and saw service at Brockville and its vicinity. He sat for Lanark and Renfrew in the Canadian Assembly, from 1851 to 1854, and for South Lanark, in the same body, from the latter year until 1857, when he was defeated by the late Colonel Playfair. In 1860 he contested Bathurst division for the Legislative Council of Canada successfully, and continued to sit in that Chamber until the Union of 1867, when he was called to the Senate by the Queen. Mr. Shaw was a Conservative in politics, and a warm supporter of Sir John Macdonald.—*Parliamentary Companion.*

* He published a volume in 1855:—*Hudson's Bay; or, a Missionary Tour in the Territory of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.*

SHREVE, REV. CHARLES JESSEN, rector of St. Stephen's (Anglican) Church, Chester, N.S. B., 1808; d. at Halifax, N.S., 5th April. Mr. Shreve was forty-six years in Holy Orders. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, N.S., where he graduated B.A. His first charge was at Harbour Grace, Nfld., where he wrote an able essay on the *Divine Origin of the Episcopacy*. He was also the author of a work on *Infant Baptism.—Dominion Churchman.*

SAVARY, SABINE, a retired merchant; b. 1787; d. at Plympton, Digby, N.S., 1st May. Mr. Savary was the fourth in descent from Thomas Savary who came to Massachusetts among the pioneers in the wake of the *Mayflower*, arriving there thirteen years after them in the *John and Mary*, to whose passengers many influential families in Massachusetts trace their origin. Maternally he was descended from a New England family, the chief representative of which was the late Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston, who was his second cousin. We copy from the Halifax *Herald* a biographical sketch of Mr. Savary, written at the time of his death:—

"The deceased in his early days was a man of remarkable activity and energy, and of extraordinary physical strength and power of endurance. He filled before the memory of the present generation a considerable space in the commercial arena of County of Digby. His first business connections were with Eastport, Maine, with which the western part of Nova Scotia then carried on an extensive trade, and where his name, once respected, has, no doubt, long since been remembered and forgotten. He was subsequently one of the pioneers of what is familiarly known as the 'Boston trade,' which formerly, more than now, engrossed the commercial enterprise and energy of the western counties. More recently he engaged in ship-building, and his business relations were more with St. John, N.B. For many years he possessed a great personal influence in his neighborhood and throughout his county, especially on the southern shore—an influence that a retiring and unobtrusive disposition and keen sensibilities rather shrank from than sought for, but which was the spontaneous result of his extensive business relations, and his recognized character for purity of motive and strict honesty; a character which exalted him in prosperity, and shielded him in adversity. There are many living who can, if they choose, recall the unvarying open-hearted and generous hospitality that in his more prosperous days made all who called themselves his friends at home beneath his roof. He died an affectionate and devoted member—as he had from manhood been an earnest and devoted adherent—of the Church of England, to whose religious and educational institutions he always freely contributed as his means allowed. His wife, the faithful friend and companion of some fifty-six years, survives him, as do all his children. Judge Savary, of Digby, is his son, and R. P. McGivern, a leading merchant of St. John, and James R. Garden, of Gibson, N.B., are his sons-in-law.

'Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?'"

SIMPSON, HON. JOHN, Assistant Auditor-General of Canada. B. at Helmsley, Blackmoor, Yorkshire, England, 27th December, 1807; d. in Ottawa, 19th September. Mr. Simpson came to this country about 1835, and took up his residence at Niagara, Ont., where he established the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, and kept a book-store. He had previously carried on business in London as a linen-draper. He served in the militia during the rebellion of 1837, and we believe was present at the affair at Montgomery's Tavern. Subsequently he established a woollen factory at Niagara, of which town he became Mayor. He was also Collector of Customs there from 1855 until 1857, when he was returned to represent the town in the Canadian Assembly. In that body he continued to sit up to August, 1864 when he was appointed Assistant Auditor-General of Canada. For a few

months, in 1864, he held a seat in the Taché-Macdonald Government as Provincial Secretary.

SKINNER, REV. ENOCH WOOD, a Methodist missionary. B. 1855; accidentally killed near Carlton, North-West Territories, 24th October. Deceased had only lately joined the Methodist Church, and in the preceding August had gone to Manitoba to labor among the Indians of the North-West. He had a thorough knowledge of the Cree language, and was well acquainted with the country. His career was cut short, it is believed, by the accidental explosion of his gun, which caused instantaneous death.

SPENCE, REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., a retired clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. B. at Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scot.; d. at Elgin, Scot., 4th of September, at an advanced age. Dr. Spence was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1841, and became the first minister at St. Vincents, W.I., where he remaided for six years. In 1848 he came to Ottawa, and was pastor of St. Andrew's Church in that city for twenty years, when he retired. In 1864 the University of Queen's College, Kingston, conferred on him the degree of D.D. At his death, Dr. Spence left the following legacies for religious and charitable purposes, which are to be paid after the death of his widow:—"To the trustees of Queen's College at Kingston, Canada, thirty-eight shares, of $100 each, of Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock, interest seven per cent., to be invested in perpetuity for the general good of that college. To the trustees of the said college, $1,000 of Dominion of Canada Six Per Cent. Stock, to be invested in perpetuity for providing a bursary in the college to students in Divinity. To the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, thirty-nine shares, of $100 each, of Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock, interest seven per cent., in trust for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the ministers of the said church. To the Treasurer for the time being of the fund for the support of the 'Retired and Infirm Ministers' of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, £500, free of legacy duty. To the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, Canada, £100 free of legacy duty, to be invested by that Court in perpetuity, and the yearly interest to be laid out in the purchase of fuel, to be distributed at Christmas in each year among the most deserving poor of the congregation. To the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa, £100 sterling, to be disposed of by the managers of that institution in such a way as may be best for the benefit of the same. To the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, £100 sterling, to be expended by the managers in such a way as may be considered best for the benefit of that institution."

STUART, JOHN, barrister. B. at Brockville, Ont., 1808; killed accidentally in Township of Hull, P.Q., 26th September. Called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1830, Mr. Stuart practised for many years in Western Canada. He filled the office of Clerk of the County Court of the County of Norfolk for two years, and in September, 1863, was appointed to a clerkship in the Crown Law Department of Canada, a position he continued to retain until placed on the superannuation list, a

short period before his death. Mr. Stuart was nearly related to the late Sir Allan N. MacNab.

SUTHERLAND, ROBERT, barrister. D. in Toronto, 2nd June, aged 48.

SYKES, Rev. J. S., Port Chaplain at Quebec, and pastor of Trinity Church in that city, died there, 13th September.

TAYLOR, JAMES WILLIAM, formerly Collector of Customs at Niagara, Ont., d. at Kingstown, Dublin, Ireland, 10th September, aged 78. Mr. Taylor had served in the Army, from which he had retired, as lieutenant in the 57th Regiment of Foot, previously to his appointment at Niagara.

TESSIER, PIERRE OLIVIER, M.D., d. at St. Foye, near Quebec, 7th April. Dr. Tessier, although comparatively a young man, had attained an eminent position in his profession, He was at different times Governor and Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a member of the Canadian Medical Association, physician to the dispensary of the Sisters of Charity, and President of the Quebec Medical Association. Dr. Tessier was also an accomplished linguist.

THIBAUDEAU, HON. JEAN ELIE, Registrar of the County of Portneuf, P.Q., b. at Cap Santé, P.Q.; d. 5th January. Mr. Thibaudeau was a member of the well-known family of which Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, ex-M.P., is the head. He entered the Canadian Assembly in 1854, and continued to hold a seat in that body up to the general election of 1861, when he was defeated. In 1858 he was a member of Mr. Brown's two-days' Government, holding the office of President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture therein. He was appointed Registrar of Portneuf, 29th May, 1863.

THOMSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, b. in Wigtonshire, Scot., November, 1816; d. at his seat, "Glencairn," near Queenston, Ont., 1st October. At the age of eighteen he came to America, and was for some years a resident of Buffalo, where he carried on business. He was a man of a bold, speculative turn of mind, and identified himself with railway undertakings, the construction of the Erie and Niagara, and afterwards the Canada Southern lines, in the face of many all but insuperable difficulties, having been largely the result of his determination, perseverance, and energy. Mr. Thomson was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Reform interest, for the representation of Niagara in the House of Commons in 1867; and in 1872, on the death of the late Mr. Thomas Street, he was elected, after a very severe contest, for the County of Welland. He was a pronounced free-trader in sentiment, and held strong views on the questions of commercial credit, the currency, and banking. In the session of 1878 he spoke at length on the subject of agricultural banks, and was also engaged in the promotion of railway enterprises in Manitoba. He was a large-hearted, liberal man, of kindly and social sympathies, a loyal member of his political party, and true to his convictions.

TURCOTTE, LOUIS PHILIPPE, Assistant Librarian to the Quebec Legislature, b. at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, P.Q., 11th July, 1842; d. in Quebec, 3rd April. After leaving the Quebec Seminary, where he was educated, Mr. Turcotte became a clerk in a store kept by his uncle in St. Roch, from which employment he was forced to retire, owing to a distressing accident

which caused his health to break down. In 1866 his health improved, but he remained an invalid all his life. In the meantime he cultivated a taste for literature, and commenced the arrangement of the parish registers of St. Jean and those of adjoining parishes, the result of which was a very interesting *History of the Island of Orleans*, from his pen, which appeared in 1867. In 1871 the first volume of his *History of Canada from the Union* was published, followed by the second volume in the following year. This work was well received by the public and very favourably reviewed by the press. Mr. Turcotte was in the midst of preparing several other works of a valuable character, when he was overtaken by death. He held the office of Assistant Librarian to the Legislature of Quebec for several years, and just previous to his death was elected President of the *Institut Canadien* of Quebec.

TYNER, CHRISTOPHER, journalist, b. in Toronto, 1836; d. at his residence, East Flamboro', Ont., 8th July. During the last few years of his comparatively short life Mr. Tyner was one of the most prominent figures in Canadian journalism. Born, as we have stated, in 1836, he succeeded, in spite of a weak constitution and ill-health, in placing himself at a comparatively early age in the very front rank of his profession, and winning for himself an enviable name as a political writer and a *litterateur*. Educated for the legal profession, he took to journalism from choice, his first venture in this line being attempted in connection with the *Expositor* of Brantford, in which town he was at the time studying for the Bar. In 1862 he first joined the staff of the Hamilton *Times*, a journal which he did much, by brilliant writing and successful editorial management, to raise to a position of commanding influence in the Reform party. His connection with the *Times* was interrupted by his translation to the staff of an Ottawa journal, which had a short existence. His services were next transferred to the Montreal *Witness*, and in 1867 he became an *attaché* of the Toronto *Telegraph*, but soon returned to the Hamilton *Times*, of which he remained editor-in-chief till the day of his death, with the exception of a few months in 1875, when he occupied a similar position on the Toronto *Liberal*. Mr. Tyner's life was darkened by the constant shadow of distressing disease. Always suffering, often intensely, the amount and excellence of the work he was able to perform was a source of astonishment to his most intimate friends. For a year and a half, at one time, he edited the *Times* whilst unable to rise from a bed of pain, writing most of the leading articles himself and keeping his journal editorially abreast of the ablest of its contemporaries. The principal peculiarities of his writing were thorough grasp of every subject he touched, clear perceptions, and an inexhaustible fund of pungent satire, which the innate geniality of his disposition prevented from degenerating into cynicism. The fruitful field of Canadian politics furnished him with a never-failing supply of subjects for his keen raillery; and the best proof that he never abused this somewhat dangerous gift is the high respect in which he was held, not only by his brother journalists of all shades of politics, but also by every public man with whom in the course of his very retiring life he came into contact. Mr. Tyner died in harness. The

election campaign of 1878, destined to be memorable in the history of Canada, taxed his physical strength to the very utmost. He kept up the struggle heroically, until the fitful flame of life suddenly and almost without warning expired in the socket, in the summer of that year. By his too early death his political party suffered an irreparable loss, and journalism in Canada lost one of its most distinguished ornaments.

VALLIÈRES DE ST. RÉAL, MADAME JANE, widow of the late Chief Justice of that name, of Lower Canada, d. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 19th April. Madame Vallières was in the receipt of a pension of $800 per annum, granted by the late Parliament of the late Province of Canada, in 1847, in acknowledgement of "the high scholastic and literary attainments of her late husband, his encouragement of science and the arts, and his eminent position as a public man, independent of his judicial office."

VAN DUSEN, REV. CONRAD, a superannuated clergyman of the Methodist Church of Canada, d. at Whitby, Ontario, 18th August, aged 77.

VAN NORMAN, DELAVAN DECATUR, Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar for District of Thunder Bay, Ontario; b. 1811; d. at Thunder Bay, 11th June.

WADDELL, JOHN, M.D., late Physician and Superintendent of the New Brunswick Lunatic Asylum, an office to which he was appointed in 1849, and from which he retired in 1876. He was the son of the late Rev. John Waddell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Truro, by a daughter of the well-known Jotham Blanchard, M.P.P. Educated at the Grammar School at Truro, and at the Pictou Academy (at the latter, under the celebrated Dr. McCulloch), he went into business in his native town, and so continued until 1833, when he entered on the study of medicine. He proceeded to Glasgow, and subsequently to London, where, in 1839, he obtained a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of England. During the two following years he followed the medical lectures in Paris. In 1849, as we have stated, he was appointed to the Medical Superintendentship of the New Brunswick Lunatic Asylum in the face of great opposition from the Medical Faculty of the Province, who thought that the office ought to have been given to a practioner of New Brunswick, but the result abundantly sustained the wisdom of the choice made. For twenty seven years Dr. Waddell discharged the duties of the office with singular ability and success, and on his resignation, in 1876, his retirement was lamented on all sides, and most of all by some of the very men who had labored most against his appointment.—St. Johns *News*.

WALLER, SAMUEL, M. D., b. 1803; d. in Montreal, 30th July. Dr. Waller, who had retired from practice for many years, was a brother of the late Mr. Jocelyn Waller, the well-known editor of the *Canadian Spectator*, and of the late Sir Robert and Charles Waller, of Newport, Ireland.

WARD, JOHN PETTY HAMILTON, third son of the late Hon. John Petty Ward, of the Bengal Civil Service, d. at "Rideau Hall," Ottawa, 12th March, 1878, aged 42. Mr. Ward died from the effects of an accident while out tobogganing, at "Rideau Hall," he being at the time the guest of the Earl of Dufferin.

WEBSTER JAMES, Registrar for the Centre and South Ridings of the County of Wellington, Ontario, to which office he was appointed 13th March, 1869. D. 18th April, aged 40.

WETHEY, HENRY COFFIN WINDEAT, barrister, b. at Exeter, England; d. in Toronto, in May. Called to the Bar of Ontario in Michaelmas Term, 1861. Mr. Wethey acted for a considerable period as law reporter to the Toronto *Daily Globe;* and on 30th May 1872, he was appointed official reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, an office he held at his death. Mr. Wethey was an able and industrious official, and was much respected by the profession.

WHITE, PETER, SR., lumber merchant, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 31st December, 1794; d. at Pembroke, Ontario, 6th August. The late Mr. White was a son of John White, an architect and well-known Government contractor, who constructed many of the fortifications in the Firth of Forth for the British Government during the "French war," in the early part of this century, an island fort there, being, we believe, still called after him—"Whyte's Fort." At an early age Mr. White joined the Merchant Marine, and was afloat for four years. He entered the Royal Navy at the age of eighteen, came to Canada with Sir James Yeo, in the following year, and served with the Commodore on Lake Ontario during the whole of the war, when he left the service and proceeded to the Ottawa Valley, where he soon became engaged in the lumber trade. In 1822 he began lumbering on his own account. In 1828 he first went to Pembroke prospecting for timber limits, but concluded to settle there and there he resided from 24th May, 1828, up to the date of his death. At the time of his settling at Pembroke, the nearest house was sixty miles away, so he may be fairly considered the founder of the town. Mr. White held a commission as lieutenant-colonel of militia from 1853; he was a magistrate for forty years, and he held various municipal offices, &c. In politics he was a Conservative of a pronounced type; and for over forty years he was known among the business men of the Ottawa Valley as a thoroughly honest and upright man. He died as he lived—a sincere, earnest Christian. Mr. White was twice married—first, in 1823, to Cecila, daughter of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Nepean, Ont. (she died in 1852); secondly, in 1859, to Miss Mary Long, of Hamilton, Ont. His eldest surviving son, named after him, represents North Renfrew in the House of Commons; another son (Wm. R.,) is a barrister at Pembroke.

WHYTE, REV. JAMES, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, d. in Ottawa, Ont., 17th July.

WILMOT, HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, D.C.L., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, b. in Sunbury, N.B., January, 1809; d. at Fredericton, N.B., 20th May. The late Governor Wilmot was a son of the late Wm. Wilmot, Esq., of Sunbury, N.B., by Hannah, daughter of Daniel Bliss, Esq.; and a grandson of Major Lemuel Wilmot, formerly of the Loyal American Regiment, who settled in New Brunswick at the close of the American revolutionary war, and married Elizabeth, sister of the Hon.

Samuel Street, of Niagara. On his mother's side he was descended from Col. Murray, a well-known loyalist. He was educated at the Grammar School and King's College, Fredericton; was called to the Bar in 1832, and created a Q.C. in 1838. In 1834 he entered the New Brunswick Assembly, where he speedily took a prominent position, and ultimately became leader of the Liberal party of New Brunswick. He held a seat in the Government of the Province, without portfolio, from 1843 to 1845. In 1848 Mr. Wilmot was called upon to form a new Administration, which he succeeded in doing, and in which he held the office of Attorney-General. He retired from this position in January, 1851, and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province. On the 27th July, 1868, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and held the office until the expiration of his term, 14th November, 1873, when he received his pension as a retired Judge. The only public duty he subsequently performed was as second Commissioner under the Prince Edward Island Land Purchase Act of 1875, in which he succeeded the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., on the 9th September, 1875. He was named as one of the Arbitrators on the Ontario and Northwestern Boundary Commission, bnt did not live to act. For the following additional facts we are indebted to the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion*:—"Raised and commanded a troop of volunteer dragoons, who performed despatch duty, pending border difficulties, 1838-39; raised and commanded two rifle companies, 1842; raised and commanded a troop of dragoons for escort duty to the Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, 1860, and received, personally, the thanks of His Royal Highness for the service; was a delegate to England on subject of Crown Revenues and Civil List, 1836, and again on same subjects, 1837, and received a unanimous vote of thanks from the Assembly for the successful conduct of business; a delegate to Washington on the subject of reciprocal trade, and to Portland Railway Convention, same year, when E. & N. A. Railway was agreed upon; attended, with late Sir Ed. Head, a meeting of the Canadian Government at Toronto, on colonial questions, and again, same year, a convention at Halifax of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the same questions; prepared the several Acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick on collegiate reform; consolidated the criminal laws, 1849, and all the laws relating to counties, towns and parishes, 1850." He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Wilmot married, first, the daughter of Rev. J. Balloch, and after her death, the daughter of the late Hon. Wm. A. Black, M.L.C., of Halifax. Mr. Wilmot's reputation as a public man stood exceedingly high, and he was one of the most eloquent speakers of his day.—*Dominion Legal Directory.*

Woodside, Hugh James, barrister, d. in Toronto, 1st March.

Workman, Benjamin, M.D., b. near Lisburn, Ireland, 1794; d. at Uxbridge, Ont., 26th September. Dr. Workman came to Canada, with his father and some of his brothers, in 1819. He was one of the founders of the Union School at Montreal, which for twenty years was the largest English school in Canada. He also conducted the *Canadian Courant* for five years.

In 1850, or thereabouts, he determined to relinquish teaching and journalism and to study medicine. He was admitted to practice in 1853, and three years afterwards accepted the appointment of Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, where his brother Joseph was Superintendent. In 1875 he was superannuated, after a long, honourable and useful career. Dr. Workman was universally respected, not only by the profession of which he was an ornament, but by the public whom he served so faithfully, and a wide circle of friends to whom he was endeared.—Toronto *Mail*.

WORKMAN, WILLIAM, merchant and banker, b. near Lisburn, Ireland, 1806; d. in Montreal, 23rd February.

"Mr. Workman was the descendant of an old English family, his ancestors from the time of Cromwell having resided in Ireland. He came to this country and settled in Montreal in May, 1829, ten years later than his brother Benjamin, who was for twenty years the conductor of an important school in Montreal. His parents settled on a farm in the vicinity of New Glasgow, and William became sub-editor of the *Canadian Courant*, a paper founded and published in Montreal by his brother. He soon after took a position in the mercantile establishment of J. & J. M. Frothingham, and in 1836 became a partner in the firm of Frothingham & Workman, the extensive and well-known hardware house which still bears his name, in which he successfully employed his business talents for about thirty years. He was the founder, in 1846, and for the past six years, President of the City & District Savings Bank. In 1857, the directors of that Bank presented him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his zeal, ability and self-sacrifice expended in the interests of the institution, to which they attributed its then prosperous and flourishing condition. He only retired from the directorate of the Bank two years ago, which was the occasion of a resolution of regret on the part of the Board of Directors. He was also President of the City Bank from 1849 to 1873. He was three years in succession Mayor of Montreal, from 1868 to 1870 inclusive, and his valuable services in that capacity were acknowledged by the citizens by means of two public banquets, and by the presentation of a diamond ring on his retirement from office. He had the honor as Mayor, of entertaining Prince Arthur on the occasion of his visit to Montreal. He was pre-eminently a benefactor of the metropolitan city of Canada, and in no way, perhaps, more so than by his prominent connection with many charitable enterprises; he was formerly President of St. Patrick's (unsectarian) Society; he was President of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, of the Montreal Dispensary, of the Western Hospital, and for many years of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was also one of the organizers. In politics he was a Liberal Conservative."—Montreal *Witness*.

WRIGHT WILLIAM, an eminent ship-builder and owner, b. in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 18th February, 1810; d. in Liverpool, England, 17th February, 1878. For the following description of the career of this excellent man we are indebted to the St. John (N. B.) *News*:—

"Mr. Wright's career was a remarkable one. He was a splendid specimen of a self-made man. * * *

them, so that before removing from St. John theirs was probably the largest ship-owning firm in New Brunswick. It is to be regretted that the requirements of the business made it necessary that, at least, one member of the firm should take up his abode in Liverpool and watch over the firm's transactions from that great commercial centre. The lot fell upon Richard, William remaining here some eleven years longer. As the business extended, Liverpool became more and more the real centre of operations, and in the summer of 1867 William took up his residence at that port. But his relations with St. John continued intimate. Year by year new ships were built for the firm in some one or other of our ship-yards. The firm in late years owned more or less iron-shipping, but it held well-built New-Brunswick ships in high estimation, and with good reason. One of these, built twenty-three years ago, owned by the firm, was last year thoroughly examined, and found to be as sound as a ship well could be. For six years past, owing to the death in London of Mr. Richard Wright in 1871, Mr. William Wright bore the burden of the entire business, and that, too, for several years when sorely stricken with a mortal disease. It may be that had the extraction of the affected eye (from the effects of which he died) taken place at an earlier stage of the disease Mr Wright would have lived many years longer. The famous surgeon, Sir James Paget, finally consulted on the case, said that Mr. Wright's body was a fine building, and that it was a pity that there was a bad brick in it. But, alas! the extraction of that brick had been too long delayed. In the great surgeon's opinion, Mr. Wright could scarcely have lived a fortnight longer had the operation necessary been further postponed. It was also his opinion that a much earlier operation would have extirpated the disease altogether. Mr. Wright was a man who in any community would have been deemed a man of mark. Simple in manners and unaffected as a guileless child, he was yet a man of great energy and force of character He had a temperament of the most genial kind, but was also possessed of strong, clear common sense. He combined great pluck with indomitable industry and unswerving integrity. In politics, he was in relation to New Brunswick a pronounced Liberal and an ardent Unionist. He was one of the most public spirited of citizens. He was ever ready to co-operate with others for the common good, prompt to promote every worthy public enterprise needing aid. His crowning glory was his kindness of heart—manifested in practical benevolence. In him, truly, the quality of mercy was not strained but was spontaneous, rich and free. He was a great sufferer last summer when the story of St. John's desolation reached his ear, necessarily much pre-occupied with his own troubles. But his response in the shape of some $2,500 was prompt. Nor was he indifferent to the calamity which later overtook Portland. His sympathy, prompt as usual, took the practical form of a $500 check. His remembrance of deserving widows in St. John took a like form a short time since But indeed he was first and last a munificent contributor to worthy public objects, and he had a heart to feel for the distresses of his fellow men in every sphere of life. His private charity was as abounding as his public spirit was conspicuous, and his memory will be tenderly revered around many fireside cheered by tokens of his generous sympathy. Few men of as generous a nature as his have won wealth in St. John or anywhere else. He was a noble souled man, respected by all who knew him but slightly, and loved by all who knew him well. In common with many others, we tender to the widowed New Brunswick lady his wedded companion for so many long years, heartfelt sympathy in her loss and loneliness."

YOUNG, HON. JOHN, a well-known public man. B. in Ayr, Scotland, 1811; d. in Montreal, 12th April. Before coming to Canada in 1826, Mr. Young had obtained a fair education, and been engaged for some time as a teacher in a country parish school. He served his time as a grocer under Mr. Macleod, of Kingston, Ont., long deceased. He then entered the employment of Messrs John Torrance & Co., and after a clerkship of nine years he was rewarded with a partnership. He spent five years in business in Quebec, part of the time as partner in the firm above named and part of it in busi-

ness on his own account. When the rebellion broke out he tendered his services to the Government, and performed effective service as a captain in the Quebec Light Infantry. In 1840 he returned to Montreal, and from that time forward his attention was constantly directed to the necessity for at once improving our system of inland navigation and doing away, as far as possible, with the restrictions upon trade between Canada and the United States. He joined the Montreal Free Trade Association, and took an active part in promoting the object it had in view. The repeal of the English Corn Laws was at the time unpopular in Canada; but the unpopularity of a doctrine or a measure was never with him a reason for abandoning it, and before long he had the satisfaction of seeing a more healthy condition of public opinion established. To Mr. Young is due the chief part of the credit for the deepening of Lake St. Peter, an improvement which enabled the largest ocean steamers to come up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and made that port the great *entrepôt* of Canada. In 1849 he became a member of the Harbour Commission, of which he was Chairman at the time of his death; and it is only fair to state that his practical good sense and large experience fitted him in a peculiar degree for so responsible a position. He took a deep and active interest in, if he was not the first to propose, a line of railway to connect Montreal with Portland in Maine, and another to connect Montreal with Kingston. These two roads were subsequently merged in the Grand Trunk scheme, and in order to make the line continuous it was necessary to bridge the St. Lawrence. The prejudice against the Victoria Bridge scheme was extremely great, but Mr. Young's advocacy of it was at once able and persistent. All opposition was finally overcome, and the work was completed in 1859. When the Hincks-Morin Administration was formed in 1851, he was offered the portfolio of Public Works, which he accepted, though prior to that time he had never been in Parliament. He ran for Montreal, and was elected after a keen contest; the opposition to his return being based partly on his free trade views, partly on his advocacy of what is known as the Caughnawaga Canal project, and partly on the favour with which he regarded the construction of an Intercolonial railroad. He remained in office only one year, but during that time he devoted himself with intense activity to the duties of his office, and particularly to the improvement of our navigation system. He was largely instrumental also in the establishment of a line of steamers between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool, subsidized by the Canadian Government. Differences of opinion between him and the Premier, Mr. Hincks, led to his resignation of his portfolio; but he was re-elected for Montreal in 1854, and continued to represent the city till 1857, when ill-health compelled him to retire from public life. In 1863 he ran for Montreal West, this time unsuccessfully; but in 1872 he was chosen for the same constituency by a majority of over 800. He retired once more from parliamentary life in 1874, and since that time he has filled the Government offices of Flour Inspector of the Port of Montreal and Chairman of the Harbour Commission. In his political views he was always a consistent Liberal, and from 1872 to 1874 he worked cordially in Oppo-

sition along with the Reform party. To the last he adhered to the great cardinal principle of his life—the promotion of commercial intercourse between Canada and other countries by the removal of all artificial restriction as far as such a policy was compatible with the raising of the necessary public revenue. The last public appointment filled by him was that of Commissioner to the International Exhibition held a few months ago at Sydney, in Australia. No more fitting representative of Canada could have been selected, and he discharged the duties pertaining to the position with his usual tact and energy. Throughout his whole career he was characterized by a restless mental activity, which constantly prompted him to advocate schemes for the promotion of the public interest. Many, if not all, of his plans were at first scouted by the "practical" men as Utopian, for Mr. Young was to a far greater extent than any other public man of his day in advance of his cotemporaries. He was at the same moment singularly disinterested. At a time when great projects were set on foot in abundance, when large amounts of public money were expended on large schemes, and when projectors and politicians all round him were keenly bent on promoting their own personal interests, he stood almost alone in his bold advocacy of what was in his judgment most conducive to the public weal, indifferent alike to his personal popularity and his material advantage. This alone would suffice to secure for him the appreciation of his fellow-citizens, even if he had left behind him no other claim to their gratitude.—Toronto *Globe*.

ZIMMERMAN, REV. ADRIAR LOUIS, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. in Ireland, of German parentage, 1841 ; d. in London Township, Ont., 7th June. Mr. Zimmerman had been incumbent of Port Stanley, but resigned on account of ill-health, and became chaplain to the Hellmuth Ladies' College.

APPENDIX.

Names of Members returned to serve in the House of Commons of Canada during the First, Second and Third Parliaments.

First Parliament existed from 24th September, 1867, to 8th July, 1872; second Parliament from 3rd September, 1872, to 2nd January, 1874; third Parliament from 21st February, 1874, to 17th August, 1878.

Constituency.	1st Parliament.	2nd Parliament.	3rd Parliament.
Addington	James N. Lapum	Schuyler Shibley	..... do.
Albert	John Wallace	..... do.	..... do.
Algoma	Wemyss Mackenzie Simpson Fredk. W. Cumberland, C.E.	Hon. John Beverley Robinson	Edward Barnes Barron.
Annapolis	Wm. Hallett Ray	..... do.	..... do.
Antigonish	Hugh McDonald, Q.C.	Hon. Hugh McDonald, Q.C.	Angus McIsaac.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.	..... do.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C. Lemuel Cushing. Thomas Christie, M.D.
Bagot	Pierre Samuel Gendron	..... do.	Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C.
Beauce	Christian Henry Pozer	Christian Henry Pozer	Christian Henry Pozer. Joseph Bolduc, N.P.
Beauharnois	Michael Cayley	Ulysse J. Robillard	..... do.
Bellechasse	Louis Edelmar N. Casault, Q.C. Telesphore Fournier, Q.C.	Telesphore Fournier, Q.C.	Hon. Télesphore Fournier, Q.C. Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet, M.D.

Berthier	Anselme Homère Paquet, M.D.	do.	Anselme Homère Paquet, M.D. Edward Octavian Cuthbert.
Bonaventure	Theodore Robitaille, M.D.	Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M. D.	do.
Bothwell	David Mills.	do.	do.
Brant, North	John Young Bown, M.D.	Gavin Fleming	do.
Brant, South	Edmund Burke Wood	William Paterson	do.
Brockville	James Crawford	Jacob Dockstader Buell	do.
Brome	Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Q.C. Edward Carter, Q.C.	Edward Carter, Q.C.	Nathaniel Pettes.
Bruce, North	Alexander Sproat	John Gillies	do.
Bruce, South	Francis Hurdon	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.	do.
Cape Breton	Hon. Chas. James McKeagney, Q.C.	Newton L. Mackay Wm. McDonald	do. do.
Cardwell	Thos. R. Ferguson	Hon. John H. Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L.	Hon. John H. Cameron. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C.
Cariboo	Joshua Spencer Thompson	do.	do.
Carleton, N.B.	Hon. Chas. Connell	Hon. Chas. Connell. Stephen B. Appleby	Stephen B. Appleby.
Carleton, Ont	John Holmes.	John Rochester.	do.
Chambly	Pierre Basile Benoit.	do.	Amable Jodoin, fils. Pierre Basile Benoit.
Champlain	John Jones Ross	Hon. John Jones Ross	Hypolite Montplaisir.
Charlevoix	Simon Xavier Cimon.	Pierre Alexis Tremblay, P.L.S.	Pierre Alexis Tremblay. Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., Q.C.
Charlotte	John Bolton.	Hon. John McAdam	Hon. Arthur H. Gillmor.
Chateauguay	Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton.	do.	do.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Pierre Alexis Tremblay	Wm. Evan Price	Ernest Cimon.
Colchester	Archd. Woodbury McLelan. Hon. A. G. Archibald, Q.C.	Fredk. M. Pearson	Thos. McKay.
Compton	John Henry Pope.	Hon. John Henry Pope.	do.
Cornwall	Hon. John S. Macdonald, Q.C.	Darby Bergin, M.D.	Alex. F. Macdonald.
Cumberland	Hon. Chas. Tupper, C.B., M.D.	do.	do.

APPENDIX.—*Continued*

CONSTITUENCY.	1ST PARLIAMENT.	2ND PARLIAMENT.	3RD PARLIAMENT.
Digby	Alfred Wm. Savary	do.	Edwin R. Oakes. Hon. Wm. Berrian Vail. John C. Wade, Q.C.
Dorchester	Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., QC.	do.	François Fortunat Rouleau.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Louis Adelard Sénécal	Pierre Nerèe Dorion	Hon. Wilfred Laurier. D. O. Bourbeau.
Dundas	John Sylvester Ross	William Gibson	do.
Durham, East	Francis Henry Burton	Lewis Ross	do.
Durham, West	Edward Blake, Q.C	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C. Hon. E. B. Wood, Q.C.	Hon. E. B. Wood, Q.C. Harvey Wm. Burk.
Elgin, East	Thos. Wm. Dobbie	Wm. Harvey	Wm. Harvey. Colin Macdougall.
Elgin, West	John H. Munroe	Geo. Elliott Casey	do.
Essex	John O'Connor	Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C	Wm. McGregor.
Frontenac	Thos. Kirkpatrick, Q.C. Geo. Airey Kirkpatrick	Geo. Airey Kirkpatrick	do.
Gaspé	Pierre Fortin, M.D	do.	Louis George Harper. John Short.
Glengarry	Donald Alex. Macdonald	do.	Hon. Donald Alex. Macdonald. Archibald McNab.
Gloucester	Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin	do.	do.
Grenville, South	Walter Shanly, C.E.	Wm. H. Brouse, M.D.	do.
Grey, East, (1872)		Wm. Kingston Flesher	do.
Grey, North	George Snider	do.	do.
Grey, South	George Jackson	George Landerkin, M.D.	do.
Guysborough	Hon. Stewart Campbell, Q.C.	do.	John A. Kirk.
Haldimand	David Thompson	do.	do.

Halifax	Alfred G. Jones Patrick Power	Wm. J. Almon, M.D. Stephen Tobin	Patrick Power. Hon. Alfred G. Jones.
Halton	John White	do.	Daniel B. Chisholm. Wm. McCraney.
Hamilton	Chas. Magill	Daniel Black Chisholm Henry Buckingham Witton	Andrew T. Wood. Æmelius Irving, Q.C.
Hants	Hon. Joseph Howe	Hon. Joseph Howe. Monson H. Goudge	Monson H. Goudge.
Hastings, East	Hon. Robt. Read John White	John White	do.
Hastings, North	Mackenzie Bowell	do.	do.
Hastings, West	James Brown	do.	do.
Hochelaga	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Q.C.	Louis Beaubien	T. C. Alphonse Desjardins.
Huntingdon	Hon. John Rose, Q.C Julius Scriver	Julius Scriver	do.
Huron, Centre, (1872)		Horace Horton	do.
Huron, North	Joseph Whitehead	Thos. Farrow	do.
Huron, South	Malcolm Collin Cameron	do.	Malcolm Collin Cameron. Thos. Greenway.
Iberville	François Béchard	do.	do.
Inverness	Hugh Cameron, M.D.	Samuel MacDonnell, Q.C	do.
Jacques Cartier	Guillaume Gamelin Gaucher	T. A. Rudolphe Laflamme, Q.C	Hon. T. A. R. Laflamme, Q.C.
Joliette	François Benjamin Godin	Louis François Georges Baby, Q.C.	do.
Kamouraska	Chas. A. P. Pelletier	do.	Chas. A. P. Pelletier. Chas. François Roy, P.L.S., C.E.
Kent, N.B.	Auguste Renaud	Robt. Barry Cutler	George McLeod.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	do.	do.
Kings, N.B.	George Ryan	James Domville	do.
Kings, N.S	Wm. Henry Chipman Leverett De Veber Chipman	Leverett De Veber Chipman	Frederick Wm. Borden, M.D.
Kings, P.E.I., (1873)		Hon. Daniel Davies. Augustine Colin Macdonald	Hon. Daniel Davies. Peter Adolphus McIntyre, M.D.
Kingston	Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	do.	do.
Lambton	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	do.	do.

APPENDIX.—*Continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	1ST PARLIAMENT.	2ND PARLIAMENT.	3RD PARLIAMENT.
Lanark, North	Hon. Wm. MacDougall, C.B.	Daniel Galbraith	do.
Lanark, South	Hon. Alex. Morris	Hon. Alex. Morris John G. Haggart	John G. Haggart.
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	do.	do.
L'Assomption	Hon. Louis Archambault, N.P.	do.	Hilaire Hurteau, N. P.
Laval	Joseph H. Bellerose	Joseph H. Bellerose Joseph A. Ouimet	Joseph A. Ouimet.
Leeds and Grenville, North	Francis Jones	do.	Chas. F. Ferguson, M.D.
Leeds, South	John W. Crawford	Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.	David Ford Jones.
Lennox	Richard John Cartwright	do.	Hon. Richard John Cartwright.
Lévis	Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet	do.	Louis H. Fréchette.
Lincoln	Hon. James Rea Benson Thos. R. Merritt	Thos. R. Merritt	James Norris.
Lisgar (1871)	John C. Schultz, M.D.	Hon. John C. Schultz	do.
L'Islet	Barthelemy Pouliot	Philippe Baby Casgrain	do.
London	Hon. John Carling	do.	John Walker. John H. Fraser.
Lotbinière	Henri Gustave Joly	do.	Henri Bernier.
Lunenburg	Edmund Mortimer McDonald	Charles Edward Church	do.
Marquette (1871)		Robt. Cunningham	Robert Cummingham. Joseph Ryan.
Maskinongé	George Caron	Louis Alphonse Boyer	do.
Megantic	Hon. George Irvine	Edouard Emery Richard	do.
Middlesex, East	Crowell Wilson	David Glass	Crowell Wilson. Duncan Macmillan.
Middlesex, North	Thos. Scatcherd	do.	Thos. Scatcherd. Robt. Collin Scatcherd.

Middlesex, West	A. P. Macdonald	George Wm. Ross	..... do.
Missisquoi	Brown Chamberlin George B. Baker	George B. Baker	Wm. Donahue.
Monck	Lachlin McCallum.	Jas. David Edgar	Lachlin McCallum.
Montcalm	Joseph Dufresne Philemon Dugas	Firmin Dugas	..... do.
Montmagny	Hon. Joseph O. Beaubien	Henri T. Taschereau	..... do.
Montmorency	Hon. Joseph Cauchon Jean Langlois	Jean Langlois	..... do.
Montreal Centre	Thos. Workman	Michael Patrick Ryan	Michael Patrick Ryan. Bernard Devlin.
Montreal East	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.	Louis Amable Jetté	..... do.
Montreal West	Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee Michael Patrick Ryan	Hon. John Young	Frederick Mackenzie. Thomas Workman.
Muskoka (1872)	.....	Alex. Peter Cockburn	..... do.
Napierville	Sixte Coupal dit LaReine	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Q.C.	Hon. Antoine A. Dorion. Sixte Coupal dit LaReine.
New Westminster (1871)	Hugh Nelson	..... do.	James Cunningham. Thos. R. McInnes, M.D.
Niagara	Angus Morrison	..... do.	Josiah Burr Plumb.
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet.	..... do.	Joseph Gaudet. François Xavier O. Methot.
Norfolk, North	Aquila Walsh	John Charlton	..... do.
Norfolk, South	Peter Lawson	Wm. Wallace	John Stuart. Wm. Wallace.
Northumberland, N.B.	Hon. John M. Johnson, Q.C. Hon. Richard Hutchinson	Hon. Peter Mitchell	..... do.
Northumberland, East	Joseph Keeler	..... do.	Jas. Lyons Biggar.
Northumberland, West	Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C.	..... do.	Wm. Kerr.
Ontario, North	John H. Thompson	Wm. Henry Gibbs	Adam Gordon. Wm. Henry Gibbs.
Ontario, South	Thos. Nicholson Gibbs	Hon. Thos. Nicholson Gibbs	Hon. Malcolm Cameron. Hon. Thos. Nicholson Gibbs.

APPENDIX.—*Continued.*

Constituency.	1st Parliament.	2nd Parliament.	3rd Parliament.
Ottawa City	Joseph Merrill Currier	Joseph Merrill Currier John Bower Lewis, Q.C	Joseph Merrill Currier. Pierre St. Jean, M.D.
Ottawa County	Alonzo Wright	do.	do.
Oxford, North	Thos. Oliver	do.	do.
Oxford, South	Ebenezer Vining Bodwell	do.	Ebenezer V. Bodwell. Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. Skinner.
Peel	Hon. John H. Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L.	Robert Smith	do
Perth, North	James Redford	Thos. Mayne Daly	Andrew Monteith.
Perth, South	Robert Macfarlane	James Trow	do.
Peterborough, East	Peregrine Maitland Grover	do.	James Hall.
Peterborough, West	Charles Perry	William Cluxton John Bertram	John Bertram.
Pictou	Jas. W. Carmichael	Robt. Doull Hon. James McDonald, Q.C	Jas. W. Carmichael. John A. Dawson.
Pontiac	Edmund Heath	Wm. McKay Wright	do.
Portneuf	Jean Docile Brousseau	J. E. A. de St. Georges, M.D.	do.
Prescott	Albert Hagar	do.	do.
Prince (1873)		Hon. James Colledge Pope Hon. James Yeo	Hon. James Yeo. Hon. Stanislaus F. Perry.
Prince Edward	Walter Ross	do.	do.
Provencher (1871)	Pierre Delorme	Hon. Sir Geoge E. Cartier, Bart. Louis Riel	Louis Riel. Hon. Andrew G. B. Bannatyne.
Quebec Centre	George H. Simard	Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon	Hon. J. E. Cauchon. Jacques Malouin, Q.C.
Quebec West	Pierre G. Huot, N.P. A. Guillet dit Tourangeau, N.P.	Adolphe G. dit Tourangeau, N.P.	Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau. Hon. Wilfred Laurier.
Quebec East	Hon. Thos. McGreevy.	do.	do.
Quebec County	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C.	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C. J. P. R. Adolphe Caron	J. P. R. Adolphe Caron, Q.C.

Queens, N.B.	John Ferris	do.	do.
Queens, N.S.	Jas. Fraser Forbes, M.D.	do.	do.
Queens, P.E.I., (1873)		Hon. David Laird. Hon. Peter Sinclair.	Hon. David Laird. Hon. Peter Sinclair. Hon. James Colledge Pope.
Renfrew, North	John Rankin Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G.	James Finlay	Peter White, Jr. Wm. Murray. Peter White, Jr.
Renfrew, South	Daniel McLachlin John Lorn Macdougall	James O'Reilly, Q.C.	John Lorn Macdougall.
Restigouche	Hon. John McMillan, Wm. Murray Caldwell George Moffatt.	George Moffatt	George Moffatt. George Haddow.
Richelieu	Thos. McCarthy George I. Barthe	Michel Mathieu	George I. Barthe.
Richmond, N.S.	Wm. Joseph Croke Hon. Isaac Le Vesconte	Hon. Isaac LeVesconte	Hon. E. P. Flynn.
Richmond and Wolfe	Wm. Hoste Webb	do.	Hon. Henry Aylmer.
Rimouski	George Sylvain	Jean Baptiste Romuald Fiset, M.D.	do.
Rouville	Guillaume Cheval dit St. Jacques	Honoré Mercier	G. Cheval dit St. Jacques.
Russell	James A. Grant, M.D.	do.	Robert Blackburn.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski, C.E. Louis Delorme	Louis Delorme	do.
St. John (City)	Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B.	do.	Jeremiah Smith Boies DeVeber.
St. John (City & County)	Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, Q.C., D.C.L.	Isaac Burpee Acalus Lockwood Palmer, Q.C.	do. do.
St. Johns. P.Q.	François Bourassa	do.	do.
St. Maurice	L. Léon Lesieur Desaulniers, M.D. Elie Lacerte, M.D.	Elie Lacerte, M.D.	Chas. Gerin Lajoie.
Selkirk (1871)	Hon. Donald A. Smith	do.	do.
Shefford	Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, Q.C.	do.	do.
Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	do.	Hon. Thos. Coffin.
Sherbrooke	Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, K.C.M.G.	Edward T. Brooks	do.
Simcoe, North	Thos. David McConkey	Hiram H. Cook	do.

APPENDIX.—*Continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	1ST PARLIAMENT.	2ND PARLIAMENT.	3RD PARLIAMENT.
Simcoe, South	Wm. Carruthers Little	do.	do.
Soulanges	Luc Hyacinthe Masson	Jacques Philippe Lantier	do.
Stanstead	Chas. Carroll Colby	do.	do.
Stormont	Samuel Ault	Cyril Archibald	do.
Sunbury	Charles Burpee	do.	do.
Temiscouata	Chas. Frédérick A. Bertrand	Elie Mailloux	Jean B. Pouliot, N.P.
Terrebonne	Louis François Roderique Masson	do.	do.
Three Rivers	Chas. B. de Niverville Wm. McDougall	Wm. McDougall, Q.C.	do.
Toronto Centre (1872)		Robt. Wilkes	Robert Wilkes. John Macdonald.
Toronto East	James Beaty	do.	John O'Donahue. Sam'l Platt.
Toronto West	Robt. Alex. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L.	John W. Crawford, Q.C Thomas Moss, Q.C.	Thos. Moss, Q. C. Hon. John Beverley Robinson.
Two Mountains	Jean Baptiste Daoust	Wilfred Prévost	Chas. A. M. Globensky. Jean Baptiste Daoust.
Vancouver (1871)	Robert Wallace	Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G.	Hon. Arthur Bunster.
Vaudreuil	Donald McMillan	Robt. Wm. Harwood	do.
Verchères	Felix Geoffrion	do.	Hon. Félix Geoffron.
Victoria, B.C., (1871)	Hon. Henry Nathan Hon. Amor De Cosmos	do. do.	Hon. Amos DeCosmos. Francis James Roscoe.
Victoria, N.B.	John Costigan	do.	do.
Victoria, N.S	William Ross	do.	Hon. Wm. Ross. Hon. Chas. J. Campbell. Barclay E. Tremain. Hon. Chas. J. Campbell.

Victoria, North, Ont....	John Morison.....	Joseph Staples.....	James McLennan, Q.C. Hector Cameron, Q.C.
Victoria, South, Ont....	George Kempt.....	George Dormer.....	Arthur McQuade.
Waterloo, North	Isaac Erb Bowman.....	..... do.	..... do.
Waterloo, South.....	James Young.....	..... do.	..... do.
Welland	Thomas Clarke Street.....	Thos. Clarke Street..... Wm. A. Thomson.....	Wm. A. Thomson.
Wellington, Centre.....	Thos. S. Parker, M.D..... James Ross.....	James Ross.....	George Turner Orton, M. D.
Wellington, North	George Alexander Drew.....	Nathaniel Higinbotham	..... do.
Wellington, South	David Stirton.....	..... do.	David Stirton. Donald Guthrie, Q. C.
Wentworth, North.....	James McMonies.....	Thos. Bain.....	..... do.
Wentworth, South	Joseph Rymal.....	..... do.	..... do.
Westmoreland	Hon. Albert J. Smith, Q.C.....	..... do.	..... do.
Yale (1871).	Chas. Fredk. Houghton.....	Edgar Dewdney, C.E.....	..... do.
Yamaska.....	Moise Fortier.....	Joseph Duguay	Chas. I. Gill.
Yarmouth	Hon. Thos. Killam..... Frank Killam	Frank Killam	..... do.
York, N.B.....	Hon. Chas. Fisher, Q.C..... John Pickard.....	John Pickard.....	..... do.
York, East, (Ont)	James Metcalfe.....	..... do.	..... do.
York, North, (Ont).....	James Pearson Wells.....	Anson Greene Phelps Dodge.....	Alfred H. Dymond.
York, West, (Ont).....	Hon. Wm. Pearce Howland, C.B.. Amos Wright.....	David Blain, LL.D	..... do.

ADDENDA.

At page 319, and the following to the Provincial appointments of the Province of Quebec :—

31st May.—Louis Edouard Pacaud, of Arthabaskaville, Bernard Devlin, of Montreal, Joseph N. Bureau, of Three Rivers, Louis Philippe Chaloult, of Kamouraska, Wm. W. Robertson, of Montreal, Wilfred Prévost, of Montreal, Edmund J. A. Barnard, of Montreal, Mathew Aylward Hearn, of Quebec, Cyrille T. Suzor, of Quebec, Wm. F. Andrews, of Quebec, Louis Amable Jetté, of Montreal, Joseph Duhamel, of Montreal, Ernest Racicot, of Sweetsburg, Didier Joseph Montambault, of Quebec, Come A Morrisset, of Quebec, Chas. B. Langlois, of Quebec, E. Raphael Fontaine, of St. Hyacinthe, Henri T. Taschereau, of Quebec, Honoré Mercier, of St. Hyacinthe, John Cassie Hatton, of Montreal, John J. McLaren, of Montreal, Queen's Counsel for the Province of Quebec.

1st June.—Alphonse Christin, advocate, of Montreal, conjointly with Mr. Austin,—Fire Commissioners' for City of Montreal *vice* Michael Cayley, commission revoked.

LIST

— OF —

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

— BY —

MR. MORGAN.

I. Tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States. *Montreal*, 1860.

"The work reflects much credit upon the industrious editor. Here we have preserved what a few years hence will be found no where else, a faithful and detailed account of the progress of His Royal Highness Albert Edward through Canada and the United States."

"This work has been carefully compiled, and reflects credit on its youthful author."—*Report of Joint Committee on Library of Canadian Parliament*, 1861.

"The best collected account of the Prince's tour we have yet seen."—Toronto *Leader*.

II. Sketches of Celebrated Canadians, and Persons connected with Canada. *Quebec*, 1862. New edition now (1879) preparing.

"The volume before us appears at an opportune moment: England is at the present time watching the national policy of Canada with increasing interest. The names of her leading public men are now familiar to many as household words, and in view of probable events arising out of the Civil War in the neighboring States, we are glad of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Morgan of knowing something more of those men in whose hands the future of the Province, humanly speaking, is entrusted. * * * As a work of reference on all matters Canadian, Mr. Morgan's volume is invaluable, and from the very flattering reception it has met with at the hands of the press on the other side of the Atlantic, we have no doubt of its becoming one of our standard biographical dictionaries."—London (Eng.) *Canadian News*.

"Readers who wish to see a compendious account of the progress of this great colony, from the time when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, with the wild romantic dangers and adventures of the first explorers, to the account of the distinguished journalists and novelists and *litterateurs* of the present day, may find this wide track of time and change spanned over in the present volume."—London *Athenæum*.

III. The Canadian Parliamentary Companion (established in 1862 and published annually up to 1876).

"The COMPANION contains a most extraordinary amount of information, given with neatness, correctness and conciseness. The great experience which Mr. Morgan has acquired while compiling the former editions, has been brought to bear upon this (1875),

and the result has been the production of a work which might well serve as a standard for any similar undertaking."—*Scottish American.*

IV. The Industrial Politics of America. *Montreal*, 1864.

"Our industrial relations are so intimate as to make the book interesting to us, and a mere glance at a few of its pages assures us that the reader will find matter for grave reflection, interspersed with much of the free, bold, tart, defiant language of antagonism born and bred of liberty and constitutional government."—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

V. The Place British Americans have won in History. A Lecture. *Ottawa*, 1866.

"Mr. Morgan treated his subject in a very able and interesting manner. He (Mr. M.) has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the history and literature of British America, and if, as he remarked, 'the historian of Canada has yet to come,' it is possible that his ability, perseverance and industry will ere long fit him to occupy the proud position."—Toronto *Daily Globe.*

VI. The Bibliotheca Canadensis; a Manual of Canadian Literature. *Ottawa*, 1867. [New edition now (1879) preparing.]

"Amongst miscellaneous books, we must not forget to notice Mr. Morgan's 'Bibliotheca Canadensis,' which is invaluable to all libraries and public institutions. It, in fact, forms a supplement to Lowndes and Watt, and gives special information, which can be found nowhere else, on a special subject. It gives not only titles in full of all books and pamphlets written in or by natives of Canada, but of all works which bear upon the history and affairs of the Province. The enormous utility of such a work is at once obvious. The book carries its own recommendation. It only requires to be known in order to be appreciated."—*Westminster Review.*

"Mr. Morgan has produced a book which is indispensable to every student of Canadian history, or of any subject whatever connected with Canada since she became a Province of England."—*North American Review.*

VII. The Canadian Legal Directory. A Guide to the Bench and Bar of the Dominion of Canada. *Toronto*, 1878.

"Mr. Morgan has earned the thanks of the whole profession by his useful work."—*Legal News.*

"The usefulness of this welcome work is only partially indicated by its title."—Montreal *Gazette.*

"Meets a want that has long been felt. It is very complete • • • Few men have that peculiar facility for gathering information and properly digesting it, so necessary in the preparation of a book of this kind, as Mr. Morgan; and we can fairly congratulate him on having performed his task so well."—Toronto *Daily Mail.*

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works:

HON. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B.

(Appointed 20th May, 1879).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals:

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K. C. M. G.

(Appointed 20th May, 1879).

The Provisions of Cap. 7, 42 Vict., entitled "*An Act respecting the Offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works,*" are published for public information.

1. The following provisions of this Act shall come into and be in force on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation under an order of the Governor in Council.

2. The Department of the Receiver-General shall no longer be a separate Department of the Civil Service of Canada, and the office of Receiver-General shall no longer be held by a separate member of the Government of Canada, but the Minister of Finance

shall be also *ex-officio* Receiver-General, and shall as such, in addition to those of the Minister of Finance, have the powers and be charged with the duties which the Receiver-General now has or is charged with, and he shall have and be charged with such other duties generally as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Governor in Council; his name of office shall be "Minister of Finance and Receiver-General;" and the expression "Minister of Finance" or "Receiver-General," in the Act passed in the forty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "*An Act to provide for the better auditing of the Public Accounts,*" or in any other Act or document, shall hereafter be construed and have effect as meaning the "Minister of Finance and Receiver-General."

3. The Deputy of the Minister of Finance shall, in addition to his present powers and duties, have the powers and be charged with the duties which the Deputy of the Receiver-General now has and is charged with, and shall be the Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, and the expression "Deputy Minister of Finance," or the expression "Deputy Receiver-General," in the Act last above cited, or in any such Act or document as aforesaid shall be construed and have effect as meaning the Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, and the separate office of Deputy Receiver-General is abolished.

4. The present Department of Public Works shall be divided into two departments, to be presided over and managed by two Ministers, each of whom shall be appointed by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, shall be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and shall hold office during pleasure; one of the said Ministers shall be designated as the "Minister of Railways and Canals," and the other as the "Minister of Public Works."

5. The Minister of Railways and Canals shall have the management, charge and direction of all Railways and works and property appertaining or incident thereto, and of all Canals, and works and property appertaining or incident thereto, which are or may be immediately before the coming into force of this Act, under the management and direction of the Department of Public Works, and to the same extent and under the same provisions, subject to those of this Act; and the Minister of Public Works shall have the management, charge and direction of all other

public works or property which are or may be at the time aforesaid under the management and direction of the Department of Public Works, and to the same extent and under the same provisions, subject to those of this Act: and each of the said Ministers and the officers acting under him, shall as respects the works under his charge and direction and subject to this Act, have all the powers and duties which at the time aforesaid are or may become vested in or assigned to the Minister or Department of Public Works, and the officers acting under him or it, as to such works respectively and shall be deemed their successors in office, and shall be substituted for them respectively, and shall continue and complete any act or proceeding commenced by the now existing Department with respect to such works; Provided always, if at any time doubt should arise as to the Department to which any public work belongs under this Act, the question shall be decided by an order of the Governor in Council, and the works and property which shall belong to either department may from time to time be determined in like manner; and any such order may determine by which department any power now vested in the now existing Department shall be exercised; And the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time by proclamation, transfer from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the Department of Public Works, the construction and repair of light-houses.

6. The Governor in Council may from time to time assign any of the several officers and employees of the present Department, respectively, to either of the departments thereof hereby constituted, or may direct any one or more of the officers of the present Department to act as an officer of both departments hereby constituted under the direction of each of the said Ministers as respects the works under his management.

7. For each of the said departments the Governor may appoint a Deputy of the Minister, who shall be the chief officer of that Department over which the Minister is to preside, a Secretary for such department, and one or more Chief Engineers, a Chief Architect, and such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of such Department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure; Provided that in case of the absence or inability to act of the Secretary, the Minister may in writing

authorize some other officer of the Department to act for the time in his stead.

8. It shall be the duty of each Deputy, and he shall have authority (subject always to the Minister) to oversee and direct the other officers and servants attached to or employed in the business of that department for which he is appointed; he shall have the general control of the business of that department, and such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council, and in the absence of the Minister, and during such absence, may suspend from his duties any officer or servant attached to such department, who refuses to obey his directions as such Deputy.

9. It shall be the duty of each Secretary, unless otherwise directed in any case by the Minister, to keep separate accounts of the moneys appropriated for and expended on each public work or building under the management of the Minister of the department for which he is the Secretary; to submit such accounts to be audited in such manner as may be appointed by law, or by the Governor in Council; to have charge of all plans, contracts, estimates, documents, titles, models, and other like things relating to any such work or building; to keep proper accounts with each contractor or other person employed by or under the department for which he is Secretary; to see that all contracts are properly drawn out and executed; to prepare all certificates upon which any warrant is to issue; to keep minutes of all proceedings of the department; to prepare reports and to conduct, under the direction of the Minister, the correspondence of the department; and generally to do and perform all such acts and things pertaining to the business of the department as he may from time to time be directed to do and perform by the Minister; and a copy of any map, plan or other document in the custody of the Secretary, certified by him as a true copy, shall be held to be authentic, and shall be *primâ facie* of the same legal effect as the original in any Court or elsewhere.

10. It shall be the duty of each Chief Engineer, or Chief Architect to prepare maps, plans and estimates for all public works which are about to be constructed, altered or repaired by, or under the management of the Minister of the department to which he is attached; to report for the information of the Minister, on any

question relating to any such public work which may be submitted to him; to examine and revise the plans, estimates and recommendations of other engineers, architects and officers touching any such public work, and generally to advise the Minister on all engineering or architectural questions affecting any such work: Provided always, that two or more persons may be appointed, each of whom shall act as Chief Engineer of either branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, with respect to such works, or classes of works, as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

11. No deed, contract, documents or writing shall be deemed to be binding upon either Department, or be held to be the act of the Minister of such department, unless signed and sealed by him or his Deputy and countersigned by the Secretary, or person authorized to act for him as aforesaid.

12. The expression "the Department" or "the Minister" or "the Minister of Public Works" in the Act intituled "*An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada*," or in any other Act or document, shall be construed as meaning that department, or the Minister of that department, charged with the management of the work with respect to which the power or duty mentioned in the provision in which such expression occurs, is to be exercised or performed; and either of the said Ministers may administer the oath of office to the official arbitrators or any of them; and generally the said Act and all other Acts and all documents, and the expressions used therein, shall be so construed as to give full effect to the provisions of this Act according to the intent thereof.

13. The second and third sub-sections of the first section of the Act passed in the forty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "*An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament*," shall be respectively amended by striking out the words "Receiver-General," where they now occur therein, and inserting the words "and Receiver-General" after the words "Minister of Finance," where they occur therein, and by inserting after the words "Minister of the Interior," the words "Minister of Railways and Canals:" and no person being then a Minister of the Crown, and a member of the House of Commons shall vacate his

seat therein by reason of his accepting any office under this Act, within one month from the coming into force of this section: And the second section of the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "*An Act for the re-adjustment of the salaries and allowances of the Judges and other public functionaries and officers, and of the indemnity to the Members of the Senate and House of Commons,*" shall be amended by inserting after the words "The Minister of Finance" the words "and Receiver-General," and by striking out the words and figures "The Receiver-General, $7,000," and by inserting immediately after the words and figurse "Minister of Finance $7,000," the words and figures "The Minister of Railways and Canals, $7,000," and the expression "Minister of Public Works," in the said Acts shall mean the Minister of the Department of Public Works hereby constituted.

14. The Minister of Justice shall hereafter be a member of the Treasury Board in the room and stead of the Receiver-General.

15. The first seven sections of the Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "*An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada,*" and so much of the Acts hereinbefore cited, or of any other Act or law, as may be inconsistent with this Act, are and is hereby repealed.

PROVISIONS

RESPECTING

DOMINION LANDS and HOMESTEAD RIGHTS THEREON

—IN—

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

OF CANADA.

ALL PERSONS interested in obtaining HOMESTEAD GRANTS or purchasing DOMINION LANDS will give attention to the following provisions respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion:

Unappropriated Dominion Lands, the surveys of which have been duly made and confirmed, shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be open for purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre; but no such purchase of more than a section, or six hundred and forty acres, shall be made by the same person, provided that whenever so ordered by the Minister of the Interior, such unoccupied lands as may be deemed by him expedient from time to time, may be withdrawn from ordinary sale or settlement and offered at public sale (of which sale due and sufficient notice will be given) at the upset price of one dollar per acre, and sold to the highest bidder.

Payment for lands, purchased in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash, except in the case of payment in scrip, or in military bounty warrants as provided by law.

Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to be entered for one quarter section or a less quantity, of unappropriated Dominion Lands, for the purpose of securing a Homestead Right in respect thereof.

The entry of a person, as aforesaid, for a homestead right shall entitle him to receive at the same time therewith an entry for any adjoining quarter section then unclaimed and such entry shall entitle such person to take and hold possession of and cultivate such quarter section in addition to his homestead, but not to cut wood thereon for sale or barter; and at the expiration of the period of three years, or upon the sooner obtaining a patent for the homestead under the fifteenth sub-section of section thirty-three of "the Dominion Lands Act," shall entitle him to a pre-emption of the said adjoining quarter section at the Government price of one dollar per acre; but the right to claim such preemption shall cease and be forfeited, together with all improvements on the land, upon any forfeiture of the homestead right under the Dominion Lands Act.

Provided always, that the right to a pre-emption entry as above given shall

not belong to any settler brought in under the provisions of sections fourteen and fifteen of the said Act.

When two or more persons have settled on and seek to obtain a title to the same land, the Homestead Right shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Every person obtaining a Homestead Right on surveyed land must, previously to settlement on such land, be duly entered therefor with the Local Agent within whose District such land may be situate; but in the case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application within three months after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such land having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed; and proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Local Agent at the time of filing such application.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a Homestead Right therein, must make affidavit before the Local Agent (Form B.), that he is over eighteen years of age, that he has not previously obtained a Homestead under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act; that the land in question belongs to the class open for Homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that his application is made for his exclusive use and benefit and with the intention to reside upon and cultivate the said lands.

Upon making this Affidavit and filing it with the Local Agent (and on payment to him of an office fee of *ten dollars*—for which he shall receive a receipt from the Agent) he shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

No Patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of *three years* from the time of entering into possession of it except as hereinafter provided.

At the expiration of three years the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees—or if the settler leaves no widow, his heirs or devisees—upon proof to the satisfaction of the Local Agent that he or his widow, or his or her representatives as aforesaid, or some of them, have (except in the case of entry upon contiguous lands as hereinbefore provided) resided upon and cultivated the land for the three years next after the filing of the affidavit for entry, or in the case of a settler on unsurveyed land, who may, upon the same being surveyed, have filed his application as provided in sub-section five, upon proof as aforesaid, that he or his widow, or his or their representatives, as aforesaid, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land for the three years next preceding the application for patent, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such claimant is then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Provided always, that the right of the claimant to obtain a patent under the said sub-section as amended shall be subject to the provisions of section herein lastly quoted.

Provided further, that in case of settlements being formed of immigrants in communities (such for instance as those of Mennonites or Icelanders), the Minister of the Interior may vary or waive, in his discretion, the foregoing requirements as to residence and cultivation on each separate quarter-section entered as a Homestead.

When both parents die, without having devised the land, and leaving a child or children under age, it shall be lawful for the executors (if any) of the last surviving parent, or the guardian or guardians of such child or children, with the approval of a Judge of a Superior Court of the Province or Territory in which the lands lie, to sell the lands for the benefit of the infant or infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser in such case shall receive a Patent for the lands so purchased.

The title to lands shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the Patent

therefor; and such lands shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the Patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the lands entered by him for more than *six months* in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior, then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not be permitted to make more than a second entry.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may, before the expiration of the three years, obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him, including the wood lot, if any, appertaining to the same as hereinafter provided, on paying Government price thereof, at the date of entry, and making proof of settlement and cultivation for not less than twelve months from the date of entry.

Proof of actual settlement and cultivation shall be made by affidavit of the claimant before the Local Agent, corroborated on oath by two credible witnesses.

The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlement and cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on a report of the facts cancel the entry of such Homestead or Homesteads; and in the case of a cancelled Homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of right open for fresh entry, but may be held for sale of the land and of the improvements, and of the improvements thereon, in connection with a fresh Homestead entry thereof, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

All assignments and transfers of Homestead rights before the issue of the patent shall be null and void, but shall be deemed evidence of abandonment of the right; and the person so assigning or transferring shall not be permitted to make a second entry.

Any person who may have obtained a Homestead entry shall be considered, unless and until such entry be cancelled, as having an exclusive right to the land so entered as against any other person or persons whomsoever, and may bring and maintain action for trespass committed on the said land or any part thereof.

The provisions relating to Homesteads shall only apply to agricultural lands; that is to say, they shall not be held to apply to land set apart as timber limits, or as hay lands, or to lands valuable for stone or marble quarries, or those strictly hay lands, or to those having water-power thereon which may be useful for driving machinery.

Any Homestead claimant who, previous to the issue of the patent, shall sell any of the timber on his claim or on the wood lot appertaining to his claim, to saw mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, shall be guilty of trespass, and may be prosecuted therefor before a Justice of the Peace; and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both; and further, such person shall forfeit his claim absolutely.

For further information apply to

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF DOMINION LANDS,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN LANDS.

Lands in the undermentioned localities are offered for sale to actual settlers through the following Local Indian Agents:

ON THE GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND, LAKE HURON, ONT.

Mr. J. C. Phipps, of Manitowaning, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the following Townships on this Island: Assiginack, Bidwell, Howland, Shequiandah, Billings, Campbell, Carnarvon, Allan, Tehkummah and Sandfield, and in the Townplots of Shequiandah, Manitowaning and Shaftesbury (commonly called Little Current).

Mr. Charles B. Savage, of Gore Bay, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the Township of Gordon. The lands in the Townships recently surveyed to the west of Gordon will also probably be brought into the market early this season, as well as the lands on Cockburn and Barrie Islands, and all of these lands will be included in Mr. Savage's Agency.

Leading Roads have been constructed throughout Great Manitoulin Island.

ON THE SAUGEEN PENINSULA, ONTARIO.

The lands in the Townships of Amabel, Albermarle,

Keppel, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, are offered for sale through Mr. B. B. Miller, Indian Lands Agent, at Wiarton, County of Bruce, Ontario.

ON THE GARDEN RIVER RESERVE, ONTARIO.

Mr. William Van Abbott, of Sault St. Marie, is Agent for the sale of lands within this track, and which are situated in the Townships of McDonald, Laird and Meredith; also, for lands within the track commonly known as the BATCHEWANA BAY INDIAN RESERVE, and comprised in the Townships of Aweres, Fenwick, Kars, Pennefather, Dennis, Herrick, Forbes, Tilley, Haviland, VanKoughnet, Tupper and Archibald.

A Leading Road is at present in course of construction through these lands, and will when completed afford ready communication with other parts of the Country to intending settlers.

The conditions of sale in respect to the lands within the Townships above described can be ascertained on application to the respective Agents.

By order,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, Feb. 18th, 1879.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, March, 1879.

POSTAL DIVISIONS

UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE

SEVERAL INSPECTORS.

The following are the Electoral Districts in the several Postal Divisions:

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S DIVISION.

(MR. JOHN DEWE)

Manitoba.	The Provinces of North-West Territories.	Prince Edward Island.

NOVA SCOTIA INSPECTOR'S DIVISION.

(MR. F. M. PASSOW)

Annapolis	Digby	King's	Richmond
Antigonishe	Guysboro'	Lunenburg	Shelburne
Cape Breton	Halifax	Pictou	Victoria
Colchester	Hants	Queen's	Yarmouth
Cumberland	Inverness		

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

(HON. JOHN McMILLAN)

Albert	Kent	Restigouche	Sunbury
Carleton	King's	St. John (city and county)	Victoria
Charlotte	Northumberland		Westmoreland
Gloucester	Queen's	St. John (city)	York

QUEBEC DIVISION (Province of Quebec).

(MR. W. G. SHEPPARD)

Arthabaska	Gaspé	Portneuf
Beauce	Kamouraska	Quebec
Bellechasse	Levis	Quebec (city)
Bonaventure	L'Islet	Richmond, townships of Cleveland and Shipton only
Champlain	Lotbinière	
Charlevoix	Megantic	
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Montmagny	Rimouski
Dorchester	Montmorency	Temiscouata
Drummond, township of Kingsey only	Nicolet	Wolfe

MONTREAL DIVISION (Province of Quebec).

(MR. EDWIN F. KING)

Argenteuil	Joliette	St. Hyacinthe
Bagot	Laprairie	St. John's
Beauharnois	L'Assomption	St. Maurice
Berthier	Laval	Shefford
Brome	Maskinongé	Sherbrooke (town)
Chambly	Missisquoi	Soulanges
Chateauguay	Montcalm	Stanstead
Compton	Montreal (city)	Terrebonne
Drummond, except township of Kingsey	Napierreville	Three Rivers (city)
	Richelieu	Two Mountains
Hochelaga	Richmond, except townships of Cleveland and Shipton	Vaudreuil
Huntingdon		Verchères
Iberville	Rouville	Yamaska
Jacques Cartier		

OTTAWA DIVISION.

(MR. T. P. FRENCH)

Carleton (Ont.)	Lanark, N. R. (Ont.)	Prescott (Ont.)
Cornwall (town). Ont.	Lanark, S. R. (Ont.)	Renfrew, N. R. (Ont.)
Dundas (Ont.)	Nipissing Dist.	Renfrew, S. R. (Ont.)
Glengarry (Ont.)	Ottawa City (Ont.)	Russell (Ont.)
Hastings, N. R. townships of Jones, Robinson and Bangor only.	Ottawa County (Quebec)	Stormont (Ont.)
	Pontiac (Quebec)	

KINGSTON DIVISION (Province of Ontario).

(MR. R. W. BARKER)

Addington	Hastings, E. R.	Northumberland, E. R.
Brockville (town)	Hastings, W. R.	Northumberland, W. R.
Frontenac	Kingston (city)	Peterborough, E. R.
Grenville, S. R.	Leeds, S. R.	Peterborough, W. R.
Hastings, N. R. except townships of Jones, Robinson and Bangor	Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Prince Edward
	Lennox	

EAST TORONTO DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. DANIEL SPRY)

Cardwell
Durham, E. R.
Durham, W. R.
Grey, E. R.
Grey, N. R.
Grey, S. R.
Muskoka
Ontario, N. R.
Ontario, S. R.
Simcoe, N. R.
Simcoe, S. R.
Victoria, N. R.
Victoria, S. R.
York, E. R.
York, W. R.
York, N. R.

WEST TORONTO DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. MATTHEW SWEETNAM)

Algoma
Bruce, N. R.
Bruce, S. R.
Halton
Hamilton (city)
Huron, C. R.
Huron, N. R.
Huron, S. R.
Lambton, such portions of the townships of Bosanquet, Plympton and Sarnia, as lie to the north of and including the line of the Grand Trunk Railway
Lincoln
Middlesex, N. R., except townships of Adelaide and Lobo
Niagara (town)
Peel
Perth, N. R.
Perth, S. R.
Toronto (city)
Waterloo, N. R.
Waterloo, S. R.
Welland
Wellington, N. R.
Wellington, S. R.
Wellington, C R.
Wentworth, N. R.
Wentworth, S. R.

LONDON DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. GILBERT E. GRIFFIN)

Bothwell
Brant, N. R.
Brant, S. R.
Elgin, E. R.
Elgin, W. R.
Essex
Haldimand
Kent
Lambton, except such portion of the townships of Sarnia, Plympton and Bosanquet as lie to the north of and including the Grand Trunk Railway.
London (city)
Middlesex, E. R.
Middlesex, W. R.
Middlesex, N. R., townships of Adelaide and Lobo only.
Monck
Norfolk, N. R.
Norfolk, S. R.
Oxfork, N. R.
Oxfork, S. R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

(MR. ROBERT WALLACE)

Carlton New Westminster Victoria Vancouver Vale

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

1. The following Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3, Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 to $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women or shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

FIRSTLY—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

SECONDLY—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he may continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which

is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money, from Ottawa.

9. Every depositor must send his book, once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the Books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned to him by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

10. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

11. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

12. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

13. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

14. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

15. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post

Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:

Acton Vale,
Albion,
Alexandria,
Alliston,
Almonte.
Amherstburg,
Angus,
Arkona,
Arnprior,
Arthur,
Aurora,
Aylmer, East,
Aylmer, West,
Ayr,
Barrie,
Bath,
Bayfield,
Beachville,
Beamsville,
Beauharnois,
Beaverton,
Belleville,
Berlin,
Berthier,
Bobcaygeon,
Bond Head,
Bothwell,
Bowmanville,
Bracebridge,
Bradford,
Brampton,
Brantford,
Bridgewater,
Bright.
Brighton,
Brockville,
Brooklin,
Brussels,
Buckingham,
Burlington,
Campbellford,
Cannington,
Carleton Place,
Cayuga,
Chambly Canton,
Chatham, West,
Chelsea,
Chippawa,
Clarksburg,
Clearville,
Clifford,
Clifton,
Clinton,
Coaticook,
Cobourg,
Colborne,
Coldwater,
Collingwood,
Compton,
Cookstown,
Cornwall,
Creemore,
Danville,
Dresden,
Drummondville, E
Drummondville, W
Dundalk Station,
Dundas,
Dungannon,
Dunnville,
Durham,
Elmira,
Elora,
Embro',
Erin,
Exeter,
Fenelon Falls,
Forgus,
Fingal,
Flesherton,
Font Hill,
Forest,
Fort Erie,
Frelighsburg,
Galt,
Gananogue,
Garafraxa,
Georgetown,
Georgina,
Glenallan,
Goderich,
Gravenhurst,
Grimsby,
Guelph,
Haliburton,
Hamilton,
Harriston,
Hastings,
Hawkesbury,
Heidleburg,
Hespeler,
Hull,
Huntingdon,
Huntsville,
Ingersoll,
Inverness,
Iroquois,
Joliette,
Keene,
Kemptville,
Kettleby,
Kineardine,
Kingston,
Kingsville,
Kinmount,
Kirkfield,
Knowlton,
Lachine,
Lachute,
Lakefield, O.
Lanark,
Laprairie,
Leamington,
Leeds,
Lennoxville,
Lindsay,
Listowel,
London,
London, East,
L'Orignal,
Loughboro',
Lucan,
Lucknow,
Lyn,
Madoc,
Manchester,
Manotick,
Markham,
Meaford,
Melbourne,
Merrickville,
Morritton,
Midland.
Middleville,
Millbrook.
Mille Roches,
Mill Point,
Milton, West,
Minden,
Mitchell,
Montmagny,
Montreal,
Moore,
Morpeth.
Morrisburg,
Mount Bridges,
Mount Forest,
Murray Bay,
Napanee.
Newboro',
Newburgh.
Newbury,
Newcastle.
New Edinburgh,
New Hamburg,
Newmarket,
Niagara,
Nobleton,
North Gower,
Norwich,
Norwood,
Oakville,
Odessa,
Oil Springs,
Omemee,
Onslow,
Orangeville,
Orillia,
Orono,
Osceola,
Oshawa,
Ottawa,
Otterville,
Owen Sound,
Paisley,
Pakenham,
Palmerston,
Paris,
Parry Sound,
Pembroke,
Penetanguishene,
Perth,
Peterboro',
Petrolea,
Picton,
Plantagenet,
Point St. Charles,
Portage du Fort,
Port Burwell,
Port Colborne,
Port Dalhousie,
Port Dover,
Port Elgin,
Port Hope.
Port Robinson,
Port Rowan,
Port Stanley,
Prescott,
Preston,
Princeton,
Quebec,
Renfrew,
Riceville,
Richmond, East,
Richmond, West,
Richmond Hill,
Ridgetown,
Ridgeway,
Rimouski,
Riviere du Loup(enbas)
Rockingham,
Rondeau,
Rosemont,
Rosseau,
St. Andrews, East,
St. Catharines, West,
St. Cesaire,
St. Hyacinthe,
St. Jacobs,
St. Jerome,
St. John's, East,
St. Mary's, Blanchard,
St. Roch de Quebec,
St. Thomas, West,
Sandwich,
Sarnia,
Saugeen,
Scarboro',
Schomberg,
Seaforth,
Seneca,
Shelburne,
Sherbrooke,
Simcoe.
Smith's Falls,
Smithville,
Sorel,
Sparta,
Springfield,
Stanstead,
Stayner,
Stirling,
Stouffville,
Stratford,
Strathroy,
Streetsville,
Teeswater,
Thamesville,
Thornhill,
Thorold,
Three Rivers,
Thurso,
Tilsonburg,
Toronto,
Trenton,
Unionville,
Uxbridge,
Vankleek Hill,
Vienna,
Vittoria.
Walkerton,
Wallaceburg,
Wardsville,
Waterdown,
Waterford,
Waterloo, East,
Waterloo, West,
Watford,
Waubashene,
Welland,
Wellesley,
West Farnham,
Weston,
West Winchester,
Whitby,
Wiarton,
Windsor,
Wingham,
Woodbridge,
Woodslee,
Woodstock,
Woodville,
Wroxeter,
Wyoming,
York,
Yorkville,
also,
Winnipeg, Man.

FURTHER OFFICES WILL BE ADDED FROM TIME TO TIME.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA,
February, 1879.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Postmaster General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCIES.

List of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, with their designations, the names and residences of the Agents, and the quantity of land disposable in each Agency, on the first of January.

No. 1.—THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq., Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 271,700.

No. 2.—THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all the part of the County of Ottawa, situated to the west of the River du Lievre, except the part of the township of Buckingham, on the same side side of said river. Robert Farley, Esq., Hull, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 449,700.

No. 3.—THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the County of Ottawa, situated at the east of the River du Lievre and the County of Argenteuil. G. W. Cameron, Esq., Thurso, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 141,600. C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 47,500. A. D. Filion, Esq., Grenville, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 161,600.

No. 4.—THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the Counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brampton and Melbourne, in the County of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Gratham, in the County of Drummond; Acton and the augmention of Upton, in the County of Bagot; and Orford, in the County of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Granby, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 7,850.

No. 5.—ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships

in the County of Compton; the township of Ascot in the County of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Shipton and Cleveland, in the County of Richmond; Dudswell and Wheedon, in the County of Wolfe; and Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn in the County of Dorchester. W. Farrell, Esq., Robinson, Agent. number of acres disposable in 1872, 256,200.

No. 6.—THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown, North Ham, South Ham, Wolton, St. Camillie, Garthby and Stratford, in the County of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the County of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, in the County of Drummond; and Aston and parts of Wendover, Maddington and Blandford, in the County of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaska, Agent. No. of acres disposable in 1872, 192,700.

No. 7.—THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all townships in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, except Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn; the townships of Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, in the County of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. J. A. Fortin, Esq., St. Joseph, Beauce, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 425,900.

No. 8.—THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, except that part of the Township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. Eug. Renaud, Esq., Montmagny, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 568,500.

No. 9.—THE GRANDVILLE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouta. C. T. Dupe, Esq., Rivière du Loup, (*en bas*) Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 610,510.

No. 10.—THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Rimouski. J. B. Lepage, Esq., Rimouski, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 447,900. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski, and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale, Forestier de France.

No. 11.—THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Gaspé. John Eden, Esq., Gaspé Basin, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 112,187. Louis Roy, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 80,000.

No. 12.—THE BONAVENTURE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Bonaventure.

L. J. Riopel, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 405,150.

No. 13.—THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, and the townships of St. John, Hebert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, in the county of Chicoutimi. George Duberger, Esq., Malbaie, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 204,480.

No. 14.—THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Chicoutimi, except the townships of St. John, Hebert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, comprised in the Saguenay Agency. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, Agent; and Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberval, D uty Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 367,980.

No. 15.—THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits south of the river Batiscan. L. Z. Rousseau, Esq., Quebec, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 194,370.

No. 16.—THE ST. MAURICE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except the part of the township of Peterborough, in the said county of Maskinongé. Also the unsurveyed lands in the counties of Portneuf and Quebec, north of the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 94,200.

No. 17.—THE ASSOMPTION AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with that part of the township of Peterborough, in the county of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 209,350. C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 99,520.

The Special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of A. J. Russell, Esq., residing at Ottawa, comprises the county of Pontiac and part of the county of Ottawa.

The Special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, comprises the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, and part of Ottawa.

F. LANGELIER,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

ADVANTAGES

HELD OUT TO SETTLERS

— IN THE —

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

On the 1st of July, 1877, the area of Crown Lands surveyed and offered for settlement was upwards of six million of acres. Colonization roads connecting these lands with the nearest settlement are being built wherevar they are wanted, thus affording a chance of profitable employment to the settlers in the summer season.

The price of public lands fit for settlement, ranges from 20 to 60 cents per acre. Lands set apart as phosphate lands, may be had at $2.00 per acre, subject to Government dues.

The Homestead Law provides that no mortgage shall be valid on the land granted to the settler, and that his farm shall not, except for the price of such lands, be morgaged or hypothecated by judgment, or otherwise, nor seized, nor sold under authority of law, for any debts contracted by him previous to the grant or concession of such lands.

From the time of the occupation of any lot or land, and during the ten years following the issue of patents for the lands of settlers, conceded and granted as aforesaid, the

following chattels shall, without prejudice to article 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be exempt from seizure under any writ of execution issued out of any court, whatever, in this Province, viz :

1*st.* The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.

2*nd.* The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.

3*rd.* One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea pot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.

4*th.* All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for three months.

5*th.* Two horses, or two draught oxen, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to faten one pig and to maintain three during the winter.

6*th.* Vehicles and other implements of agriculture.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1879.

By order,

S. LESAGE,
Assistant Comm'r.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

IMMIGRATION.

☞ **Free Grants of 160 Acres of PRAIRIE LANDS are offered to actual Settlers in the Province of MANITOBA.**

☞ **Dominion Lands sold for $1 per Acre.**

☞ **Free Grants of 100 to 200 Acres of WOOD LAND are offered to actual settlers in other parts of Canada.**

☞ *Partially cleared Farms and Buildings may be bought at reasonable price* ☜

The Dominion Government will issue through its Agents, Passenger Warrants, whereby approved Emigrants in the United Kingdom may obtain passage to Canada at the following rates:—

Adults, £4 15s. stg.; children under eight years, £2 7s. 6d. stg.; and infants under 1 year 14s. 2d.

The above warrants are available for the powerful steamships of the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperly and the Anchor lines.

☞ The above arrangement remains valid until further notice.

☞ All the information relating to Passenger Warrants, in the United Kingdom, may be obtained either personally or by letter from the Canadian Chief Emigration Agent, 31 Queen Victoria Street, C. E., London, England.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants on arrival in Canada will find Agents of the Government at the following places:

Quebec.—L. Stafford.
Montreal.—John J. Daley.
Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Wills.
Kingston, Ont.—R. McPherson.
Toronto, Ont.—John A. Donaldson.
Hamilton, Ont.—John Smith.
London, Ont.—A. G. Smith.

In the Maritime Provinces there are the following Government Officers:

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.
St. John N. B.—J. Livingstone, (acting).

And in Manitoba:— *Winnipeg.*—W. Hespeler. *Dufferin.*—J. E. Tetu.
Duluth.—W. C. B. Graham.

These Officers of the Government will meet every Steamship, Sailing Vessel and Train bringing Immigrants. They will afford to all who apply to them the fullest advice and protection, and all complaints should be immediately addressed to them on arriving. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in the respective Provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c.

All information which immigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion they may accept as reliable.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, April, 1879.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT

Five Per Cent. Stock.

The Government of the Dominion are prepared to issue Five Per Cent. Stock to all parties holding Six Per Cent. Stock or Debentures, who may desire to exchange the same in advance, and also to other persons seeking such an investment.

Said stock will be issued in amounts of round sums of $100, but not less than $500, and the interest will be paid semi-annually on the 31st March and 30th September. The Stock to be redeemed at the option of the Government upon twelve months' notice.

For the convenience of the public, the interest may be made payable at the Finance Department, Ottawa, or at any of the following agencies of the Bank of Montreal, viz.:—Goderich, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; or at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria; the Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg; or the Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown; or at such other places as may hereafter be appointed, and purchasers of said Stock are requested to state to the Deputy Minister of Finance, where they wish the interest to be paid.

An allowance will be made for the difference in the rate of interest to the holders of the Six Per Cent. Stock or Debentures, who may wish to convert the same into this Stock.

(Signed,) J. M. COURTNEY,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

JANUARY 1st, 1879.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

KINGSTON, CANADA.

Examinations for admission as Cadets to this College are held semi-annually, in June and December, at the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Military District in which candidates reside. Applicants may obtain all necessary information from the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, or the Deputy Adjutant-General of Military Districts. The limits of age are from 15 to 20, and candidates must be within those limits on the first day of the month following the examination.

Applications for admission should be sent to the Adjutant-General not less than one month before date of examination.

W. POWELL, COLONEL,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 3rd April, 1879.

RULES OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

RESPECTING THE

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

A proper catalogue of the books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian in whom the custody and responsability thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to the House through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during the Session of Parliament except the Governor General, the members of the Privy Council, and of the Senate and House of Commons, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, P.M.

During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of the Speaker or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a member of the Legislature, or admitted at the discretion of the Librarian; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library except Members of the Legislature, and

such others as may be authorized by the Speaker of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, no Member of either House not residing at the seat of Government, shall be at liberty to borrow or have in his possession at any one time more than three works from the Library, or to retain the same for a longer period than one month.

No other person who may be privileged by card from the Speaker of either House to borrow Books from the Library shall be allowed to have in his possession more than two Books at any one time, or to retain the same longer than three weeks, and all such persons shall return the Books so taken when required by the Librarian.

No books of reference, or Books of special cost and value, may be removed from the seat of Government under any circumstances.

At the first meeting of the Joint Library Committee at every Session of Parliament, the Librarian shall report a list of the Books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the name of any persons who have retained the same in contravention of either of the foregoing Rules.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz:

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the district affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District, in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County, or union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the

same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translations to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Accountant of the House a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

ROBERT LEMOINE,
Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the Commons.

Rules of the Senate relating to Notices for Bills of Divorce.

Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisements, during six months, in the *Canada Gazette*, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec and Manitoba, or in the County, or Union of Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation, or if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County, or Union of Counties.

A copy of the notice, in writing, is to be served at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to affect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate, is to be adduced before the Senate, on the reading of the Petition.

ROBERT LEMOINE,
Clerk of the Senate.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

—BETWEEN—

RIVIERE DU LOUP, SHEDIAC, ST. JOHN,

Pictou and Halifax,

—)IS LAID WITH(—

STEEL RAILS

AND SUPPLIED WITH

Passenger Cars,

—)FITTED UP WITH(—

SMITH'S VACUUM BRAKES & MILLER PLATFORMS,

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A FIRST-CLASS LINE

Unsurpassed for Comfort, Safety and Speed.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

RUN ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN

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BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

To all principal points in CANADA & UNITED STATES

This road is becoming a popular line of transport for Live Stock and Freight for shipment to Europe, via Halifax, and offers superior facilities for shipment of freight to and from the Upper Provinces, the gauge being the same as that of the Western Railways.

C. SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation.

OTTAWA, April, 1879.

THE COMPLETE

TARIFF HANDBOOK

—FOR—

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

(STEREOTYPE EDITION)

By JOHN MACLEAN.

This valuable book of reference contains the new Canadian Customs Tariff of 1879, the old Tariff, the Tariffs of 1859 and 1868, in full; also, a review of Customs and Excise changes in Canada during thirty years past, present Excise duties; the United States Customs Tariff, *in full;* United States Excise duties and drawbacks; British Customs and Excise duties; a full history of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and of the negotiations of 1874; copious extracts from the Tariffs of France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland; and many pages of Canadian and American trade statistics, up to latest dates.

The first edition of the Handbook, 160 pages, was published in November, 1878, and was very favourably received by the press and the public. The stereotype edition now issued has 40 additional pages, giving the new Canadian Tariff and much other valuable matter, and will be of *permanent value* as a book of reference, not only in Canada, but also in England and the United States.

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For the Parlor and the Church,
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The Act respecting Weights and Measures xxxvi. Vic., Cap. 47, came into operation on the 1st July, 1875, under the Proclamation published in the CANADA GAZETTE of 26th December, 1874.

The duties of Excise upon Spirits theretofore computed by the old Wine Gallon have been since that date computed, as provided in the act above cited, by the Imperial Gallon, the rate of such duty being as follows :—

On Spirits theretofore subject to 75 cents per Wine Gallon, 90 cents per Imperial or Standard Gallon of the strength of proof.

It may be observed that the Wine Gallon containing

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(Signed) A. BRUNEL,

Comm'r of Inland Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND RENENUE,
31st January, 1879.

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Barrister-at-Law

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Secretary of State.

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REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of Certain Public Lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, October 14, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded :—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectfully divided into belts, as follows :—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A ;

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B ;

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C ;

" (4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D; and

" (5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. " The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4. " The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. " The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz.:—In Belt A, $5 (five dollars) per acre; in Belt B, $4 (four dollars) per acre; in Belt C, $3 (three dollars) per acre; in Belt D, $2 (two dollars) per acre; in Belt E, $1 (one dollar) per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz.:—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. " The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B and C, at $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; in Belt D, at $2 (two dollars) per acre; and in Belt E, at $1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. " All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. " All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. " These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands,

obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th of July, hereby superseded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the land in Manitoba, which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situate. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Pre-emption under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase, under these provisions. A person who may have taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Pre-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz.:—

a "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway Lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c "In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain; the Govern-

ment reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. " Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situate, subject to the operation of sub-section *e* of section 11 of these provisions.

13. " All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section *e* of section 11 of these provisions.

14. " With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Section 52 of the '*Dominion Lands Act*, 1879,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. " The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

" Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor General.